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Part One
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THE RAINES BILL AMENDED

Plunder of the Cities Will Begin Almost Immediately.

ALL LICENSES TO EXPIRE JUNE 30.

Rights Under the Dougan and Montgomery Charters Revoked and Nullified.

SLIGHT CONCESSION IN PERCENTAGES.

Amendments to the Excise Measure May Permit Cities to Retain Sixty Per Cent. of Fees from Licenses.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The Raines excise bill has been amended so that the wholesale plundering of the cities may begin July 1. Most radical amendments were made to the robber bill to-day. They will doubtless arouse the hostility of the present holders of liquor licenses to a degree not yet seen. All present licenses, for whatever period taken out, are, by amendment, agreed to by the committees to-day, to become void June 30. Three other important changes were agreed on by the committees. They provide:

First—That whatever rights were granted by the Dongan and Montgomery charters to New-York City, to control the funds derived from licenses for the sale of liquor, are revoked and nullified.

Second—That in towns which vote no license under all the classifications except the one relating to hotels, regular saloon licenses may be granted to the hotels.

Third—That Justices may admit to bail such saloon keeper as are arrested for violation of the law.

About the most important change of all was proposed to-night, and is under consideration now, to remodel that section of the bill which appropriates one-half of the excise fees to the State, so that 60 per cent. of the moneys shall go to the cities and 40 per cent. only to the State Treasury. There is going to be a fight for this. It is regarded as an indication that the men who are trying to force the bill upon the statute books are alarmed. The cities are protesting against the injustice of the original bill, and if the change be made it will be because the leaders dare not try to carry out the original plans for the wholesale theft. They will hope to drive into camp some of the Senators from the cities who have given evidence of independence.

The amendments which were reported and agreed to in the committee rooms to-day were the result of a conference which began about 11 o'clock last night, and ended at about 2 o'clock this morning. They have started a storm of objections. They will be fought so far as the abolition of licenses and the repeal of charter rights is concerned, on the ground that they are unconstitutional.

The section which proposes to nullify all licenses on June 30 in the amended bill reads thus:

> Every license heretofore lawfully granted by a Board of Excise, which is valid when this act takes effect, shall be and remain valid for the term for which it was granted, except as hereinafter provided, unless sooner canceled under the provisions of the law under which it was granted; and the rights and liabilities of the holder thereof during such term shall be governed by the laws in force immediately prior to the taking effect of this act, except as otherwise expressly provided in this act: but such license shall cease, terminate, and be void, from and after the 30th day of June, 1896, and the tax herein provided to be assessed shall not be levied or collected upon the business of any corporation, association, copartnership, or person holding an unexpired license until the time lawfully fixed for the expiration of such license, unless such license shall be sooner canceled. When a license is terminated on the 30th day of June, 1896, as above provided, the holder of such license shall be entitled to recive and recover from the town or city in which such license was granted, such proportion of the whole license fee paid, as the remainder of the term for which such license would otherwise have run, shall bear to the whole period for which it was granted, and the same shall be paid by such town or city on demand.

The members of the committees who prepared this say it was made necessary by the general attempts to evade the operation of the Raines bill by saloon keepers taking out licenses for practically two years, under existing laws. The section which proposes to revoke whatever rights New-York City may have under the Dongan and Montgomery charter makes no mention of those ancient rights by name. Provision is made for the repeal of "the provisions of any special or local law, grant or charter in conflict with this act." The new words of the amendment are "grant or charter."

This change is considered an acknowledgment that the framers of the bill had questions in their own minds as to the constitutionality of the bill on this point. The committees gave careful consideration to the subject of the authority of the Legislature to nullify any of the provisions of these ancient grants, and the conclusion was reached that the Legislature had this right. Committeemen say the Legislature has the right even to go so far as to take from the city the revenues from the ferries, the water front, or the control of streets. Chairman Allds of the Assembly committee said that this decision had been based on an opinion of the Court of Appeals, reported in Seventy-fourth New-York, Page 161, (Demorest vs. The Mayor.)

One other attack on the ground of unconstitutionality had been made on the original bill. The penalty for violation was unequal, the fine proposed being "twice the amount of license." The committees think they have overcome this by fixing the fines at "not less than $200, nor more than $2,000, and the cost of prosecution, provided such fine shall equal at least twice the amount of the tax for one year."

One amendment makes it a little easier for saloon keepers in villages which have a population of 1,200. As the bill stood before, the fee in villages of less than 1,000 inhabitants was $200. A change is made which makes the saloon fee $100 in all places of less than 1,200 inhabitants.

Another amendment will hit the clubs a little harder, for it provides that it shall be unlawful for any corporation, association, copartnership, or person who has not paid the tax "to sell, offer, or expose for sale, or give away, liquors in any quantity of less than five gallons."

There is much discussion of the ability of the "machine" to pass this measure. Almost every change made is calculated to increase the mighty power of the political "machine" which it creates. Hints are thrown out that the number of confidential agents may be increased to more than sixty. The legal complications that are sure to follow its enactment will give excuse for an immense amount of patronage in the way of "attorneys" to the Commissioners and their Deputies, so that this end of the "machine" could be given almost unlimited proportions.

If it shall become necessary in order to pass the bill, the change in the division of proceeds spoken of will be made. Mighty little do the "bosses" care about this, except as it shall solidify the country towns, which will get the benefit. The patronage is the main thing for them. Some city Republicans who would oppose the measure on a 50 per cent. basis of division may support it if the change be made. Then the spoilsmen will force it on the people, making the hypocritical bluff that it is to take "the saloon out of politics."

A caucus on the bill will probably be held within forty-eight hours.

ALDERMEN OPPOSE RAINES BILL.

Democrats and Republicans Ask Senators to Defeat It.

"No Raines bill" the Board of Aldermen said yesterday so emphatically that there was not a single vote against the resolution which Alderman Noonan (Tam.) offered in opposition to the bill.

Alderman Hall (Rep.) was excused from voting, but all the other Aldermen present went on record, despite the fact that several of them are Platt Republicans.

Mr. Noonan's resolution is as follows:

> Whereas, The excise measure introduced in the State Senate and known as the Raines bill is unsatisfactory and undesirable to a great proportion of the residents of the City of New-York, and is fraught with danger to vested interests of thousands of our citizens, therefore be it
>
> Resolved, That we, the members of the Common Council of the City of New-York, hereby protest against the passage of the Raines bill, and we earnestly request the Senators from the City of New-York to use every effort to defeat the same; and be it further
>
> Resolved, That a certified copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Clerk of this board to each of the Senators from this city.

Alderman Hall moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Excise.

"I object," Alderman Noonan said. "I regard the Raines bill as being worse than the Force bill which the National Legislature sought to impose upon us. This resolution should be handed to the Excise Committee of the Senate to-morrow. No protest can be too strong against this outrageous measure."

Alderman Oakley (Tam.) said it was evident that the Republicans wanted to delay action. The bill was an attack upon individual rights.

"It has been condemned in Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, and other cities," Mr. Oakley said. "Should New-York's voice be muzzled? The Legislature ought to know at once that this city will not stand any such freebooter business, no matter who ordered it."

Aldermen Hall and Goodman admitted that the resolution expressed the indignation of the people of the city, but thought it unwise to rush the document through. Mr. Hall changed his motion, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Legislation.

"It seems to me," Mr. Oakley said, "that certain gentlemen in Albany want to treat the liquor business as though it were illegitimate, and that the price of its existence or toleration was to obey the will of a Republican majority. The fact is that the whole Raines bill is a daring attempt at political blackmail. I don't care what committee has charge of the resolution if it will report this week."

Mr. Hall's motion to refer was defeated, and Mr. Noonan's resolution was carried by the votes of twenty-eight out of the twenty-nine Aldermen present, Mr. Hall being excused from voting.

Chief Clerk Ten Eyck was ordered to forward the resolution to Albany immediately.

MRS. MARY BOYLAN'S NARROW ESCAPE

Struck by and Carried Along on a Trolley Car Fender.

WEST NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Mary Boylan, wife of Mihael Boylan, engineer on the Staten Island Ferry, had a remarkable escape from serious injury, if not death, at this place this morning.

She came from her home on New-York Avenue, Clifton, to visit friends and got off a trolley car on Richmond Terrace at the foot of Broadway. She turned behind the car and stepped upon the down track in front of a car descending the hill at a rapid pace. The car was not ten feet away, and it was impossible for Motorman James Mitchell to stop in time to prevent an accident, but he dropped the fender.

Mrs. Boylan is fifty-two years old, and weighs over 200 pounds, but the fender picked her up and held her securely until the car was stopped and she was lifted off by the motorman and bystanders. She was stunned, and was taken into a neighboring hotel where she was attended by Dr. W. C. Walser, who found that she was uninjured except the straining of the cords in one of her legs. She was able to walk away with a friend who accompanied her.

Mrs. Boylan is the only person that has been struck by the cars of the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company during the three months that the road has been in operation.

GOV. GREENHALGE GOING SOUTH.

A Change of Climate Absolutely Necessary to His Relief.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Gov. Greenhalge will go South to recuperate, instead of to Jamaica, as at first intended. He will visit his daughter at Kettrell, N. C., and will probably journey further South.

His last appearance at a public function was two weeks ago Friday last, when he attended the dedication of the armory at Springfield. The next day he went to Lowell, and has not been in Boston since.

The fact is that the Governor's health is badly impaired by excessive attendance upon banquets and other social events. He started out in his first administration to follow the precedent established by his predecessors, and his friends say now that he has done this to his peril. He has been upon the verge of nervous prostration for nearly three weeks, his digestion being severely impaired and his nights restless. The discouraging feature of the case is that, notwithstanding the diagnosis by skilled physicians, he shows no signs of improvement. There is naturally an increasing anxiety concerning him, and it has been decided that a change of climate and complete relief from the responsibilities of office are essential.

Want to Oust Them from Office.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Deputy Attorney General Parsons gave a hearing this afternoon in the matter of the application of B. P. Smith to have Lawrence T. Mulhearn and J. Carl Schmuck ousted from the office of Sewer Commissioners of Far Rockaway, Queens County, through an action brought by the Attorney General in the name of the people of the State, and to have W. T. Bailey and J. P. Kelley installed in their places. The action is brought on the ground that Mulhearn and Schmuck are not now residents of the town. Arthur Van Siclen appeared for the petitioners and G. Hotchkiss for the defendants.

Promotions by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Lieut. Commander G. A. Bicknell, to be a Commander; Lieut. Nathan E. Niles, to be a Lieutenant Commander; Lieut., junior grade, J. A. Dougherty, to be a Lieutenant; Ensign T. C. Fenton, to be a Lieutenant, junior grade; Passed Assistant Engineers Stacy Potts and H. T. Cleaver, to be Chief Engineers; Assistant Engineers C. H. Hayes and H. W. Jones, to be Passed Assistant Engineers.

Waterbury's Tramp Medicine Works.

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 25.—As a result of sending all tramps to jail for sixty days, Waterbury, this month, had only twenty-nine lodgers in the station house. In February, 1895, there were 730.

Short Line Perfect Service to Florida.
Florida Short Line, Limited, has no equal. Leaves New-York daily 3:20 P. M. via Penna., Southern Railway and F. C. & P. Dining, observation, library, compartment, and sleeping cars New-York to St. Augustine and Tampa. New-York office, 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

BOLD PAWNSHOP ROBBERY

Dennis G. Ferguson of Long Island City Bound and Gagged.

GRANDCHILD CHOKED AND QUIETED

Safe and Drawers Were Quickly Examined and Emptied—Jewelry, Watches, and Money Taken.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Feb. 25.—Four men entered the pawnshop of Dennis G. Ferguson, at 48 Jackson Avenue, shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon. Ferguson and Dora Dewar, his eleven-year-old granddaughter, were in the room back of the store when the men entered the place. Ferguson walked into the store and started to go behind the counter, when one of the men said that they were from the Water Department.

They asked to see the water pipes in the place, and Ferguson conducted them to the back room, an apartment about 25 feet long by 15 feet wide. In one corner is an inclosed washstand with two faucets. One of the men turned on the faucets, and said that the water ran there just the same as all over the city.

"Where's the tap?" asked one of the four.

Ferguson said that he did not know, and stooped down as if to open the door under the washstand. As he did so, one of the men struck him a terrible blow in the right eye, felling him to the floor. The blow was the signal for the others. While three of them fell upon the pawnbroker, the fourth grabbed his granddaughter, and, grasping her around the neck, commenced to choke the child.

Ferguson is sixty-five years old, and the burglars soon had him bound hand and foot. Then they laid him on the floor near the washstand, and, overturning a large wooden table, placed that on top of the prostrate pawnbroker. There were several clocks standing on a shelf. These were put on top of the table, and a number of dresses, overcoats, and suits of clothes that were hanging along one side of the room were thrown on top of both man and table, effectually preventing Ferguson from making any outcry.

In the meantime, the other burglar had quitted the child. After choking her into submission he tied her hands and feet securely with pieces of clothesline. He pulled a pillowcase over her head, and then put an old slouch hat on her head, and pulled it down over her ears so that she could do little else than breathe. He put the bound and gagged girl on the sofa, with her face to the wall.

After warning both that they would be killed should they attempt to make an outcry, one of the burglars locked the shop door, while his companions prepared to search and rob the establishment.

Before covering Ferguson with the clothing, the men had emptied his pockets, and relieved him of his pocketbook, watch, and the key to an old-fashioned safe that stood in the corner of the room, behind the bard partition that separates the rear apartment from the store.

Opening the safe door, the burglars leisurely examined its contents. The safe was filled with watches, rings, and other articles of jewelry. These were gone over, and the most valuable were placed in the coat pockets of the gang. There were many papers in the safe, besides a number of pairs of new gloves. These, together with several trays of cheap rings, the burglars scattered about the floor.

After emptying the contents of the cash drawer in the store into the pocket of one of the gang, they returned to the rear room, and warned the girl and man that should either of them make a noise they would be instantly shot to death. Then the burglars left the place and disappeared.

Policeman Terence Cosgrove of the Second Precinct was the first person to learn of the daring burglary. He was on post on Jackson Avenue. After sending in a signal from the alarm box at the corner of Jackson Avenue and Eighth Street, which all policemen on post are required to do at stated intervals, Cosgrove started to walk down the avenue.

The pawnshop is in a two-story brick building, one of a row between Fourth and Fifth Streets. When opposite Ferguson's place, Cosgrove had his attention attracted by the cries of a child. Looking across the street he saw Ferguson's granddaughter standing against a sign post at the curb line, with her hands and feet tied tightly together.

"Come here," called the child. "Burglars have been in our house."

Policeman Cosgrove says he thought that the child was fooling, and that some boys had tied her hands and feet for a joke. He crossed over to her and she repeated what she had said about the burglars.

The policeman assisted her back into the store, and on entering heard groans coming from underneath the pile of clothing. He hurriedly removed the clothes, table, and clocks, and found Ferguson nearly suffocated.

The policeman untied the cords that fastened the pawnbroker's hands and feet, and, after hearing in a few words the story of the burglary, rushed out and, summoning a passer-by, sent him around to the police station, which is on Fourth Street, only a block and a half from the pawnshop.

Every policeman on reserve duty was hurried around to the place, but all they could do was to listen to a recital of the burglary by Ferguson and the child. The burglars had made good their escape, not leaving a single clue other than a very meagre description for the police to work upon.

The condition of the pawnshop and the rear room told the police how the burglars had worked. Their search, though evidently a hurried one, had been very thorough. Every nook and corner had been ransacked in their efforts to find articles of value.

Bundles of clothing which filled three tiers of shelves that run around the rear room had been disturbed, while the show cases and drawers in the store had been carefully scrutinized.

Ferguson told the police that when the burglar hit him in the eye he was greatly surprised and exclaimed, "Don't hit me, you have got the wrong man."

No thought of robbery entered his mind for the moment. He thought that the men had mistaken him for some one else and were assaulting him for some fancied wrong. Not until they bound his hands and feet did the pawnbroker realize that he was in the hands of a desperate gang of burglars.

He tried to cry out, but one of the men kicked him in the back several times. After that he kept quiet, and when one of the gang pointed a pistol at him and threatened to shoot he made up his mind to lie still.

He said that the men were all young, not over twenty-five years old and well dressed. The shortest man struck him and the tallest one grasped his granddaughter. The other two were of medium height and build, and had smooth-shaven faces.

The burglars made no attempt to disguise themselves by wearing masks, and did not speak to each other more than two or three times while in the place. They all worked as if thoroughly familiar with the establishment and the habits of its occupants.

Ferguson's grandchild told a very clear story of the actions of the four men. She said that after the tall burglar had placed her on the sofa, he warned her not to cry or he would kill her. She, however, says that she managed to work the pillow case and hat sufficiently off her head to watch the burglars while they were in the rear room.

She says that they put the watches and rings in their pockets after giving each handful a hasty glance. The child says that after the gang had secured all they could find that was worth taking, they all walked over to the sofa, where she was lying, and the tall one displayed a pistol, and asked her if she was going to "holler" after they went out.

She promised to keep very quiet, and did so for some time after she heard the store door close. She was afraid to move, fearing that one of the burglars had remained behind to prevent her from giving an alarm. She finally summoned up sufficient courage to slip off the sofa.

After removing the hat and pillow case, she hopped out into the centre of the room where she could get a good view of the store. The place was empty, and she called to her grandfather that the thieves had gone. Then she hopped out to the store door and into the street.

Policeman Cosgrove was the first person she saw, and she called to him that they had been robbed. The child's description of the burglars was the same as that of her grandfather. On the left side of her neck were three deep red marks, showing where the fingers of the burglar had left their imprint.

While the police were hunting for clues, Ferguson sat in a chair bathing his injured eye. He had a small pail of boiling water on the stove, and kept putting hot applications on his eye. He was badly used up in his encounter with the thieves.

He said that his loss would reach fully $5,000, but could not give a list of the missing articles until he recovered sufficiently to go over his books.

Ferguson occupies both floors of the building. His living apartments are up stairs. Besides himself and granddaughter, the household consists of Samuel Hudson, a boarder, who is employed by the firm of Claflin & Co. of New-York, and Katie Battelle, a servant girl. She was in bed at the time of the burglary suffering with a badly-burned hand.

Jacob Creter, who keeps a saloon opposite the pawnshop, saw three of the men leave the place. He said that two of them went out together. They were not over twenty-two years old, and wore dark clothes and had smooth-shaven faces. They walked to the corner of Fourth Street slowly, and then quickened their pace.

The other man went out alone. He was taller than the others, and the side pockets of his overcoat appeared to be stuffed full of something. He tried to hold the coat together, but the wind blew it open. He walked to the corner of Fourth Street after the other two.

Creter thought the actions of the three men peculiar, and leaned into his store window to watch them. He says that they had not gone far when they commenced to run. He thought something must be wrong over in the pawnshop, but, being alone in his saloon, made no effort to ascertain.

The boldness of the robbery had startled the entire city. The section of Jackson Avenue where the pawnshop is situated is one of the busiest streets in the city. All the stores on both sides are occupied, and people are nearly always passing. Three lines of cars run through the avenue at frequent intervals. Every available policeman in the city is at work on the case to-night trying to get some clue to the gang.

Dora Dewar, Ferguson's granddaughter, was taken to Police Headquarters in New-York to-night, and, in looking through the Rogues' Gallery, identified the pictures of three men as being those of three of the men who robbed the pawnshop. The police refused to tell the names of the men whose pictures the girl had recognized.

Ferguson kept a pawnshop at 526½ Broome Street, New-York, for over twenty-five years. He was at one time Chairman of the Pawnbrokers' Association of New-York, and took an active interest in politics in that city.

DU PONT'S CASE SOON TO BE HEARD.

Senator Mitchell Thinks Partisanship Will Not Cut a Figure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Senator Mitchell, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, to-morrow will give notice that next Monday or Tuesday he will call up the Du Pont election case, involving the legality of the election of a Senator from the State of Delaware.

Mr. Mitchell some time ago informally notified the Democratic members of the committee that he would do this, and he believes there should now be no delay in bringing the subject to the attention of the Senate.

Mr. Mitchell, although a silver man, is of the opinion that this question will not figure in the action of the Senate. The case will be debated on its merits, unmoved by any outside considerations. Mr. Mitchell believes the vote will express the conviction of Senators, unbiased by their views on silver.

A $200,000 Fire in Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Fire that started at 2 o'clock this morning in the basement of the four-story brick block 176 Washington Street did $200,000 damage. The building extends through the block to State Street, and all four floors are occupied by the Binghamton Housefurnishing Company.

The flames spread to the Stone Building, adjoining on the south, occupied by Babcock & Stowell, hardware dealers. The principal losses are: Binghamton Housefurnishing Company, stock, $60,000; insurance about two-thirds; Babcock & Stowell, $100,000; insurance, $82,000; Charles B. Stone, on building, $12,000; insurance, $8,000; J. J. McElroy, on building, $15,000; insurance, $6,000.

His Bondsmen Sued for His Loss.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Feb. 25.—Suit to recover $45,000 was commenced to-day on behalf of the State of Wyoming against the bondsmen of Otto Gramm, who was State Treasurer from 1891 to 1895. Gramm lost this amount of the State funds by the failure of a private bank in 1893, and has been unable to make good the loss to the State.

The bondsmen are T. A. Kent, H. C. Balch, D. A. Bacon, Francis E. Warren, and W. C. Wilson. Of these, Balch and Bacon are believed to be good for the amount of the shortage.

Better Standard of Value than Gold
Is Old Crow Rye. It does not fluctuate in price with panics and war scares. H. B. KIRK & CO.—Adv.

THE DIVISION HAS COME

Silver Has Split the Republican Party in Twain.

TEST VOTE IN THE SENATE

Proposition to Take Up House Tariff Bill Beaten by Republicans.

PARTY MEN KILL A PARTY MEASURE

A Breach That Will Not Be Closed, but on the Contrary Will Widen Day by Day.

NO HOPE EXISTS OF RECONCILIATION

St. Louis Convention Must Be for Free Silver or There Will Be Another Republican Ticket.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Tariff bill is dead, and its end is marked by the splitting of the Republican Party on the rock of free silver. The gage of battle was thrown down in the Senate to-day by the protection Republicans, and accepted by the silver leaders of the party.

There is to be war to the knife from this time until the St. Louis Convention, when the split will be proclaimed formally and the party will enter upon the campaign hopelessly divided.

Did What They Threatened to Do.

When Messrs. Carter, Dubois, Teller, and Mantle, two weeks ago, voted with the Democrats and Populists against the motion to take up the Tariff bill, the protectionist Senators said the vote was in no sense a test, and that these four Senators soon would be found supporting a proposition to consider the measure. Pressure was brought to bear upon the silver men, and the report was circulated that they had decided to relinquish their attitude of opposition. That this statement was not believed by the majority of the Republican Senators is well known.

Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Allison, and others wished to let the matter rest without another test of strength, but many Eastern Republicans demanded action and would not be satisfied with anything less than a formal attempt to force consideration of the bill.

Deaf to Appeals to Party Loyalty.

Appeals were made to the party loyalty of Dubois, Teller, and their associates, but without effect. These Senators told the Eastern Republicans that there could not be any more protection without free silver. A few of the silver Republicans deprecated this position, and announced their willingness to stand by the House bill. They were not strong enough, however, to prevent their associates carrying their point.

The test came this afternoon on a motion by Mr. Morrill, Chairman of the Finance Committee, to proceed to the consideration of the Tariff bill. Mr. Morrill knew when he made the motion that there was not the slightest chance for the bill. He and his associates had determined, however, to show the friends of protection that they were powerless to carry out the partisan programme determined upon at the beginning of the session.

The motion was lost, 33 to 22, the four Republicans already mentioned and Cannon, Republican, of Utah, voting in the negative with Butler of North Carolina, Kyle, Stewart, Jones of Nevada, and the other Populists and Democrats. Brown, one of the Utah Senators, supported the motion.

Morrill Washes His Hands.

The announcement of the result was the signal for Mr. Morrill to wash his hands and those of the other Eastern Republicans of the bill. There was a confession in his remarks that the party in the Senate had gone to pieces on the free-silver rock.

Mr. Teller did not relish the rebuke administered by the venerable Chairman of the Finance Committee, and refused in the most vigorous manner to be read out of the party.

The discussion which ensued did not help matters from a Republican standpoint. It was not to be expected that the Republicans like Mr. Sherman and Mr. Platt, who had supported the bill primarily because they desired to embarrass the Administration, would see it die without a shot at the Republicans who had failed them.

Throughout the war of words the Democrats sat mute. The situation was to their liking. They appreciated the advantage to their party resulting from the recriminations which flew about the chamber.

Crash in the Republican Party.

The crash in the Republican Party has come so much sooner than it was expected that the leaders are not talking much, contenting themselves with the stock declaration that the trouble had to be met sooner or later.

The several Presidential candidates here, who have fought shy of the topic of silver thus far, are credited with the opinion that the men behind the Tariff bill did not show much political sense in pushing the bill forward again, in the face of the defeat sustained by it a fortnight ago. This is the view taken by some who are not candidates and who have treasured the delusion that in some way a split in the party might be prevented.

The silver leaders do not appear to be cast down. They say that they defined their position some time ago and would have been content to let matters rest on that basis. Now that the smash has come, they say that their attitude is unchanged. It is an open secret that one at least of the chief silver Republicans does not believe that the silver force in the country is strong enough at this time to win an election. He favors the formation of a silver party and will be content, he says, if at the end of five years the contest shall end with the victory of silver. He said this afternoon that the silver Republicans will have plenty of time

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Go South on Fast Steamer
Silvia, 1 month, excursion, $125; sailing March 14. Cesare Conti, tourist agent, 35 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

MAY BE IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

Government Officers Think They Have Caught the Thief and Forger Who Robs Letter Boxes.

James Goldsmith, alias Adolph Storck, presented a check for $50, signed by G. B. Meiniers, at the Park National Bank yesterday. The signature attracted the attention of Paying Teller Worth, and he concluded that there was something wrong. He communicated his suspicions to Chief Post Office Inspector Ashe, who detailed Inspectors Morris and Jacobs upon the case. They succeeded in arresting Goldsmith.

In the meantime Mr. Meiniers, whose business address is 23 Murray Street, had told the Inspector that Monday night he had deposited a letter containing the check in a Post Office box near his place of business, the Inspector having sent for him as soon as the matter had been brought to his attention.

Goldsmith denied strenuously that he had ever been in jail in this country, though it had been learned that he had served three years in the Trenton (N. J.) State prison and five months on Blackwell's Island. He had never robbed letter boxes, he said. The check had been given him by a friend, whom, however, he could not designate.

There have been many complaints of letter box robberies lately, and the United States officials believe they have the man who has been responsible for much of it. Inspector Ashe sent a circular to the bankers of the city several months ago warning them against a man who stole checks from hall letter boxes, forged the indorsement of the payee, and cashed them at the banks. It is believed the prisoner and the forger are identical, as the description of the latter fits Goldsmith. He was held in $2,500 for examination next Friday.

IS J. M. VERHOEF THE POLE FINDER?

Some Persons Believe He Left the Peary Party Intentionally.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25.—Some of his classmates and intimate friends here are inclined to think that if the north pole has been reached by any one, John M. Verhoef, the missing member of Lieut. Peary's first expedition, is just the kind of man to accomplish that feat.

Verhoef's sister has always declined to believe that he was lost in a Greenland crevasse, and acting under this belief, has never had the young man's estate probated. It is even said here that she contemplates the organization of an expedition to search for Verhoef.

While at Yale, Verhoef was looked upon as an eccentric and unique character. Some persons profess to believe that Verhoef joined Peary's party with the express idea of abandoning it and setting out on his own account to make the highest point north.

It is said that he frequently stated aboard the Peary vessel that he could live as the Eskimos do—on blubber—and some believe that he left the party with the determination to make this experiment.

Lieut. Peary has believed from the first that Verhoef lost his life in a crevasse.

TIRED OF LIFE AT EIGHTY-FOUR.

John Crow, a Retired Newark Lawyer, Hangs Himself.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 25.—John Crow, eighty-four years old, a retired lawyer, committed suicide last night in the home of his friend J. W. Kimball, 144 Market Street. His body was found this morning hanging by a rope in the doorway leading from the parlor to the dining room.

Mr. Crow was some years ago a lawyer in excellent standing, and accumulated considerable wealth. For a number of years he was counsel for the Singer Sewing Machine Company. He retired from actual practice at the bar about ten years ago. Mr. Crow was a warm personal friend of President Abraham Lincoln, both before and during Mr. Lincoln's incumbency.

Since his retirement Mr. Crow lived quietly in this city. He suffered considerably from melancholia, and feared that his faculties were failing. He leaves a son.

LINSEED OIL TRUST REDUCTION.

Meeting to Consider Making the Capital Half the Present Amount.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Notices of a special meeting of the National Linseed Oil Company to take action on the proposition adopted at the last annual meeting to reduce the capital stock from $18,000,000 to $9,000,000 were issued to-day. The call states:

"It is the opinion of the Directors that the proposed capitalization would fairly represent what it would cost to acquire the locations and plants as at present equipped. Criticism would be disarmed and the annual statements be more intelligible.

"The proposed change does not destroy or reduce any of the actual assets of the company. Dividends on a capitalization, based on actual values, can be paid with greater regularity."

MORE CHARGES AGAINST SHERIFF TAMSEN

The Official Inquiry Postponed for a Few Days.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The inquiry into the charges filed with Gov. Morton, against Sheriff Tamsen of New-York City, will not be commenced for some days.

Commissioner W. H. Robertson, who was appointed by the Governor to take the evidence in the case, and Deputy Attorney General G. D. B. Hasbrouck, who is to represent the people in the proceedings, are both ready, but Henry Grasse, who headed the list of citizens of the metropolis, who filed the original charges, has sent word that he will file supplemental charges in a few days. Nothing will be done until these additional charges arrive. What the nature of them is, is not known in Albany.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK MAKES AN ARREST

Stops a Raffle by Which "Accident" Was to Have Been Disposed Of.

Anthony Comstock went to Brooklyn yesterday and swore out warrants for the arrest of William Hunter, proprietor of a hotel, at Franklin Avenue and Ocean Parkway, and his bartender, John Keenan, whom he accused of having advertised a progressive raffle for the stallion Accident, in John Schults's stables.

The warrants were issued by Justice Walsh, in the Adams Street Police Court. Keenan was arrested, and released on $1,500 bail. Hunter was not arrested, but the horse was taken to the Twenty-third Precinct Police Station.

Bishop Seabury Memorial Services.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Feb. 25.—Religious services commemorative of Samuel Seabury, the first American Bishop, will be held in St. James's Church, in this city, tomorrow. Bishop Seabury was born in Ledyard, town of Groton, and was the son of a Congregational minister, but became an Episcopalian and rose to the highest honor in that church. He was one time rector of St. James's Church. He died Feb. 25, 1790, having been Bishop of Rhode Island and Connecticut for several years.

Wealthy Murderer and Suicide.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 25.—A. W. Patterson, a wealthy and highly connected citizen of Madison, last night, after the family had retired, shot his wife through the head and then killed himself. Mrs. Patterson cannot live. There are five children. No reason for the murder and suicide is known.

All who drink ARETHUSA SPRING WATER proclaim it to be without exception the finest table water in the market. The best American water!—Adv.

CAPTURED IN THE BAY

Filibustering Expedition Ready to Sail.

MEN AND ARMS FOR CUBA

The Steamship Bermuda Was Loading Near Liberty Island.

GEN. CALIXTO GARCIA WAS THERE

United States Marshal McCarty and Assistants Out All Night on the Revenue Cutter Hudson.

RACING AFTER TUGS AND LIGHTER

There Were 159 Men Taken into Custody and Forty Tons of War Munitions Seized.

The most important expedition fitted out at this port for service in Cuba came to a lame and impotent conclusion early yesterday morning when the steamship Bermuda was seized by United States Marshals while she lay at anchor in the upper bay.

Gen. Calixto Garcia and a number of his followers were captured on board, and three tugs, one of which was freighted with munitions and sinews of war, were also taken into custody. From the other tugs were taken sixty-seven filibusters.

The expedition was remarkably well-planned, but lack of caution marked its most important stage.

The seizure was made under instructions issued by the Attorney General in Washington directing the United States Marshal of this district to capture the expedition. Eight Deputy United States Marshals, under Marshal John H. McCarty, and assisted by a force of Pinkerton detectives, effected the capture. The Marshal directed operations from on board the United States revenue cutter Hudson.

The work of capture consumed the greater part of Monday night, and the vessels and all on board were held under a guard of the Deputy Marshals, Pinkerton detectives, and police.

As soon as the offices of the United States Commissioner and District Attorney were open, the filibusters and sixty men composing the crew of the Bermuda and others connected with the enterprise were taken from the Battery to the Federal Building. They numbered 159.

The Bermuda has been under suspicion over a week. She is a small iron single screw vessel, measuring 823 tons, 223 feet long, and 23 feet beam. She was one of the oldest of the fleet of the Quebec Steamship Company, running between New-York and Bermuda. The New-York agents of the line, A. E. Outerbridge & Co., of 39 Broadway, recently sold her to John D. Hart of John D. Hart & Co., Philadelphia, whose name has been associated with a number of other Cuban filibustering expeditions. The sale was made through Bennett, Walsh & Co., ship brokers, of 18 Broadway, the nominal consideration of $1 appearing on the Custom House record of the transaction.

The steamer had been lying idle at Erie Basin for a year, the English yacht Valkyrie being tied up next to her since last Fall. She was moved out from her berth Feb. 17 and placed in the dry dock, where for two days she was subjected to a thorough overhauling. Her bottom was scraped and painted, a new propeller fitted, and the interior renovated. The manner in which the work was pushed excited suspicion, to which wonder was added when seventy tons of ice were placed in her hold. Those connected with her said she was going to Colombia to bring up a cargo of fruit. She left the dry dock Wednesday last in command of Capt. John Brabazon, an Irishman from Philadelphia, and has since been anchored off Liberty Island.

Took Out Clearance Papers.

Before the Custom House closed Monday afternoon Capt. Brabazon took out clearance papers for Santa Martha, United States of Colombia. Meantime suspicion had been aroused. The Law Department's action was consequent upon a warning from the Spanish Minister. There was talk yesterday of a traitor in the Cuban Junta, but there is little doubt that the Spanish Consul, who refused to talk, obtained the first information from local towboatmen, on which he immediately set a force of Pinkerton detectives at work. A towboat firm was approached over a week ago by a man representing the Cubans, who wished to arrange for the transportation of men and freight from a pier in the city to a steamer which would be in waiting. The towboat people wanted $2,000 for the work. The Cuban objected to the amount and called upon another concern, which was willing to take the men out, but not the freight.

Arrangements were finally made with the McCaldin Brothers of Broad Street. From that time Pinkerton's and United States officers have been watching not only the Bermuda, but the tugs McCaldin Brothers and William J. McCaldin and the steam lighter J. S. T. Stranahan, all belonging to the same firm.

No arrests or interference was to be made except upon conclusive evidence that the neutrality laws were being violated. Therefore, although boats were frequently seen alongside the suspected steamer, no step was taken by the officials. Since Sunday morning an extra vigil has been maintained. Monday, acting on information obtained through the Pinkertons, United States Marshal McCarty, with First Deputy Kennedy and seven others, concealed themselves in the forward cabin of the revenue cutter Hudson, which lay moored at her berth in the Battery slip.

The tugboat E. E. Timmins came alongside the landing of the Liberty Island boat at the Battery sea wall toward evening. A well-dressed woman hailed the tug and seemed sorely distressed because the

Heavy Underwear—Heavy Discount.
20 per cent. discount on all our heavy underwear. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, COR. 26TH ST.—Adv.

FEED

Your nerves upon rich, red blood and you will not be nervous, nor have that tired feeling. The way to have pure, rich, red blood, to cure Scrofula, Salt Rheum and similar troubles, is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

crew refused to take her aboard. It was subsequently learned that she was the wife of Thomas Neilson of Philadelphia, Chief Engineer of the Bermuda, and that she expected to sail with him. It was said that Capt. David Roach of the Timmins had learned that steps were in progress for the steamer's apprehension. He refused to talk about it yesterday.

Shortly after the woman left, the Hudson slipped out from her berth and went over to the Port Liberty docks on the New-Jersey shore, where she took on an unusually large supply of coal. Then she dropped down the bay and tied up alongside the huge coal hulk Mercidita, anchored to the south of the Bermuda and near Robbin's Reef. Though hidden from view by the lofty sides of the collier, the lights were put out on the Hudson, and all hands kept a sharp watch for developments.

The McCaldin Brothers Appear.

A tug, which proved to be the McCaldin Brothers, was soon seen coming down the bay. She approached the Mercidita and, evidently discovering the Hudson, sheered off and steamed swiftly down toward the Narrows. Capt. Goodwin of the Hudson ordered the lines cast loose, and started in pursuit.

The cutter followed only a short distance and, returning, resumed her place by the coal hulk. It was then 10 o'clock. The William J. McCaldin was seen coming down, headed for the Bermuda. Again the Hudson cast off and headed for the new arrival. Before she reached her the tug had warped alongside the steamer and fifty men had clambered up the gangway ladders and were on the steamer's deck. The tug immediately started to run away.

The boat was ordered to heave to, and failing, the cutter's commander gave the order to ram her. Going full speed, the Government boat's prow struck the tug amidships. There was a sound of crashing timbers and the tug came to a standstill. Her rail had been broken. The Hudson was uninjured. There was talk of seizing the would-be fugitive, but as she had none of the filibusters left aboard, she was allowed to go, after her Captain, Edward Barker, with an air of injured innocence, had asked what the cutter wanted.

The Hudson steamed back to the Bermuda. As she drew near the clinking of the anchor chain indicated that her crew was heaving the anchor, and that it was the intention to get under way. A disarrangement of the winch impeded the work, and the Hudson ran under her port side.

The Marshals, with drawn revolvers, climbed up over her rail. There was no one apparently in charge, and great excitement prevailed. While the officers were there the tug William J. McCaldin arrived. She had on board J. D. Hart, the steamer's owner. He demanded an explanation, and became so obstreperous that he was quieted only when the muzzle of a revolver, in the hand of a Deputy Marshal, was pointed in his direction. He was taken below and locked up.

A guard was placed in charge of the steamer and the tug, and the officers were consulting as to what steps they should next take when the tug McCaldin Brothers, which had been chased down to the Narrows, came alongside, and made an attempt to get a line on the steamer's starboard side.

Tug and Cutter Race.

When her master, Capt. Buck Cutler, discovered the situation, he made haste to get away, but the cutter started after him. The tug had her decks, cabin, and galley crowded with Cubans. She put out her lights, and with a full head of steam pointed her nose for the East River. She had a mile start of the Hudson, but the latter is a speedy, new, steel boat. Under pressure she can do eighteen knots, and her officers say she did something like that on this occasion. She overhauled the McCaldin Brothers off the South Ferry slip, and Capt. Goodwin ordered her to heave to, under threat of being sunk. She did so, and was taken in tow around to the Government slip, where she was placed in charge of Capt. Failing of the revenue cutter Chandler, which lay there.

The Hudson's work was only partially done, however. She was on the lookout for bigger game. The two tugs already under seizure had left Pier 4 East River, with their human freight, at about 7 o'clock in the evening. The Cubans had gone down to them singly and in small groups. They having embarked, the tugs drifted out into the river and steamed about where they were least likely to attract notice, until the opportunity occurred to go to the Bermuda unseen. Their movements had been closely followed, however, by the detectives.

In the meantime, the big steam lighter, the J. S. T. Stranahan, loaded deep with what seemed to be cordwood, heaped up forward and alongside her deckhouse, steamed out from the McCaldin Dock, in Atlantic Basin, crept down through Buttermilk Channel, and, hugging the Bay Ridge shore, dropped down through the Narrows. The cordwood covered between thirty and forty tons of war material, packed in various shaped cases. They were said to have come principally from the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New-Haven.

It was the original intention to have the Stranahan meet the Bermuda outside the harbor, but, fearing the Cubans, of whom she carried a goodly number, would succumb to seasickness, according to the story of Capt. Brabazon, it was decided to have the transfer made as the steamer was moving out through the bay.

The Hudson now turned her attention to the Stranahan. She steamed over to the Bay Ridge shore and lay hid in the shadow of the land, and was waiting, when, at about 3:30 o'clock, the green glimmer of a starboard light was seen over near the quarantine station, above Fort Wadsworth. The Hudson hauled over for her, Capt. Goodwin being confident that it was the vessel he was looking for. After a run of two miles the Hudson overhauled the Stranahan, for such she proved to be, and again the order to heave to was given.

Capt. Hughes, who commanded the filibuster steamer Laurada, was aboard, and acted as spokesman. He demanded in what authority he was stoped.

"By authority of the United States," was the reply shouted from the cutter.

That sufficed. The lighter stopped her engines, and Marshal McCarty and Capt. Goodwin boarded her. Capt. Hughes could show no manifests or bills of lading for his freight. When asked what he was doing with it he replied:

"Waiting for orders."

"Very well, I'll give you orders," the Marshal said; "you come with me to the Barge Office."

Towed to the Battery.

The lighter was lashed alongside the cutter, and together they headed for the Battery. Arrived alongside the cutter Chandler, at the Barge Office, all the night watch customs officers were called out, and, to make the guard more secure, a detachment of police from the Old Slip Station was summoned. It was then 5 o'clock A. M.

The Hudson went back to the Bermuda and took off Gen. Garcia, who was among the fifty who had succeeded in boarding the steamer, Capt. Hart and the steward, Taylor, who had been troublesome, and put them under guard in the forward cabin of the cutter. The Captain's quadrant, sextant, chronometer, barometer, and marine glass were taken off also, to deprive the steamer of her necessary navigating instruments. There was also $4,000 in Spanish coin contained in bags, each marked: "One thousand soles and pesos, from Handy & Harman, dealers in bullion and specie, 32 Nassau Street, New-York.

Capt. Hart said the money was to be used to purchase fruit in Colombia.

The money and other articles were placed in the pilot house of the Hudson. The cutter staid by until 7 o'clock, and then went over to the Battery, where the Marshal took charge of the valuables and conveyed them in a carriage to the Federal Building.

Subsequently, under the Marshal's directions, the tugs George L. Garlich and E. M. Timmins went out to the steamer and took off all of the filibusters and her officers and crew. These and those on the Stranahan and McCaldin Brothers were marched up to the United States Commissioner's office. A curious crowd of onlookers watched the procession as it marched through Battery Park at 11 o'clock, under escort of Deputy Marshals.

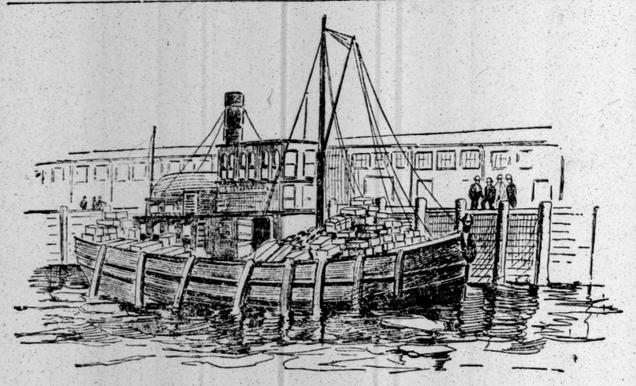
On the advice of District Attorney Macfarlane, the two McCaldin tugs were released with their crews, and the status of the steamer was termed simply "detained." The Stranahan, however, was compelled to remain alongside the Barge Office, awaiting a decision as to whether the munitions aboard were subject to confiscation. When she was captured, much of the cordwood had been removed to have the cases of arms ready for transfer. Crowds visited the Battery yesterday to look at the craft and her peculiar cargo. Three Customs Inspectors are in charge of her.

The Bermuda lies at anchor off Liberty Island, with the connecting rod of her engines uncoupled. United States officers remain aboard in charge.

While the seizure was being made a meeting of Cuban sympathizers was being held in Chickering Hall. Speeches eloquent in the Spanish tongue recounted the wrongs of Cuba, and resolutions were adopted looking for help from the people who best know the meaning of political freedom.

William J. McCaldin of the firms who owned the boats hired by the Cubans, said yesterday:

"We were engaged to take men and stores to the Bermudas. There were 5,000 feet of lumber and sixty cases. We are not supposed to know what the cases contain. We frequently do such work. We have broken no law."



The J. S. T. Stranahan,
The Lighter Loaded with Arms for the Steamship Bermuda.

FIVE HELD FOR EXAMINATION.

Gen. Garcia and Capt. Hughes to Answer for the Hawkins Affair, Also.

Of the 159 men who were taken into custody, only five were arraigned before United States Commissioner John A. Shields, in the Federal Building, yesterday afternoon. The prisoners were Gen. Calixto Garcia, Samuel Hughes, Benjamin Guerra, John Brabazon, and J. D. Hart.

Much surprise was expressed when Mr. Guerra appeared with the other prisoners. It was not generally known that he had been arrested. He is the Treasurer of the Cuban Junta.

Gen. Garcia and Mr. Hart were in appearance the most important members of the party. The only thing that suggested warfare about the party was the gleam of a military-looking brass buckle of a belt which the General wore beneath his coat.

The most determined looking man was Mr. Hart. He is a tall, well-built man, who carries himself as if he meant business, and would be more likely to act than to talk. He was unwilling to talk yesterday. His only answer to questions was:

"I know nothing about it."

The charge against the five men was violation of Section 5,286 of the Federal Statutes, regarding neutrality, which reads as follows:

Every person who within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States begins or sets on foot or provides or prepares means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence, against the territory or dominion of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor and shall be fined not exceeding $3,000 and imprisoned not more than three years.

The law firm of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, 35 Broadway, appeared as counsel for all the prisoners except Mr. Hart, who was represented by a Mr. Ward, who said that his offices were in the Equitable Building. Both Mr. Olcott and Mr. Gonzalez were present.

Gen. Garcia was the first of the prisoners examined. He showed no emotion as Commissioner Shields read the complaint, accusing him of having raised an expedition against the King of Spain. The General was told he might have opportunity "to be examined, to provide counsel, and to be admitted to bail."

Before Gen. Garcia could answer, Mr. Olcott asked that the examination be postponed. This seemed satisfactory to District Attorney Macfarlane, who appeared for the prosecution, and the date and time were agreed upon for March 3, at 3 P. M.

Following Gen. Garcia came Treasurer Guerra of the Cuban Junta. Mr. Gonzalez had already made an explanation to the effect that Mr. Guerra had not intended to take any part in the expedition, and had simply gone down to bid good-bye to his friends. The result of the arraignment, however, was the same in his case. He was held for examination at 3 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon.

A similar disposition was made of the cases of Capt. John Brabazon, who was in charge of the Bermuda at the time she was captured, and Capt. Hughes.

The routine of the cases was broken when Mr. Hart's case was called. In answer to a question as to when he would like his examination, he said: "To-morrow morning, if possible. If not, as soon as you can." It was finally decided to fix the time for 2 o'clock Friday. Mr. Hart also announced that he could furnish no bail, and was willing to go to jail, if need be.

In the case of all the prisoners, except Capt. Brabazon, it was agreed by Mr. Macfarlane, that a cash bail should be accepted. It was understood the money was supplied by the Cuban Junta. Mr. Guerra having been empowered to provide the money.

Capt. Brabazon's bondsman was Donald McNeil of 19 Clarkson Street. Mr. Hart finally reconsidered his decision not to provide bail, and a cash bail was deposited in his case.

A change was made in the final disposition of the cases of Gen. Garcia and Capt. Hughes. Through the efforts of the Spanish Consul, Gen. Arturo Baldasano y Topete, additional charges were preferred against them in connection with the Hawkins expedition, and their bail was raised to $2,000.

It is understood that the Spanish Consul also wishes to prefer charges against four or five other men who are not in custody, and whose names were not disclosed.

The five prisoners left the Commissioner's room about 4 o'clock, followed by a part of the throng of Cuban sympathizers who had listened with interest to the proceedings.

MARSHAL M'CARTY'S STATEMENT.

How He Made the Capture and Saved a Spaniard's Life.

United States Marshal John A. McCarty, who had charge of the capture of the filibustering expedition, gives the following account of his work:

"A telegram was brought to my house Sunday afternoon from the Attorney General, warning me that an attempt was to be made to send an expedition to Cuba, and that the Bermuda, lying in the bay, was connected with it.

"I went down town at once, and found my deputy. We got the revenue cutter Hudson, and from Sunday afternoon to this morning the Bermuda was never out of sight of a Government officer.

"We had been warned from Washington, however, that no arrests must be made unless we had positive proof that the ship was really about to start on a filibustering expedition. We saw a number of tugboats run alongside the Bermuda, but no attempt was made to ship men or arms.

"The first thing we saw that looked to us like proof was last night, when the tug W. J. McCaldin ran alongside. She had fifty men aboard, and they swarmed on to the Bermuda like flies. Then we boarded her.

"The tug went away and returned with other men, and these also were captured. The second time the tug was detained.

"The McCaldin Brothers came alongside later, just after we had boarded the Bermuda. Gen. Garcia was among the men captured on this tug.

"The steamlighter J. S. T. Stranahan was taken in the bay. She had on board forty tons of arms and ammunition. The Stranahan apparently intended to run alongside the Bermuda and unload her cargo while both were in motion.

"The capture I regard as most successful and satisfactory in every way. It was rather a delicate job, because the Bermuda was understood to be flying the British flag, and an arrest on insufficient grounds might complicate matters. Then, too, my advice from Washington was to be sure of my evidence. But if we waited too long they might escape us. I feel very well satisfied with the outcome of the affair.

"Blood came very near being shed at one time just after we had boarded the Bermuda. A Pinkerton man, I think he was, who was a Spaniard, had come up on the deck not far from me.

"A crowd of Cubans recognized him, and started for him with knives. The first thing I knew I heard him shout for help.

"Without stopping to find out who he was, I called out 'Stop! That man is under my protection.'

"'Is he a Marshal?' some one asked.

"'Yes,' I replied, and they began to cool down, and the man escaped. In a minute more he would have been killed without doubt. He came around later and insisted that I had saved his life.

"I had only eight men of my own. There were a dozen Pinkerton men, I suppose."

Among those whom he had under his direction were the following Deputy Marshals: Churchill, Purcell, Hamilton, Skiffington, Hurley, and Stafford.

CAPT. BRABAZON CONTRADICTORY.

Says He Was Bound for Colombia, and Then Makes an Admission.

Capt. John Brabazon left the office of Commissioner Shields, intent on finding the Marshal's office, to learn if he might return to his ship. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES he talked about the proposed trip, though unwillingly.

"I am a native of Ireland," he said, "but I am a naturalized American. My home is in Philadelphia, and I only knew that the Bermuda was going to Colombia to buy fruit."

Capt. Brabazon forgot this explanation of the Bermuda's course, however, as he grew interested in his subject, and practically admitted that his ship was on a filibustering expedition.

"Everybody sympathizes with Cuba anyway," he said. "The mistake we made was in not going further out to receive the men and arms. We could not escape observation in the bay. But some of the men were not good sailors and were afraid they would be seasick.

"There is one thing I want to correct. Some of the newspapers said I 'begged for mercy' when McCarty boarded the Bermuda. That isn't so. The whole affair was as quiet as could be. We made no resistance."

JUNTA MEMBERS WILL NOT TALK.

Excitement Around the Office of Senor Palma, but No Information.

At the office of the Cuban Junta, 66 Broadway, yesterday, there was a forced calm apparent on the surface, with a great deal of suppressed excitement underlying it.

The office of Señor Tomas Estrada Palma, the head of the Junta, was crowded all day with Cuban patriots wearing the broad-brimmed slouch hat, which has become a distinctive feature of their garb. There was a great deal of secret conferring, and a running to and fro of messengers. Señor Palmas was reserved and uncommunicative, particularly about the expedition.

"I do not know anything about it," he said, "and if I did I would not tell you. It would not be proper or judicious." When asked whether Gen. Garcia had acted under the orders or direction of the Cuban Junta, he refused to make any reply, nor would he offer an explanation of the fact that Gen. Guerra, the Treasurer of the Junta, was arrested on board the Bermuda, and that the bail for the prisoners was given by him.

It appeared strange, if the Junta knew nothing of the expedition or did not authorize it, that Señor Palma should appear at the examination of the prisoners and take such an interest in the proceedings. An explanation was offered by one of the waiting patriots, who said:

"It is the same old story. These men go ahead on their own hook, and when they get into trouble they look to us to get them out of it."

A Cuban who is prominent in the affairs of the Junta and who, for obvious reasons, refused to give his name for publication, said:

"Gen. Garcia is a very patriotic man and a good fighter, but he lacks the caution necessary to fit out such an expedition as that on the Bermuda. The expedition was authorized by the Junta, and the money for the vessel, arms, and ammunition was furnished by Cuban patriots. It was a most important movement and should have been conducted with great secrecy. Instead of the Bermuda lying in the upper bay, awaiting her cargo and the men who had volunteered for the expedition, she ought to have been out at sea beyond the reach of the Spanish spies, who are watching every movement of the patriots.

"It was folly to suppose that an expedition of such magnitude could be fitted out at this port and successfully evade the detectives hired by the Spanish Government. There are grave suspicions that among those who had volunteered for the expedition there were one or more Pinkerton detectives and they had been allowed to become cognizant of the plans agreed upon by those in charge of the venture. The failure of the expedition can thus be accounted for.

"It is my belief that there will be no more expeditions planned to sail from this port, but that some obscure point on the coast of Florida perhaps will be selected in future as the base of operations for the collection of arms and men for the patriot cause."

SHIP ILLEGALLY SEIZED, HE SAYS.

M. Pierra Declares No Law of the United States Was Violated.

F. C. Pierra, a Cuban patriot, who is in charge of the News Bureau of the Cubans Junta, was asked about the Bermuda expedition, but he said he knew nothing about it.

"If I did," Mr. Pierra said, "it would not be prudent for me to talk about it. But this I will say, that the authorities have made a mistake in seizing the Bermuda and arresting Gen. Garcia and the other men. They have not been guilty of any infraction of the laws of the United States, and this will be shown when the examination is held.

"This was not a military expedition, under the definition of the Revised Statutes of the United States. There were no arms or ammunition on board the steamer, and if there were, she had a perfect right to take them aboard as cargo. The men arrested on the Bermuda were simply passengers, and she had a right to take as many passengers as she could accommodate and her Captain was willing to take on board.

"To make it a military expedition under the law, the Government would have to show that the men were enrolled for a military enterprise, that they were armed and equipped for that purpose, and that they were commanded by officers of military designation. The men arrested, as I understand it, were not enrolled in any military organization, they were not uniformed or armed, and the Government has no proof that their intentions were not peaceful, or that they intended to violate the neutrality laws of the United States. Therefore the seizure of the ship and her detention and the arrest of the men were without warrant of law. There have been a number of decisions by the courts bearing out this view of the case.

"In the next places, there is no war in Cuba. What I mean is that war has not been officially declared. There is a civil strife in Cuba, a family quarrel, as it were, and one in which foreign nations have no concern. Therefore I hold as a principle of law that the action of the United States authorities was unwarranted. There have been several cases where vessels have been detained and men arrested by officers of the United States under similar circumstances, and the authorities were compelled to abandon the prosecution for want of proof. The people who have been injured by these acts of the agents of the United States are preparing to commence suits for damages against the Government."

M. Pierra gave out the following information yesterday:

"A cable dispatch has been received today from Havana by a gentleman temporarily residing in this city who is in no way connected with the Cuban revolutionists. The dispatch comes in cipher and the translation is as follows: 'Gen. Weyler is committing atrocities.' The sender of the cablegram is a foreign gentleman residing in Cuba, and a representative of a foreign Government."

DUDLEY F. PHELPS ON THE LAW.

The Government Must Prove the Men Were Going to Fight.

Dudley F. Phelps, the Deputy Collector in charge of the Law Division of the Custom House, said yesterday that some time ago he had looked up the law in relation to the fitting out of filibustering expeditions for the purpose of advising the Collector of the Port about the course which he should adopt in dealing with the matter.

He gave it as his opinion that the men arrested by the United States Marshal on the Bermuda could not be held, unless the Government could prove beyond a reasonable doubt that they had been enrolled or enlisted for service against any country with which the United States was at peace. The burden of proof was on the Government, and it would be found well-nigh impossible to establish this fact.

In regard to the detention of the Bermuda, Mr. Phelps said the vessel had the right to carry as cargo any merchandise her owners or officers chose to take aboard, arms and ammunition included, subject, of course, to the risk of capture by the Spanish authorities.

MINISTER DE LOME RETICENT.

Calixto Garcia and His Men Had Been Watched for Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—While Minister Dupuy de Lome declines to speak about the Bermuda's seizure, holding that his connection with the affair on account of his relations with the State Department in the matter are necessarily confidential, and would, therefore, involve a serious breach of diplomatic etiquette, It is learned that the Spanish authorities here attach more importance to last night's results than anything yet accomplished.

For at least a month they have spared no efforts to circumvent the departure of filibusters or the shipment of arms to Cuba, and every man who escaped from the foundering of the Hawkins off Long Island has been unceasingly watched by the Pinkertons.

Gen. Calixto Garcia, who led the Hawkins expedition, has been most closely watched from day to day, and spies have accompanied him to Philadelphia and other places which he visited, it is claimed, to secure support for another expedition.

The Spanish Legation here, it is said, was fully informed that the men from the Hawkins were held in daily readiness to re-embark, and extraordinary precautions were taken to defeat them. When the Bermuda was secured, the efforts of the detectives were redoubled, and it is believed the Spanish authorities had no doubt that her departure would be prevented if the co-operation of United States officials could be secured.

It was known that Capt. Hughes of the Laurada had been chosen to command the Bermuda, and he was shadowed when, under the assumed name of Capt. Smith, he signed the papers of the Bermuda, clearing her in ballast for Santa Marta, Colombia.

When she took on 300 tons of coal last Saturday and proceeded to an anchorage near the Statue of Liberty to await the men and arms at that place, the United States Government was, for the first time, notified of her suspected character and destination.

Secretary Olney received from the Spanish Minister early Sunday morning full details of all the evidence upon which the request for her seizure was based, and at once the machinery of the Federal law was set in motion to prevent any violation of neutrality, with the result announced in the dispatches from New-York.

The Spanish authorities are particularly elated over the success of their agents, as it was understood by them that the Bermuda would enable the Cubans to fit out a formidable force in the Eastern part of the island, just when, it is claimed, Gen. Weyler's active campaign is beginning to make the situation extremely critical.

DETECTIVES WON CONFIDENCE.

Cubans Watched and Their Plans Reported to the Spanish Consul.

Superintendent Bangs of the Pinkerton Detective Agency was reticent yesterday in relation to the part taken by the operatives of the agency in gathering the information which resulted in making the proposed Cuban expedition a fiasco. He admitted that the agency had been employed to watch the forming of the expedition and the men who were engaged in the venture.

Pinkerton men had been employed by the Spanish Government, and they made their reports to the Spanish Consul in this city. From this source the first information was received by the Spanish Minister in Washington of the fitting out of the expedition, and was by him communicated to the Federal authorities, and their aid invoked to prevent the sailing of the filibusters.

Gen. Calixto Garcia and his compatriots have been under surveillance by the detectives since the wrecking of the Hawkins expedition. They had ingratiated themselves into the confidence of the Cuban patriots, many of whom live on West Fourteenth Street, and in this way learned of the fitting out of the expedition.

One of the detectives had a rather rough experience two weeks ago. He had made the acquaintance and gained the confidence of a Cuban, who lives in a boarding house on West Fourteenth Street. When the Cuban learned that his acquaintance was a detective, he made an appointment to meet him at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street on a certain evening. The detective walked into the trap which had been laid for him. He was met by several irate Cubans, and unmercifully beaten.

There were at least a dozen Pinkerton men in the pay of the Spanish Consul, engaged in shadowing members of the Cuban junta and those who were engaged in fitting out the expedition. They trailed the men who were to accompany the expedition on the Bermuda to Pier 4 East River, where they embarked on the tugboats waiting for them.

Another batch of these detectives were in the neighborhood of the wharf at the foot of King Street, Brooklyn, when the arms and ammunition were put on board of the steam lighter J. S. T. Stranahan. These were all stowed away forward, and concealed under piles of cordwood. The detectives hurried to a tugboat, on which the Spanish Consul and a number of other officers were in waiting, and steps for the capture of the filibusters were at once taken.

ILL-FATED HAWKINS EXPEDITION.

Set Out Last Month, and the Ship Was Found Unseaworthy.

The Hawkins expedition, which met a disastrous fate last month, was also commanded by Gen. Calixto Garcia. The ship J. W. Hawkins left the foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street on the night of Friday, Jan. 24, having on board Gen. Garcia, his son Carlos, and 128 men, including a physician and a gunner.

With the exception of the crew those on the boat were Cubans. There was also on board a cargo of arms and ammunition valued at $200,000. The disaster to the Hawkins occurred on Jan. 27, when she was 45 miles east-southeast of Barnegat.

The vessel sprang a leak and foundered. The crew and passengers took to the boats. The schooner H. H. Benedict rescued twenty-five of the shipwrecked. The schooner Alicia B. Crosby fell in with a boat containing twenty-three men. Thirteen of these men were rescued by the crew of the schooner, but ten of them were lost. The rest of the crew and passengers were saved by the schooner Leander.

What the British Consul Says.

British Consul Fraser said yesterday: "This office has no official cognizance of the case, and will take no action unless there should be developments which should lead to our being called in. The Bermuda is amenable to the laws of this country while she is in an American port."

REED & BARTON,

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EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

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Their productions are at all times the NEWEST, most ARTISTIC, most DESIRABLE.

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TWO AND TWO MAKE FOUR—

Don't they? Well—that is'nt a bit easier to prove than that

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT

is the Only Certain Cure for a Cough or Cold, Croup, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, or any other throat or lung trouble—liable to end up in Pneumonia or Consumption. Only 60 cents a bottle. Money back if it fails. Of your druggist, or at

Riker's

6th Ave., Cor. 22d St.

COMMENDS THE POLICE BOARD.

Council of the Federation of Churches Approves of the Action in Closing Saloons Sunday.

The Council of the Federation of Churches at its meeting Monday adopted a resolution expressing its appreciation of the efforts of the Board of Police Commissioners in enforcing the law against violators of the regulations relating to the liquor traffic. The text of the resolution is as follows:

The Federation of the Churches and Christian Workers of New-York City, representing over 100 churches and charitable organizations affiliated for the purpose of studying the actual social condition of the city and of planning practical measures for the betterment of the people, desires to assure the Board of Police Commissioners of its hearty appreciation of their courageous and effective execution of the laws, both those of a general character, and specifically such as relate to the regulation of the liquor traffic. The enforcement of the law against the open saloon on Sunday has been not only a strong tonic to the civic conscience, but an indisputable benefit to thousands of homes in the crowded sections of the city. In this testimony to the value of your procedure the calendars of the courts and the registers of the churches are in entire agreement. We hold ourselves ready for such practical co-operation with your honorable board in your efforts to assert the supremacy of the law as may come within the scope of our constitution, since we deem it a distinct religious duty not only to observe the laws ourselves, but to demand that others should do the same.

Before adjourning, the federation also adopted a resolution expressing to the Board of Excise Commissioners its appreciation of the value of the present policy for diminishing the number of licenses to sell liquors, and for restraining the abuses of the laws for the regulation of the traffic. In conclusion, the resolution offers the co-operation of the federation, to prevent the repeal of the law fixing for the protection of schools and churches the 200-foot limit.

SENATOR PAVEY'S BILL COMMENDED.

Mr. Strauss's Bill Condemned by a Good Government Club.

The first regular meeting of the Good Government Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District was held last night in the Sherman Square Hotel. A large attendance was present, and much enthusiasm was shown over the work of the club. George H. Putnam, President of the club, delivered an introductory address. Messrs. Nevius and Dodge were unanimously elected as delegates to the council of Confederated Good Government Clubs. After some formal business had been disposed of, Payson Merrill and Dr. J. West Roosevelt were introduced and addressed the members on "Reform in Our City Schools in Connection with the Measures Now Pending at Albany."

Both speakers discussed the merits and demerits of the Pavey and Strauss bills, and explained the working of the present system. The speakers thought that the present Boards of Trustees not being invested with a sufficient power, nor selected with a view to discharge the difficult tasks of their positions, in an executive manner, were a superfluous body, and should be abolished.

The Strauss bill was severely condemned as preserving this system in an aggravated form, and the Pavey bill was recommended.

The following resolution was adopted by the club:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this club that the Pavey bill, in so far as it has for its purpose the concentration and simplification of responsibility for the control of the schools, meets with the approval of this club, and that the Strauss bill, which tends to perpetuate the present ineffective system, should not become a law, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Senator and Assemblyman representing the Nineteenth Assembly District.

TO A FUNERAL IN TROLLEYS.

Two Special Cars Convey the Mourners to the Cemetery.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 25.—The funeral of Mrs. John Fox at Milltown yesterday was unique in this part of the country. The house in which Mrs. Fox lived was on the line of the trolley between this city and Milltown. The cemetery was also on the line. The funeral services were held at the house and the body was sent to the cemetery by hearse. The mourners and friends then boarded two trolley cars, which had been chartered, and followed.

The party was half way to the cemetery when it was discovered that the minister had forgotten his book. One of the cars turned back and went to the house, where the book was procured, and the trip resumed. The cars were side-tracked at the cemetery, and after the funeral the party returned as they had gone.

Will Manage the Reed Boom.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 25.—Joseph H. Manley will return to Washington the last of the week to assume again the management of the canvass of Thomas B. Reed for the Presidential nomination.

Sloop Ida Viola Ashore.

NORTHPORT, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The sloop Ida Viola, owned and sailed by D. E. Scudder, was blown ashore this afternoon at Duck Island.

She was bound for South Norwalk, Conn. with a cargo.

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(my mama used Wool Soap) (I wish mine had)

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is used in the laundry. Wool Soap is delicate and refreshing for bath purposes. The best cleanser.

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63 Leonard St., New-York.

PINAR DEL RIO BATTLES

Road from San Cristobal to Candelaria Littered with Dead.

HERNANDEZ SURPRISED BY ZAYAS

Rebels Burn and Then the Alerta Shells the Town of Cabanas, on the North Coast.

Special Correspondence of The United Press.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Refugees from San Cristobal and Candelaria, towns on the Western Railroad in Pinar del Rio Province, bring news from a region that is without telegraph, railroad trains, and regular mails. It is also a province without salt, and in which inhabitants are shut up in towns in a starving condition, and guards of Spanish troops threaten to shoot any one passing in or out.

It appears that a battle has taken place which has not figured in the official Government reports. It was at San Cristobal Feb. 13. The town had been occupied by the rebels from Jan. 6 to that date. Antonio Maceo had fought with Gen. Duque at Paso Real on one side of the town, and later with Gen. Cannella on the other side.

Col. Segura and 600 men had a narrow escape from annihilation on the main road between Candelaria and San Cristobal Feb. 6, but no fight in San Cristobal has been announced by the Government. An eye witness of the affair to-day said that a Spanish column, 1,200 strong, under Col. Hernandez, arrived at San Cristobal Feb. 13, supposing that the insurgents had gone further east, for Maceo was near Artenesia. The rebel leader Zayas and five of his men were in the town, and 900 of his followers were camped just east of the town.

Hernandez came from the west, entering the main street. Zayas and his companions ran, firing their revolvers to warn their men of the approach of the troops. Zayas reached the rebel camp and took command. He divided his men into three battalions of 300 men each. Two of these remained at the east end of town and attacked Hernandez's column as they came down the narrow street. With 300 mounted men, Zayas rode around the town and entered it in Hernandez's rear, attacking the troops and driving them in between the cross-fire of the other rebel bands. Hernandez fought desperately, and used several cannon, but the rebels had him in a disadvantageous position.

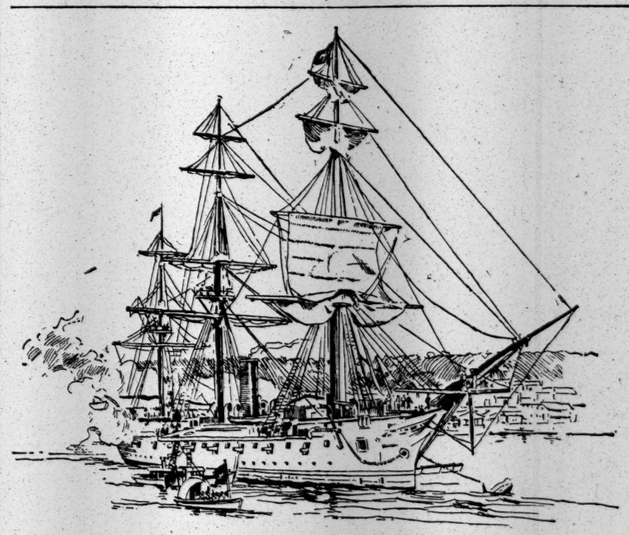
He fought on, moving slowly along the road east from San Cristobal to Candelaria. Zayas's men fought him on each flank and from the rear. It is said that the road was littered with dead soldiers for the entire six miles to Candelaria. My informant said he saw in the ruins of a house which had been burned on the road the heads of six Spanish soldiers, the bodies having been burned to prevent identification.

The rebels burned two large Government bridges on the highway at Hagassa and Rio Hondo, to prevent Spanish cannon being again taken to Pinar del Rio Province. After Hernandez left, the rebels re-entered San Cristobal.

Insurgents burned the town of Cabanas Feb. 19, on the north coast twenty miles west of Havana. The garrison was driven out of the town, and the torch was applied. While the insurgents were in the town the gunboat Alerta, which once before fired upon the rebels, shelled the town. That completed the work of destruction.

The Diario de Marina publishes the following account of the destruction of an insurgent hospital near Bolondron, which is semi-official, since all matter passes through the censor's hands before publication:

"Receiving confidential notice that in the place called Mayea there existed a hospital of the enemy, Count Lersunda went in that direction and ordered an advance of a section of his troops commanded by Señors Pozo and Gonzalez, directed by the scout Ramirez. Hardly had the sentinel of said hospital seen our gallant troops than there were seen coming out of the same eight unarmed individuals, who immediately fled. There were captured a medical case, cartridges, one Mauser rifle, and sundry other effects. The hospital was destroyed, with everything which could not be transported."



Spanish Cruiser Firing on Rebels at Cabanas.

MORE TROOPS AGAINST CUBANS.

El Inglisito Trying to Avoid a Court-Martial, and Maceo Not Dead.

MADRID, Feb. 25.—It is announced that 6,000 fresh troops from Spain will reach Cuba by the end of the present month, and 9,000 more will arrive there at the beginning of March.

The Heraldo publishes a dispatch from its correspondent in Havana denying the truth of the reports of the death of the rebel leader Maceo. The dispatch also says that the rebel leader "El Inglisito," who has been captured by the Spanish, is claiming to be an American citizen, in order to avoid being tried and condemned by court-martial.

SHOULD CONGRESS ACT?

Senator Gray Holds that the President Only Should Recognize Belligerency.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Cuban belligerency resolution was before the Senate again to-day. Mr. Morgan finished the speech he began last week, and Mr. Gray, (Dem., Del.,) another member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, made some remarks in opposition to the views advanced by the Alabama Senator.

Mr. Gray said the United States Government had observed an attitude of long-continued forbearance toward the Government of Spain in regard to Cuba. Every neutral obligation had been scrupulously observed. Every aid that could be given to the Government of Spain by the dignified attitude of non-interference had been given in order that peace and quiet and order, and the reign of order, might be restored to that unhappy island. He did not regret that attitude of his Government. He took pride in it and commended it; nevertheless, he could not ignore or forget that the relations of the Government and people of the United States to the people of Cuba and its Government were exceptional. They were very close, by reason of the proximity of the island to the United States, by reason of commercial intercourse, and by reason of the numerous social ties that had sprung up between the people of Cuba and of the United States, and the American people could not close their eyes or ears to what was going on in Cuba. Neither could they close their hearts nor stifle their sympathies when they heard the sad story of what had been going on these many, many years.

It was therefore within all proprieties which should govern a great Nation like this that Congress should give expression—dignified, constrained, and proper expression—to the sympathies of the American people for the struggling patriots who were now upholding the cause of self-government on the fair island on our Southern boundaries.

Mr. Gray argued, however, that there was nothing in the Constitution of the United States in relation to the recognition ob belligerency. That was an outgrowth of international law. Being such outgrowth, it belonged, in this country, where all other matters of a similar and analogous nature belonged—that is, to the Executive. That was the argument that convinced him that Congress had no right to accord the status of belligerency, even by a joint resolution.

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) asked Mr. Gray whether he contended that Congress could not, even by a joint resolution approved by the President, declare belligerent rights, and that such a measure would not recognize belligerency.

Mr. Gray replied that he was not prepared to assent to the proposition that belligerency could be declared in any other way than through the Executive of the United States. He added that he favored the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) as a substitute for the pending resolution.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) said that he would take the floor to-morrow on the resolution.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) read the translation of a report from the newspaper El Liberal of Madrid giving the words of Capt. Gen. Weyler to the civic authorities of Cadiz as to his purpose to "exterminate the filibusters," and said that that report implied the atrocities which the Captain General meant to employ and the desperate condition of the Spanish cause.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.,) declared that the "existence of a slaughterhouse for half a century at our doors by a Government incapable of governing Cuba is something that we ought not to tolerate."

Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.,) submitted a table showing that the Spanish forces in Cuba had lost thousands of men in this war. He was tired, he said, of hearing resolutions of sympathy. "Let us," he exclaimed, "act like men. If it be true that this is an Imperial Government with

THE A.P.A. RULES CONGRESS

No More Appropriations for the Contract Indian Schools.

PROSCRIBING THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

Many Schools That Are Not Catholic Will Be Hampered in Their Usefulness by This Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The House this afternoon passed the Indian Appropriation bill, with the items rejected for the maintenance of contract schools under the management of different sects.

These items have been appropriated from year to year, occasionally with some strenuous opposition on the part of those who feared that an important principle was being violated in giving money to sectarians to support schools in which training was extended to Indians by the priests or teachers of the Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and other denominations. There has been a conviction in the different appropriation committees that the money expended by the denominations engaged in educational work among the Indians was used to advantage, and not extravagantly, but the American Protective Association, which has developed much strength among certain classes of the people, manifested its determination in this matter, as it recently did when the District of Columbia bill was before the House.

Many schools not under the control of the Catholic Church, and some of admittedly desirable usefulness, will be hampered in their usefulness by being deprived of the assistance they have hitherto received from the Government, but the desire on the part of the A. P. A. people to cut off the Catholics has carried through the sweeping injury to all. The course pursued justifies the belief that the A. P. A. would prefer that Indians should continue to be ignorant and savage, rather than that they shall be civilized as Roman Catholics. This feeling of proscription does not appear to have been shared by the Protestant beneficiaries of the Indian school fund.

The impulse to cut off the aid to the Catholic schools is assumed to be political rather than educational, and the result in the House will be used to illustrate the idea that the members of the Roman Catholic Church must in a measure be proscribed in this country. Their schools are not to be helped; they are not to be employed; they are not to hold office; they are to be indicated as disqualified for trust or employment because of their religion. Conversely, all who reject Catholicism must be assumed to have the qualifications to commend them to the suffrages of their fellow-citizens.

Mr. Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.), in charge of the bill, asked unanimous consent that the paragraph in the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to purchase the title of the Ogden Land Company to lands in the Allegany and Cattaraugus Indian reservations, in New-York, at a price not to exceed $5 an acre be stricken out. There was some desultory discussion as to the meaning and effect of the request, whether or not the paragraph would be inserted by the Senate, thereby bringing it again before the House in such a manner that it could not be fully and freely debated. There was no formal objection made to Mr. Sherman's request, however, and the paragraph was stricken out.

ARGUING FOR RECIPROCITY.

Flour Manufacturers Before the House Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—M. H. Davis of Shelby, Ohio, President of the Winter Wheat Millers' League, and E. Parry, Secretary of the same organization, to-day appeared before the sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee having charge of matters relating to reciprocity.

Mr. Davis spoke in support of the Kerr bill, providing for retaliating against countries which place discriminating duties on products of this country.

He said a capital of $208,473,500 was invested in the flour milling industry. It paid $27,037,742 in wages last year, and the value of the product was $573,971,474.

The output of American mills at present did not exceed one-half of their capacity, many of them being idle half of the time. The average export of wheat was 100,000,000 bushels a year, and it was because of this export that the mills were idle. The export of wheat was caused by the discriminating duty placed on American flour.

Of all the countries of Europe, Holland and Denmark alone treated flour and wheat alike. In Belgium, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Germany, France, Portugal, and Sweden the discrimination against flour and in favor of wheat was from 18 cents to $1.06 per barrel.

American flour was superior to any produced in the world, but it could not compete against the existing discriminations. Under favorable legislation, the mills of this country could grind all the wheat produced here. If this wheat could be milled in this country, it would benefit the producer and also the manufacturers of paper and cotton bags, coopers, and the makers of machinery. If the whole crop was milled here, it would result in the payment of higher prices for wheat.

In speaking of the effect of the repeal of the reciprocity clause of the law of 1890, he said that under this treaty the export of American flour to Brazil increased in two years from 645,000 barrels per year to 921,000 barrels. Since the repeal of that law the trade with that country had fallen off about 200,000 barrels per year.

The consensus of opinion among American millers, Mr. Davis said, was that this country, on account of the superiority of its product, should be able to put its flour in all countries, and in doing so consume the entire wheat product of the United States. He supported the proposition made by the bill to retaliate on Cuba by increasing the duty on sugar, and on other South American countries by increasing the rates on hides and coffee. China and Japan should be dealt with by taxing tea.

Mr. Perry indorsed what Mr. Davis had said and furnished some statistics regarding the exports of flour.

FOR A SEAL INVESTIGATION.

President Directed to Negotiate with Great Britain, Russia, and Japan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The House to-day passed the bill unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, relating to the fur seal industry. It directs the President to enter into negotiations with the Governments of Great Britain, Russia, and Japan, or either of them, for the appointment of a joint commission to investigate the fur seal industry in all its bearings, and to report what, if any, additional regulations are necessary for the preservation of the fur seal herd.

It also provides for the establishment of a modus vivendi between the several Governments under the findings of the Paris Tribunal of 1893, respecting the protection of the sails, with a proviso that if this modus be not concluded in time to govern the season of 1896, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to kill every seal that can be reached on the Pribilof Islands, and sell the skins for the benefit of the Treasury.

The bill was passed unanimously, as was the case in the House last Congress.

To Make Humanity International.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Mr. Cummings of New-York offered in the House to-day a bill providing for an international humane and sanitary conference. It authorizes the President to invite the several maritime nations to send delegates to a conference having for its object the formulation of uniform laws and regulations for the transportation of animals at sea and their lives and slaughter in quarantine; also for the proper equipment of vessels for animals, steerage passengers, and stokers in transit; for the suppression of infectious and contagious diseases of man and beast, and to formulate and submit for ratification by the Governments represented proper international regulations, laws, and penalties.

Five thousand dollars is appropriated for the expense of the conference. A similar bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,).

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Marvels of beauty, a remarkable assortment of new designs at the manufacturing price.

SALE OF RARE PUBLICATIONS.

Walpole's "Memoires du Comte de Grammont"—Murray's Edition of Boswell's "Johnson."

Among the books sold at auction yesterday by Bangs & Co. were the following:

Works of Edward Fitzgerald, translator of "Omar Khayyam," reprinted from original impressions, with some corrections derived from his own annotated copies, portrait, two volumes, New-York, 1887, $5.50; Goethe's works, twelve volumes, London, 1883, $7.20.

"Memoires du Comte de Grammont, by Antoine Hamilton," with notes by Horace Walpole, and illustrated with rare and beautiful portraits of Hamilton, Grammont, Miss Hamilton, rare edition, London, Dodsley, 1783, $6.25, J. E. Gray's "Gleanings from the Menagerie and Aviary at Knowsley Falls," seventeen fine hand-colored plates of birds and animals, large folio, cloth, Knowsley, 1846, printed for private distribution among the friends of the late Earl of Derby, $3.50.

"Bibliotheca Grenvilliana," by John T. Payne and Henry Foss, two volumes, portions in manuscript, London, 1842, $5; Kate Greenaway's "Book of Games," 24 full-page colored plates, London, no date, $4.75; Greenaway's "Mother Goose, or Nursery Rhymes," with colored illustrations, London, no date, $4.25.

Hallam's "Middle Ages," "History of England," "Literature of Europe in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries," ten volumes, London, John Murray, 1855, $6; "The Hobby Horse," with illustrations by F. Madox Brown, Arthur Burgess, Burne-Jones, and others, Volumes 1 and 2, London, 1886-7, $8.50.

Boswell's "Life of Johnson," with the charming series of steel portraits, views, &c., 10 volumes, London, Murray, 1835, $5; William Morris's "Defense of Guinevere, and Other Poems," rare first edition, London, 1858, $5.50, and "The Old Masters," taken from the originals in the galleries and private collections of Europe, edited, with biographical notices, by Prof. F. Von Reber and Dr. A. Bayersdorfer, 576 fine quarto plates, London, 1890-93, $12.

WASHINGTON'S ADVICE TO HIS COUNTRY.

The Public Credit and Sound Money Should Be the People's Care.

The celebration of Washington's Birthday in Waterbury, Conn., by the State Society of the Sons of the Revolution was rendered especially notable by a historical address by Jonathan Trumbull, President of the society, and a descendant of the Revolutionary patriot whose namesake he is, and by a thoughtful and eloquent oration by the Hon. Lynde Harrison of New-Haven on "Washington's Farewell Address." Mr. Lynde showed how applicable Washington's words of wisdom are to the country's needs in the present day, in part, saying:

"None knew better than Washington that, while in the phrase of the book men, international law is founded in part upon long-established usage, conventions, and treaties between nation and nation, yet the underlying principles of international law, which are intended to prevent war and wrong being perpetrated by one nation upon another, are the Golden Rule, the Divine law, and Christian ethics.

"None knew better than he that more than a generation before that time Vattel, the great authority on international law, declared that if a preponderant State commits acts of injury against its neighbors, or any of them, or, by the arrogance of its pretensions, the tone of its public dispatches and manifestoes, or the mere increase of its strength, it clearly threatens to attack or oppress its neighbors, then other States are justified in combining together and in making war upon it, so as to prevent it from committing disturbances of the general security of the Commonwealth of civilized nations, or of the security and independence of any of them. This doctrine was sound international law for many years before the declaration of the so-called Monroe doctrine, which is the doctrine the American people, without distinction of party, to-day support.

"But there is one issue before us to-day—the most important since the days of the civil war—to which Washington, fresh with the memories of Colonial and Continental paper currency, felt it his duty to call the attention of his fellow-citizens, and he used these words:

"'As a very important source of strength and security cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible: avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it—avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burthen which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate.'

"When Washington advised that the public credit should be securely guarded, he knew the losses which America had sustained during the war, and after the peace of 1783, from the pestilent effects of paper money on the necessary confidence between man and man, and in the public counsels; on the industry and morals of the people, and the character of republican Government. He knew that the financial blunders of the preceding generation had created an enormous debt against those States which had permitted the issuance of bills of credit. He knew, as did all the framers of the Constitution, whether Federalists or Democrats in theory, whether of the Hamiltonian or Jeffersonian school, that the Constitution was understood by its framers, and by the States that ratified it to be a grant of power only to the Federal Government. He knew that the authority given the Federal Congress to coin money and regulate its value, was to secure a uniform standard of sound money. He knew the framers of the Constitution, when they prohibited to the States the power to issue bills of credit, and from making anything but gold and silver a legal tender for the payment of debts, had never dreamed of conferring upon the representatives of the several States power which they had prohibited to the States themselves. He never believed, whatever the exigencies of war might be, that a Federal Congress would assume the power to make the paper promises to pay a legal tender for the payment of debts, and in his wildest apprehensions for the future he never thought that within 100 years the Nation he had founded, even if in the exigencies of war and the danger of dissolution it should issue Treasury notes, would for a generation after peace was established, fail to pay its debt payable on demand, and make the evidences of that debt a continual legal tender for the payment of all obligations."

LIFE INSURANCE MEN AT DINNER.

Meeting of Their Association and a Banquet at the Waldorf.

One hundred and fifty members and guests of the Life Insurance Association of New-York enjoyed the tenth annual dinner of that organization last night in the Waldorf Hotel banquet hall.

Short speeches were made by Prof. J. A. De Boer, James F. Pierce, State Superintendent of Insurance; George S. Merrill, Superintendent of Insurance of Massachusetts; Col. R. Savage, John F. Dryden, Col. C. M. Ransom, and G. H. Tarbell.

Among the guests were Allen S. Williams, Gen. J. G. McCullough, George C. Wilson, J. W. Guiteau, C. C. Hine, and Dr. Tuck. Master Smith of the Grace Church choir sang several songs during the dinner.

At the election of officers for the year, which took place in the afternoon, Richard E. Cochran was elected President; H. A. Appelius, First Vice President; J. F. Collins, Second Vice President; W. T. Dieffendorf, Third Vice President; William Dulcher, Treasurer, and Thomas P. Goodrich, Secretary.

The Executive Committee is composed of J. F. Makey, J. P. Kelly, C. L. Walker, Col. E. De Forest, D. N. Holway, the President, Secretary, and Treasurer, ex officio, and James Yereance, Chairman.

Carpenters to Demand Eight Hours.

The General Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has decided that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters should demand the eight-hour rule on May 1, this year. The brotherhood did demand and obtained eight hours several years ago, but when work became slack the employers made them work more hours.

The Federated Metal Trades, which is also affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is considering the advisability of demanding eight hours this year.

THE DIVISION HAS COME

Continued from Page 1.

in which to determine whether there should be a new party.

Chairman Carter to Speak To-day.

Senator Carter is to explain his attitude to-morrow, and there is little doubt that the new platform of silver and protection will be advanced by him. In view of the proceedings to-day, he has found it necessary to revise his speech somewhat.

There is fresh talk to-night of a bolt by the silver Republicans and the nomination of Senator Teller for President if the St. Louis Convention shall refuse to acknowledge silver. Mr. Teller insists that he would not accept a nomination.

Several Democratic Senators with whom a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES talked said it would be strange if the Democratic Party should not profit largely by the revelation made to-day of the dissension in the Republican camp.

TARIFF BILL DEAD AND BURIED.

Republican Senators Wrangle Furiously over Its Corpse.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The vote in the Senate to-day that gave a quietus to the House Tariff bill was on a motion to proceed to consideration of the bill. The motion was made by Mr. Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Chairman of the Finance Committee. He said there was a deficiency of revenue, month by mouth, which would amount to $30,000 for the year—the second year of the existing tariff law. It certainly seemed as though something should be done to relieve the distress of the Treasury Department and to do something looking to the revival of the business interests of the country. He, therefore, moved to proceed to the consideration of the Tariff bill.

The Vote That Killed It.

The yeas and nays on that motion were demanded by Senators Stewart (Pop., Nev.,) and Teller, (Rep., Col.) The vote was taken, and the motion to take up the bill was rejected—yeas 22, nays 33—as follows:

YEAS—22.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	Hansbrough, (Rep., N.D.)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)
Baker, (Rep., Kan.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Brown, (Rep., Utah.)	Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	Morrill, (Rep., Vt.)
Cameron, (Rep., Penn.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Clark, Rep., Wyoming.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Quay, (Rep., Penn.)
Gear, (Rep., Iowa.)	Sherman, (Rep., Ohio.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)

NAYS—33.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	Jones, (Pop., Nev.)
Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Kyle, (Pop., S. D.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Mantle, (Rep., Mon.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Martin, (Dem., Va.)
Caffery, (Dem., La.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Call, (Dem., Fla.)	Palmer, (Dem., Ill.)
Cannon, (Rep., Utah.)	Pasco, (Dem., Fla.)
Carter, (Rep., Mon.)	Peffer, (Pop., Kan.)
Chilton, (Dem., Texas.)	Roach, (Dem., N. D.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Stewart, (Pop., Nev.)
Dubois, (Rep., Idaho.)	Teller, (Rep., Col.)
George, (Dem., Miss.)	Turpie, (Dem., Ind.)
Gordon, (Dem., Ga.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Gray, (Dem., Del.)	Walthall, (Dem., Miss.)
Harris, (Dem., Tenn.)	White, (Dem., Cal.)
Hill, (Dem., N. Y.)	

VOTE BY PARTIES.

Yea—Republicans, 22.
Nay—Democrats, 22; Republicans, 5; Populists, 6.

Worse Than Before.

When the vote was announced Mr. Morrill remarked that when, on the 13th of February, the same motion was defeated by a vote of 21 to 29, he thought that the bill was defeated hopelessly. Still he had felt it was his duty, in so important a matter, to give an opportunity for a change of mind on the part of some Senators. It was perfectly obvious now that the Republican party was in a minority in the Senate. (Laughter on the Democratic side.)

The bill had been defeated, on the 13th of February, by a combination of five Populist votes and four Republican votes with Democratic votes. Mr. Morrill did not think from the vote just taken that there had been any change so far. The Republicans on the Finance Committee would welcome any decent bill that would increase the revenues of the Government. But, so far as the present House bill was concerned, he did not think that it would be becoming in him to ask the Senate for any further consumption of time.

Teller in a Rage.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) made an angry speech against what he construed to be the meaning of some of Mr. Morrill's remarks—the reading of the silver Republicans out of the Republican Party. He declared his intention to vote all the time against the House Tariff bill, and to remain in the Republican Party in spite of the suggestion of the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. Morrill disclaimed having said anything about reading Senators out of the Republican Party. He merely had said the Republican Party was in a minority in the Senate.

Mr. Teller persisted in the correctness of his construction of Mr. Morrill's remarks, and, in the course of his remarks, alluded contemptuously to "the Cleveland Democracy and the Morrill Republicanism." He declared that the silver Republicans could get along without the party as well as the party could get along without them. They were not to be frightened by the sneers of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, nor by the attacks of the metropolitan press.

The Non-Partisan Sherman.

Mr. Sherman, (Rep., Ohio)—a member of the Finance Committee—disclaimed all partisan feeling in relation to the House Tariff bill. That bill, he said, did not belong to any party. Its only merit was to furnish $40,000,000 additional to the revenue of the Government. It was a bill to provide for an occasion. He declared that it was a disgrace to the country, and to civilization, that the Government of the United States was now spending $30,000,000 a year beyond its income. Here was a Congress in session, both houses fully armed, and with power to furnish the remedy; but Congress was idle, and refused to act. He would vote to put a tax on tea, on coffee, or on anything, in order to meet the deficiency of revenue.

"The President says," Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.,) broke in, "that we do not need any more revenue."

"I do not care," Mr. Sherman declared excitedly, "what the President says. Everybody within the sound of my voice knows that we need more revenue. If that same thing occurred in Great Britain or in any other parliamentary country it would dethrone the party in power. But now, every day and every hour, we have been running in debt, and are increasing our debts, and there is no occasion for it. A tax on tea and coffee would be paid cheerfully by the people. Any tax, however obnoxious, would be supported by the people rather than have the funded debt increase.

"Now that the House has sent us here so faulty a bill, let us take it up, make it right, and send it back to the House. But for us to adjourn without providing for this deficiency is not a manly action for either of the great parties, or for any one else who is responsible for it. Let us, in the name of Heaven, do something."

Same Old Question.

Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.,) asked Mr. Sherman why he did not advise the Treasury Department to coin the $55,000,000 of seigniorage and the rest of the silver lying idle in the Treasury, and utilize it for the purposes of the Treasury, as it was bound to do under the third section of the Sherman act.

Mr. Sherman replied that that question had been tested in the House of Representatives, and by a vote of more than 2 to 1, the foolish and dangerous policy of departing from the now lawful standards of money of the country had been denounced. That was the action of a body directly representing the people, while in the Senate, ten States whose Senators voted for the free coinage of silver contained less people than two-thirds of the State of Ohio.

Mr. Sherman prophesied that Senator Harris's remedy never would be as strong in the future as it had been in the past. In his judgment, the sober convictions of the people would settle down in favor of the best standard of money. He would not consider his duty discharged until some action was had on the subject. If Congressmen should go home without performing the duty of providing for the Treasury, every man of them would be held responsible to the people. Mr. Sherman intimated that he would make another effort to have the House bill taken up and acted on.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.,) said he could not hold his peace and allow the false pretense to exist that the House Tariff bill was designed to produce revenue, or that there was any necessity for a bill to produce revenue. The most wicked part of the recent bond sale was the impounding of the people's money in the Treasury.

Run Away from Stewart.

After Mr. Stewart had been speaking for a quarter of an hour, Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) expressed his regret, facetiously, that his Populist colleague had talked Senators Morrill and Sherman out of the chamber.

"They always leave the chamber when I talk," Mr. Stewart said, with an air of triumph. "It is impossible for them to hear me speak of their misdeeds." [Laughter.]

Mr. Allen said that nothing practical was to come out of the discussion. The Senators from Vermont and Ohio had been permitted to run away, after the Senator from Vermont had undertaken to cast on the Populist Party the responsibility for a failure to carry his motion. The Populist Party was perfectly willing to assume that responsibility. In the absence of the Senators from Ohio and Vermont he would ask the Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. Aldrich, who always coached the Senator from Vermont, whether he was willing to take the House bill with a free-silver coinage amendment to it.

"I say no, Sir," Mr. Aldrich promptly replied, "with as much emphasis as it is possible for me to use."

"Would you take the McKinley act with a free coinage of silver provision?" Mr. Allen asked.

The answer, "No," came simultaneously from Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.)

"Are there any circumstances," Mr. Allen persisted, "under which you would take free coinage?"

"No, Sir," Mr. Aldrich replied, "except by an international agreement."

"There are no circumstances under which you are a bimetallist," Mr. Allen said. "You have lied on the question—if I may speak metaphorically [general laughter]—for three years to my certain knowledge. For three years you have stated in this chamber and undertaken to make people believe that you were a bimetallist."

Protection and Bimetallism.

The discussion ran on in this way all through the morning hour. On the question of bimetallism Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) said that the only honest definition of bimetallism that had been put forth in this country was the definition put forth in the Republican platform of 1892. What the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Allen) meant was silver monometallism and nothing else. The Republican Party, Mr. Platt continued, was going into the next campaign on the platform of 1892 with relation to silver and gold. It needed no other platform.

"Of course," he said, "I cannot speak for the Republican Party, but I can say, as one member of it, that I believe it will go into the campaign on the doctrine of protection and the doctrine of bimetallism as laid down in the platform of 1892, and when the silver monometallists of this country propose to antagonize protection with the unlimited coinage of silver the death knell of that delusion and craze has struck."

In closing the debate in respect to the House Tariff bill, Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) made an impassioned speech, declaring that he had been writing to his constituents for months that that bill was dead, and the votes taken to-day and two weeks ago showed that he was right, and that the bill was as dead as Julius Cæsar. He trusted that the bill would not be heard from again, and that no Republican Senator, no friend of protection, would ask the Senate to give it any further consideration.

"Let it," he exclaimed, "be dead, and let the responsibility lie where it belongs."

PLANS OF SILVER MEN.

Free-Coinage Republicans Likely to Have a Presidential Ticket.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The probability of the silver Republicans breaking away from the regular party candidate for President and placing an independent candidate in the field on a bimetallic platform is finding many believers here.

It is said that the choice of the silverites now lies between Senator Teller of Colorado and Wharton Barker, a financier of Philadelphia, and a pronounced bimetallist. When Senator Cameron announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate it had been decided, it is said, to make him the candidate of the silver people, but within the week he is said to have announced that he will not be the candidate, and now there seems to be a well-defined impression that he will endeavor to return to the Senate.

It is announced from an authoritative source that, unless the Republican Convention in St. Louis shall adopt the bimetallism plank at the ratio of 15½ to 1, there will be a bolt. The silver people are attempting to work the "reform" within the party, but failing in that they will go before the people. If the Republican platform shall be a gold platform, the silver Republicans will form a new party, which will be named the American Party. Its principles will be "high protection and bimetallism," and its platform will be the circular to which Wharton Barker got the signatures of sixteen United States Senators.

While the new movement is being fought with ridicule, as its supporters put it, the promoters are not discouraged. They allege to have a mass of indorsements, all of which they will soon make public. They allege, too, that they hold the balance of power in several States, notably New-York and Indiana, and these are the levers they will use to attempt to compel the Republican Convention to adopt a plank in the platform in the line of what is commonly called free silver.

Those capable of expressing an opinion as to the intention of the Republican Party do not believe that it will commit itself to free coinage, and the silverites seem to think the same way, for it is indirectly admitted that plans are made to hold the silver convention in July, and while the place has not been decided upon, it is not unlikely that it will be this city. The effort will be to hold it somewhere in the East, to show that the West is not alone vigorous in this new movement. All the leaders of the party agree that it is too early to discuss the plans; the work at present is confined to missionary endeavors in the Republican Party.

It is also the argument that an Eastern candidate at the head of the silver ticket, indorsed by prominent Eastern business men, would make the campaign of education less difficult, as such conditions would promote inquiry and thus more easily attract study.

CLOSE VOTE ON A RESOLUTION.

Senate Finance Committee Tied on a Silver Proposition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Senate Committee on Finance met this morning for the consideration of a number of matters of minor importance. The only measure of any political significance that was considered was the resolution of Senator Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) prohibiting the further issue of bonds unless such bonds were previously authorized by act of Congress.

Mr. Harris of Tennessee insisted that a vote be taken on the subject, for he desired the resolution reported. This precipitated a discussion, in which all the members of the committee engaged. There were absent Messrs. Jones (Arkansas) and Voorhees of the Democrats, and Wolcott of the Republicans. The committee divided on party lines, Mr. Jones of Nevada joining with the Democrats. The Republicans argued that the passage of such a resolution by Congress would mean the repeal of the Resumption act, under which alone the Government now has authority to issue bonds. To repeal that act, Mr. Sherman contended, would be to commit financial suicide; it would leave the Treasury stranded without a means of relief in the event of trouble. Republicans and sound-money Democrats, he assured the silver members of the committee, would never consent to such an act being passed by Congress.

The silver men held that, while the passage of such a resolution would operate as a repeal of the existing authority under which bonds were issued, it would be the best thing for the country, as it would then force the free coinage of silver as the only means through which existing financial ills could be cured.

The committee, by a tie vote, failed to pass Mr. Aldrich's motion to report the resolution adversely, the vote being as follows:

To report adversely, Messrs. Morrill, Sherman, Allison, Aldrich, and Platt, all Republicans.

Against reporting adversely, Messrs. Harris, Vest, White, Walthall, (Democrats,) and Jones of Nevada, Populist.

The resolution by this vote still remains before the committee.

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COMMISSIONER MOORE KEEPS BUSY.

He Transacts Long Island City Business from His Room in Queens County Jail.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Feb. 25.—Public Works Commissioner John W. Moore, though a prisoner in the Queens County Jail, did not spend his time in idleness today. There was plenty of business for him to attend to, and several messengers were kept running between the jail and the City Hall.

The Commissioner had to affix his signature to several contracts, besides writing a number of letters. Frequently his work was interrupted by visits from friends. He was seldom without callers during the day, and found a box of cigars that was presented to him handy to have around.

This was Commissioner Moore's first day in jail. He was arrested yesterday afternoon, but did not get his new headquarters in complete working order until this morning. His cell is not one of the ordinary kind. The walls are plastered and the door leading to a side corridor is not of iron bars, but made of wood, and looks like any house door. The only suggestion of a jail are the iron bars across an oval window at one side of the cell. The bars are evidently there only to make the window correspond with the others in the building. No one would attempt to escape from the cell by way of the window, for it is nearly seventy-five feet from the ground, and to escape alive that way would mean a clear jump of that distance.

Commissioner Moore has no desire to escape, though he feels that he is serving some other person's sentence, and not his own. He was committed to jail by Supreme Court Justice Gaynor, having been convicted of contempt of court because two policemen refused to allow the members of the Board of Health to enter their offices in the City Hall. Commissioner Moore is confident that he did not issue any order to the policemen, directing them to keep the Board of Health out of their offices.

He told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES this afternoon, that he did his best to respect the order of Justice Gaynor, and that the violation of its provisions was something that should not be charged to him. Even had he so desired, Commissioner Moore said his orders to the policemen would have no more weight than those any citizen might give the men. The Commissioner expressed himself entirely satisfied with his accommodations.

"I have a better bed here in jail than I had while in Syracuse attending the convention last Fall. Besides, I am not lonesome. Nearly all Long Island City called to see me last night. My neighbors here are very quiet and orderly people, and the attendants see to it that my room door is securely fastened at night. I have nothing to worry me, but with it all, I should much prefer not to be here.

The window in the Commissioner's cell overlooks the City Hall, and to-day he watched the other office-holders going in and out of the building. He said he understood that his lawyers were making an effort to secure his release, but feared that he would have served his five days' sentence before legal action would come to his rescue.

MILITARY AND GENRE PAINTERS

MISS ROSE KINGSLEY'S THIRD LECTURE ON FRENCH ART.

Detaille, de Neuville, Meissonier, and Gerome Among the Masters Whose Works Were Described.

The third of Miss Rose Kingsley's art lectures at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon was as well received as its predecessors have been. The subject was the military and genre painters.

France was rich in the tradition of military painters, Miss Kingsley said. She spoke of the old aristocratic and modern democratic views of war in art. Raffet was the father of modern military painting, and Pils the first to mark the new era. Points of difference in the work of Detaille and De Neuville were discussed, and "Le Régiment qui Passe," and "Les Dernières Cartouches" contrasted.

Meissonier and his works were considered at some length—his use of the model, subjects, sympathy with and divergence from the Dutch school.

"Gérôme, Commandeur de la Légion d'Honneur, has made the old life of the Greeks and Romans live again for us," said Miss Kingsley. "Henner painted the intangible. As the poet sings of ancient days, so Henner paints. In Rome, once, he fell in love with those dark masses of trees, and we see them always in his paintings. He is always in pursuit of that high ideal that is called the truth. In his portraits he divines the inner life of his sitter. It has been said that any one can paint eyes, but very few can paint a look.

"Dagman-Bouveret is an artist difficult to class. He had a deep insight into human nature and a thorough knowledge of peasant life. I have had warm discussions with artists who contend that this branch of his work is only incidental, and that he is really an Orientalist."

Decamps, Miss Kingsley classed as the first of the Orientalists who interpreted types according to their own ideas. If it was a savage Orientalism, it was interpreted by the imagination of enthusiasts.

Fromentin was the chief of this little group. He wrote as well as he painted, and was a poet in both arts.

Paul Le Roy promises to be a leader. "My admiration for his work," Miss Kingsley said, "was only increased when I saw a number of his sketches in his studio.

"The East, that one region where mystery still reigns, by the study and paintings of the artists, promises to become to us in the future the inspiration that Italy has always been in the past."

Miss Kingsley's last lecture, next Tuesday, will be upon the portrait, decorative, and religious painters, and the impressionists.

Ex-Policeman Nugent in Custody.

Inspector Cortright and Detectives Stoll and O'Rourke of the Central Office arrested ex-Policeman John Nugent yesterday for operating a poolroom in the rear of Simon B. Gavin's saloon, at 20 Chambers Street. The officers spent several days in getting evidence against Nugent, who, they say, conducted his business in a box in Gavin's place. He was taken to the Centre Street Court, and held in $1,000 bail for examination. Nugent is the man who was said to have been mixed up in the Manhattan Bank burglary.

POLICE ENMITY CHARGED

Trial of Jared Flagg, Jr., for Renting Flats for Improper Purposes.

DR. C. H. PARKHURST A WITNESS

He Tells of Flagg's Schemes for Entrapping Police Captains in Attempts at Bribery.

The trial of Jared Flagg, Jr., the real estate agent who is accused of renting flats in West Eighteenth Street for immoral purposes, was continued yesterday before Judge Newburger in Part III. of the General Sessions Court.

Rosa Burns, the young woman who fell in an epileptic fit while on the witness stand Monday, was recalled yesterday for cross-examination by Charles W. Brooke, counsel for the defense.

She admitted having met Detective McCanville in Eighth Avenue, but denied that she had promised to appear as a witness against Flagg, provided she was not prosecuted in consequence of being caught in the raid made by the police on the West Eighteenth Street flats.

She seemed to be about to go into another epileptic fit and was excused.

Assistant District Attorney Lewis then said the people rested.

Mr. Brooke then made the opening for the defense. He declared that the prosecution of his client was the result of police persecution and newspaper tyranny.

The first witness for the defense was Frederick C. Leicht, who said he was employed by Mr. Flagg. He said Detective McConville, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, had given him $10 and promised him $15 more if he would appear as a witness against Flagg. The witness said he took the money and put a mark on one corner with a lead pencil so as to keep it for identification. He produced the marked bill in court.

The witness said he met McConville in a concert saloon on Eighth Avenue last Friday night. The detective wanted him to go down to see Assistant District Attorney Lewis, and threatened to lock him up if he did not. The witness said he did not make any reply.

Mr. Brooke said he would show that a number of the women who testified for the prosecution had offered to testify for Mr. Flagg if the latter would pay them.

Mr. Brooke then asked Leicht if he had not heard Irene Rice demand money from Flagg. The witness said he saw the Rice woman in Mr. Flagg's office, at 107 West Twenty-eighth Street, one day. She told Flagg that she would testify in his behalf if he would pay her. Mr. Flagg refused to give her any money, and said that he did not want testimony that he had to pay for.

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Police Board, was called as a witness for the defense. He was asked if the Police Board had not received a communication alleging that the police were persecuting Mr. Flagg. The witness said he remembered such a communication, which he laid before the Board of Police Commissioners.

Mr. N. Brooke also asked him if he did not remember a complaint made to the Commissioners that certain alleged street walkers were allowed to ply their business unmolested because they were witnesses against Flagg, and were under police protection. He said he did not remember such a complaint, but it was possible it had escaped his recollection.

Mr. Lewis then cross-examined the Police Commissioner. Several questions asked by Mr. Lewis were excluded.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was called late in the afternoon as a witness for the defense.

Mr. Brooke asked him if he knew the defendant. The witness said he had met Flagg twice. The first time was about two years ago, when the defendant called at his house and told of difficulties he was in on account of his tenants. He represented that he was persecuted by the police.

Mr. Lewis objected to this line of testimony, but he was overruled.

Continuing, the witness said that Flagg told him that he was accused of harboring disorderly tenants. The trouble, Flagg said, was because he refused to pay money to the police. He wanted the witness to send a representative to put up a scheme so as to hear a conversation between Flagg and some of the police as to the amount of money the police wanted.

"We had a number of police jobs on our hands just then," said Dr. Parkhurst, "so we did not take any action in this case."

Dr. Parkhurst said he again saw Flagg at the latter's office, a short time afterward, and then went over the details of a scheme by which the Police Captains could be caught.

The witness was asked if he knew any of the men who secured evidence against Police Captains Price or Donohue.

At this point, Capt. Price, (suspended,) who was in the court room, walked into the inclosure where Assistant District Attorney Lewis was, and whispered something to Mr. Lewis. The latter waved his arm and said:

"Step outside! Step outside!"

Capt. Price looked very sheepish as he left the inclosure.

Dr. Parkhurst was excused, and Frederick Leicht was recalled, and testified that he heard a man named D'Avernac say that Capt. Donohue had paid him money to swear against Flagg. This man subsequently made an affidavit to the same effect.

Florence Miller, a friend

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—American Water Color Society Exhibition—Day and Evening.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Robin Hood—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00, 8:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15. Matinée. Stoddard's Lecture, "Naples and Pompeii"—11:00 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Marriage—8:15. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—Cavalleria Rusticana and La Lucandiera—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Irish Artist—8:10.
GARDEN—The Two Escutcheons—8:15. Matinée.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Midsummer Night's Dream—8:00. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Das Glueck im Winkle—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
PALMER'S—For the Crown—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15
STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00. Matinée—2:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	28	30	33
6 A. M.	29	26	29
9 A. M.	31	23	27
12 M.	36	22	26
4 P. M.	42	20	25
6 P. M.	43	19	23
9 P. M.	39	16	18
12 P. M.	36	15	18

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 24.87
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....25.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 35.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....33.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Warmer, Partly Cloudy.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

AT ST. LOUIS, WHAT?

A few weeks since the veteran Senator MORRILL was obliged to report from the Finance Committee the Free Silver bill as a substitute for the House Bond bill, and he closed his brief remarks upon that occasion with the solemn formula of the Massachusetts judiciary in pronouncing sentence, "May GOD save the Commonwealth." The utterance was prophetic, for the same foe that defeated the House Finance bill of the Republicans in the Senate has now slaughtered the proposition for tariff legislation, and the effect of this act may be far reaching. Senator MORRILL yesterday openly acknowledged the perfectly well-known fact that the tariff has been "held up" by the Rocky Mountain Silver Republican Senators like an old-fashioned stage coach or a modern express train laden with treasure caught in a favorable place in their home fastnesses. Nor was the act of the highwaymen a mere display of bravado. The weapons with which they are armed are very powerful, and they have by no means exhausted the use which they hope to make of them. The condition which they have already imposed upon the passage of any tariff legislation this year is the passage of a free-silver bill or "something equally as good." That condition they can still impose for the entire term of the next Congress. It remains to be seen what form a compromise between them and their party will take—to what extent the Republican organization will surrender to their demands.

The protection sentiment is by far the strongest motive power in the Republican Party. It is fed from a sense of selfish interest. Wrongly, as we know, but very sincerely, the great mass of the Republican voters of all classes and occupations and in all sections of the United States have come to believe that not only the prosperity of the country, but their individual fortunes, depends upon protection, and upon very high protection. This belief has been so deeply rooted in their minds that even the very moderate changes made by the last Congress in the tariff have seemed to them fatal, and have been held to be the cause of all the business depression and hard times which have come upon the country. To these men Mr. MCKINLEY is the logical representative. It is of no consequence that in regard to all other questions his intellect is feeble and wabbling; still less does it matter that in regard to protection itself he is narrow, fanatical, and ignorant, and has repeatedly been the tool of the most selfish schemers. His attitude in this regard is practically that of the average Republican voter, and the average Republican voter feels that Mr. MCKINLEY'S zeal for the cause of protection is not likely to be enfeebled by study or diverted by any new light on his conscience. When, then, the Republican National Convention meets, whether Mr. MCKINLEY shall be able to command a majority of the delegates or not, the sentiment he represents will unquestionably actuate not only the majority, but the great body of the convention. The delegates will be most profoundly convinced that an advance in protective tariff rates at the earliest possible moment that a Republican Congress and a Republican President can enact them is absolutely essential to their own business prosperity and even to their business salvation. To a convention deeply moved by this ineradicable feeling will appear the leaders of the silver faction speaking these plain and threatening words: "We have and shall hold for at least two years the balance of power in the United States Senate. You cannot have a change in the smallest matter and of the slightest importance in the tariff without our votes. These votes you can have only by a compromise on the silver question."

Does anybody doubt that this will be the situation in St. Louis? Whether Mr. MORTON shall appear as a serious candidate or simply as a counter in PLATT'S game; whether Mr. REED shall add to his New-England strength the purchased influence of QUAY and strength from like sources sufficient to make him a formidable candidate; whether Mr. HARRISON shall be forced by the sentiment of his party to retract his refusal of the nomination, no matter what may happen to any candidate or any faction of the party, there will stand in the Chairman of the National Committee the Silver King from Montana, holding the slight but powerful sceptre of the silver vote in the Senate and ruling the convention with a force which, as far as can now be seen, will be absolutely irresistible.

And if this be the situation at St. Louis, what will be the duty of the Democratic Party in its convention at Chicago? The party that stands firm for sound money, as against a party that hesitates and compromises with the silver movement, is bound to win, and the duty of the Democratic Party is unflinchingly to adopt that policy which is sure to win and with which the prosperity of the country for many years to come is absolutely secure.

TOO MUCH CENTRALIZING.

In the process of revising the general laws of the State a bill was submitted early in the session putting in form the provisions relating to the insane. Since it was introduced it has been amended in a way to make some radical changes in the direction of transferring authority from the Boards of Managers of hospitals for the insane to the Commission in Lunacy. There is to be a hearing on the bill to-morrow, and these changes should be very carefully scrutinized.

There are now eleven State hospitals, and the aggregate number of inmates is some 18,000. Each hospital has a competent Board of Managers, consisting of seven or nine members, while there are only three of the Commissioners in Lunacy. The latter board is properly vested, not only with a general supervision, but with a special power to revise estimates and approve expenditures. This is necessary to check extravagance and preserve system and harmony in financial methods. But clearly the State commission cannot be expected to direct the practical administration of these institutions. That is what the Boards of Managers are for, and as each of these bodies has but one institution under its care it can be expected to exercise a watchful and efficient direction of its affairs.

The Boards of Managers ought not to be unnecessarily hampered or interfered with by the central authority, and "approval" by the commission will be of no value if it is merely perfunctory. It is not clear why these changes have been proposed, which would centralize the management of the institutions for the insane so much in the hands of the State commission and subject the Boards of Managers to so many checks and restrictions. Whatever the purpose may be, the effect, we feel sure, would not be beneficial to the system. The case should be fully presented and carefully considered before the committee at Albany.

REAR TENEMENTS.

Do people who live in comfort up town, who go to theatres, indulge in late suppers, pay taxes and grumble at what they get in return, realize the awful meaning of the facts and figures we have been giving in regard to the rear tenements in this city? Twenty-five hundred of these dilapidated abodes, with an aggregate population of 50,000, what meaning does that convey to the mind of the "average reader" as he glances over his morning paper?

Let him imagine one of these abodes of misery and squalor in a crowded east side quarter. The front tenement, facing the street and getting glimpses of the sky and of sunlight and swarming with poor families, is bad enough, but a damp, dark passage leads to the rear, where there ought to be an open yard and where, in fact, the space is occupied by an old tumble-down building, generally of wood, in advanced stages of decay. The rotting structure, surrounded by reeking filth, shut out from sunlight and moving breezes, is divided into dingy floors and parts of floors, crowded from cellar to attic with human beings who have no other home, and some of whom hardly ever see any other surroundings. Sanitary arrangements are unknown, comfort and convenience have no meaning there.

The people are there because they are poor. Some are poor because they are ignorant and incapable, some because they are unfortunate, but nothing but abject poverty or the desire to shrink from view on account of vice or crime would induce any human being to stay in such foul holes and corners. There families are huddled together in rags and hunger; there children are born to suffering and misery; there disease lurks and prowls and death makes its constant visits. A death rate of 230 in a thousand among children, on the average, more than ten times the ordinary death rate in a decently healthy community. How much of wretchedness does that imply! But think of the foul and noisome surroundings, the close huddling together, the lack of light and air, the all-pervading dampness and decay, the cold, the heat, the hunger, the ever-present sickness and death, the utter helplessness of forsaken humanity in these sloughs behind the houses of the street!

If these haunts fester with vice and harbor criminals with "brows villainously low" and hearts full of hatred of decent society, is it any wonder? Imagine these 50,000 as the denizens of a city by itself, more populous than Utica! It would be an ulcer on the face of the earth, a cancer in the vitals of human society, but here it is diffused in this great city, which boasts its wealth and its civilization. Some quarters are black with the putrid spots and in others they are scattered out of sight between the blocks which present a decent front to the public streets.

Is this inhuman crowding of humanity into lairs unfit for beasts dangerous only to those who dwell in their fetid atmosphere? Nay, they are breeding places of disease, hotbeds for the growth of contagion. They are recruiting places for almshouses and hospitals supported by the public. They are plague spots of vice and crime which spread like physical infection. They multiply the germs of insanity, of imbecility, of all human incapacities that become a public burden and peril. They furnish the hiding places to which criminals slink and evade detection and make robbery and murder safe, and they furnish the material to spread a conflagration should one start. They may also be breeding a spirit of desperate discontent that only needs an opportunity and a direct provocation to become a dangerous monster. Out from these putrescent spots oozes a virus that undermines the physical health, saps the moral and mental vigor, and imperils the public safety of the whole community.

What is to be done about it? We say nothing of modes of treatment, but this awful malady should be cured. While we send dollars to rescue heathen from perils of which they are unconscious, and organize relief for the victims of cruelty and rapacity in distant lands, we would do well to turn our attention and our efforts to the rescue of our own heathen from the torments of their present life, and to the relief of the victims of greed, of negligence, and callous selfishness within gunshot of our own doors. When the disposition exists to remedy this shameful condition of things, the means will be found.

NEW LUNAR PROPERTIES.

The recent revival of interest in the Anneke Jans estate of $750,000,000, excited by an obscure resident of this city, has disclosed the existence of hundreds of "heirs," scattered over a dozen States, and supplied a fresh subject for discussion around the grocery stove in many a rural community. It has also encouraged the "heirs" of several other lunar accumulations which have heretofore engaged attention, and brought to light six or eight new estates of the same kind, for which "heirs" are now eagerly bidding.

For example, we learn from The Rochester Herald that in Naples, N. Y., "the descendants of KASPAR KRONHEIT, an eccentric bachelor who died in Holland one hundred years ago, have been notified that an estate of $40,000,000 is soon to be divided." Two of the old man's brothers, The Herald goes on to say, "settled in the Mohawk Valley, and the descendants of these brothers are the heirs to the estate." The "Auburn branch of the family," it is said, "now have a representative in Holland looking after their interests," and among the heirs are "the Pierce family of Naples, and DAVID CRONK and Mrs. SARAH COREY of North Cohocton."

Will these deluded persons ever discover that there is no such estate or accumulation of property in Holland, or in any other place this side of the moon? If they could look into the factory where these bogus estates are made for the American market, they would waste no more time or money in pursuing one of them.

DISEASE IN THE ELGIN DISTRICT.

Although the authorities of this State and the New-England States have for some years past been striving, both for the benefit of owners of live stock and for the protection of consumers of milk, to stamp out bovine tuberculosis by killing the tuberculous animals in their dairy herds, very little progress in this direction has been made in the West. It is true that the City of Minneapolis has undertaken to protect itself by requiring the use of the tuberculin test in its milk-supply district, and that some interesting inquiries have been made by the authorities of Wisconsin and Iowa, but as a rule throughout the West no action has been taken. It has been customary for Western men to express the opinion that the cattle of that part of the country are comparatively free from the disease. This is not true, and the time is not far away when the prevalence of the disease there will be generally admitted and when Western health authorities will follow the example which those of the East have set for them.

Inasmuch as Illinois contains noted dairy districts and great cattle markets from which beef is shipped to all parts of the land, any disclosure concerning the condition of its herds is of more than local importance. We take the following somewhat startling dispatch from The Chicago Times-Herald of the 22d inst.:

"ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 21.—The dairymen of this section are considerably alarmed at the statement of Dr. TRUMBOWER, State Veterinarian, that in his opinion 50 per cent. of the dairy cattle hereabouts are afflicted with tuberculosis. Of thirty-three cattle from the State herd at the Insane Asylum which were submitted to the tuberculin test, fifteen were condemned, and all of them were fat, sleek, and apparently healthy. Five of those pronounced diseased were slaughtered this afternoon, and tuberculosis was found to exist in a pronounced degree in all. Abscesses as large as a man's hand were found on the lungs, and the lymphatic glands and the lungs were thoroughly permeated with tuberculosis. It is probable that thirty or forty of the herd of seventy-nine will be killed. Nearly all of the veterinarians of this section were present at the examination, as well as many prominent dairymen. The milk inspectors of the condensing factories were also there, and the matter has created widespread interest."

The Elgin district is one of great prominence in the dairy industry, as everybody knows who buys butter in city markets. Here is the Veterinarian of the State of Illinois asserting that 50 per cent. of the cows in that famous district have the disease commonly called consumption, a disease the germs of which may be transmitted to human beings through the agency of butter as well as by means of milk. His estimate appears to be confirmed by the inspection of a large herd belonging to the State and kept under conditions more favorable, as tending to promote health, than those prevailing on the average dairy farm. If it be true that 50 per cent. of the cattle in that part of Illinois are tuberculous, we see there a percentage that is very much greater than that which can be found in any part of the East.

It is the duty of health authorities in Illinois and other Western States to stamp out this very dangerous disease, both for the benefit of their own people and for the protection of people in other States who consume their dairy and meat products. The prevention of human infection, derived in one way or another from consumptive dairy herds, is one of the most important sanitary undertakings of these times.

However successful the English Government and the South African Chartered Company may be in laying all responsibility for the recent raid into the Transvaal upon JAMESON, the British public seems to be doing its best to prove its belief that the belligerent doctor was simply carrying out a long recognized and highly admirable policy. All this cheering for a person upon whom the official world in England and Africa is trying, for obvious reasons, to fasten a great crime, illustrates again the enormous difference that exists between pretense and practice in the diplomacy of Great Britain. The people can see that "Dr. JIM" acted exactly as did many another hero whose name is enshrined in their national annals. They lament his failure and vociferously wish him better luck next time. That there will be a next time they have no doubt. Such conduct is vastly embarrassing to Ministers and Directors with large interests at stake, but for the rest of the world it is both instructive and amusing.

Seven years is a long time to pursue with fidelity and sustained energy an entirely unselfish aim. This is what must be credited to Mr. SWIFT, the editor of The Civil Service Chronicle of Indianapolis, the latest number of which completes the seventh year. In noting the fact, the editor says of The Chronicle: "Its one single principle of action has been a steady onslaught upon officers in place for the time being who were practicing or in any manner aiding or abetting the spoils system. It has refused to recognize any occasion as inopportune, nor has it regarded any sort of plain speaking as intemperate. It has let the sun go down every night upon its wrath." This quaint statement has the double merit of sincerity and accuracy. We have not always been so sure as The Chronicle that its criticism was just, but we have never doubted that its editor thought that it was entirely just. Beyond question he has done a good work, and while he has been formidable to the foes of reform, he has given valuable aid and a lot of life and snap to the cause. His outlook is much more encouraging than at any time in the past, and he seems as eager in the work as ever.

We are gratified to see that the residents of Speonk are still insisting that they do not live in Remsenburg. The United States Government, to be sure, has decided in favor of the new appellation, and a few more or less treacherous local officials have enrolled themselves under the interloping doctor's banner, but in the sturdy yeomanry of the ancient village there are no signs of yielding up their birthright for any mess of pottage whatsoever, even though it takes the form of a ten-thousand-dollar church. Speonkers they were, are, and will be. The rest of the world—whose excuse for meddling in the matter we are unable to appreciate—may say "Speonk was; Remsenburg is," as much as it chooses. The fact will remain that the name of a place is the name which its citizens like and use. And Speonk is one of the best names ever invented. What it means nobody seems to know, but that is an argument for, rather than against, its perpetuation, for the fact simply proves the word's extreme age and its consequent right to immortality. Speonk advertises nobody, pleases everybody who has a trace of the artistic instinct by its suave harmony and its picturesque angularity, and with its vowels guarded on either side by consonants, like rills murmuring along between rugged mountains, forms an etymological treasure worth infinitely more than $10,000. Quite seriously, any one who denies the beauty or the value of the name Speonk is a barbarian, a proper object for hate and brickbats.

BAYARD RESOLUTIONS REPORTED.

House Foreign Affairs Committee Proposes Censure of the Ambassador to England.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The resolutions censuring Ambassador Bayard for the utterances contained in his speeches at Edinburgh and Boston, which were adopted several weeks ago by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, were reported to the House this afternoon by Mr. Hitt of Illinois, the Chairman of the committee. The preamble recites the language used by Mr. Bayard, and then comes the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, in publicly using the language above quoted has committed an offense against diplomatic propriety and an abuse of the privileges of his exalted position, which should make him the representative of the whole country, and not of any political party. Such utterances are wholly inconsistent with the prudent, delicate, and scrupulous reserve which he himself, while Secretary of State, enjoined upon all diplomatic agents of the United States. In one speech he affronts the great body of his countrymen, who believe in the policy of protection. In the other speech he offends all his countrymen, who believe that Americans are capable of self-government. Therefore, as the immediate representative of the American people and in their name we condemn and censure such utterances of Thomas F. Bayard.

Resolved, further, That, in the opinion of the House of Representatives, public speeches by our diplomatic or Consular officers abroad, which display partisanship, or which condemn any political party or party policy or organization of citizens in the United States, are in dereliction of the duty of such officers, impair their usefulness as public servants, and diminish the confidence which they should always command at home and abroad.

The report accompanying the resolutions also contains the language complained of, recites the fact that all the correspondence bearing upon the subject was transmitted by the President to the House on Jan. 20, and closes with the statement that Mr. Bayard "did make such speeches and that no action had been taken thereon."

The committee recommends the adoption of the resolutions.

"Mother of the W. C. T. U." Dying.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Zerilda S. Wallace, stepmother of Gen. Lew Wallace, and widow of Gov. Wallace of this State, is reported at the point of death at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Steiner, in Cataract, Ind. Mrs. Wallace is seventy-nine years old. She has been in a stupor since Saturday.

Mrs. Wallace is well known over the country from her connection with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. For years she has been affectionately called "Mother of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

New Revenue Cutter for New-York.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A favorable report was to-day ordered by the House Commerce Committee on the bill to construct a first-class revenue cutter for service on the Atlantic coast.

The vessel, which will cost $250,000, will be stationed at New-York. The bill has the approval of Secretary Carlisle, who says that a vessel of that class has not been stationed at New-York for two years.

Syracuse University Alumni.

The fifth annual dinner of the New-York Association of the Alumni of Syracuse University was held last evening in the Dutch room of the Hotel Savoy, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.

About seventy members, with their wives and daughters, attended. There were no formal toasts.

BRIDGE WRECKED AT DAVENPORT.

Draw Span of a Trans-Mississippi Structure Destroyed by Ice—Loss, $50,000.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Feb. 25.—The north half of the draw span of the Government bridge across the Mississippi River collapsed this afternoon and fell into the river. The accident was caused by the ice, which had gorged a mile east of the bridge, and suddenly broke and rushed with tremendous force against the false work. The structure, in its semi-completed condition, was unable to withstand such an onslaught, and the huge steel beams and lofty derricks crashed to the river bottom, a twisted, useless mass. It was expected that the bridge would be in solid condition by to-morrow.

Less than thirty feet away when the span fell was a Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific train, consisting of two coaches and a locomotive. The engineer, seeing the swaying structure ahead, stopped his train just in time to prevent its destruction. Traffic between Rock Island and Davenport by rail or wagon is suspended, and it will be a week before the Rock Island road can run trains across the bridge. The Davenport Street Railway Company is tied up on account of its main feed wires having been broken, the power being generated in Moline. The loss to the Phoenix Bridge Company will amount to about $50,000.

The draw span was an immense affair, being 300 feet long, and the most complete on the Upper Mississippi.

SIGNORA DUSE'S ITALIAN BILL.

"Cavalleria Rusticana" and "La Locandiera" at the Fifth Avenue.

Eleonora Duse appeared at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening in the only Italian plays included in her repertory, Verga's "Cavalleria Rusticana," and "La Locandiera," by Carlo Goldoni. In the first of these she depicted graphically the love, jealousy, sorrow, and remorse of the Sicilian peasant, Santuzza, who had been betrayed by Turiddu, and afterward discovered that he was the lover of Lola, Alfio's coquettish wife. She so clearly and naturally presented every trait of this woman, physical, mental, and moral, which is called into action by the play, as to make her a perfectly understandable personage.

It is a question whether her denotement of Santuzza's agony awakened strong sympathy among the spectators. But curiosity as to her every act was keenly manifested from the moment of her entrance among the throng of villagers.

Pictorially, her scene with Nunzia was less effective, because of the more elaborate "business" bestowed upon it, than it used to be. But the scene of pleading with Turiddu, the outburst of jealousy when Lola appeared, the pitiful self-abnegation before Turiddu afterward, and the fierce volubility of the scene with Alfio, were all fine examples of the kind of art which is so convincing that all thought of art is lost while watching it. Equally fine and significant is her expression of utter hopelessness and wild despair after the deed is accomplished and there is nothing more for the woman to do.

The performance lost something of verisimilitude because of the inadequate scenic setting. The back cloth was not a bit like an Italian landscape, and not in keeping with the rest of the picture. The acting of Signora Duse's company was very good in its prosaic way. The actors all looked very like peasants. The stirring finale was exceedingly well carried by Rosapina as Turiddu, Mazzanti as Alfio, Signora Galliani as Lola, and Signora Solazzi as Nunzia.

In Goldoni's play Signora Duse portrayed, with a perfection of art that defies hostile criticism, Mirandolina, the bewitching young landlady of a tavern in Florence, whose lodgers all pursued her with flattering address excepting Chevalier Ripafratta, who was a confirmed woman-hater. While she accepted, with coy hesitation, and delightful expressions of gratitude, the gifts, large and small, the parvenu Count and the impoverished Marquis offered to her, she devoted all her powers of coquetry to bring the cold-hearted Ripafratta to her feet. Then, having succeeded, she gave her hand in marriage to Fabrizio, her steward, to whom she had been betrothed from childhood.

The vivacity, grace, and charm of this performance were potent with the audience. It is a piece of acting that should not be missed, for in this old Italian comedy, with its simple mechanism and its formal clowning, some of it as old as Terence, Duse is unapproachable. She gives it fresh vitality and makes its antique drollery seem spontaneous.

Every pose she assumes in it is a study in plastic art. Her quick staccato tones sound like the chiming of little silver bells. The swift play of her features is wonderfully significant. In her short explanatory speeches to the audience she seems to take each individual into her confidence.

Throughout the evening Signora Duse was always in motion when in sight. If she was seated her hands and arms and head were moving. But she was never long in any one position, and she was never still.

Palmer's Theatre.

Charles Kent displaced Charles Craig as Michael Brancomir in "For the Crown," at Palmer's Theatre last evening. Mr. Kent is a capable and studious actor, who has hitherto acted the small part of the spy in Coppée's play, with force and skill. "For the Crown" has still nearly a fortnight to remain at Palmer's.

MEETING FOR MISSIONARY PURPOSES.

Bishops Foss and Ninde Urge Liberal Contributions for the Work.

A mass meeting, under the auspices of the Missionary Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was held in Calvary Methodist Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, last evening.

Bishop C. D. Foss of Philadelphia, Penn., delivered an address, in which he said that the condition of the foreign missions to-day showed that the result fully repaid all the labor and money expended on them. Converts in great numbers had been made in all parts of the world, and God was behind it all.

He urged his hearers to support the missions liberally in order that the great work being done by them might not flag for an instant.

Bishop Ninde of Michigan and the Rev. Dr. Philip Gennecredo also spoke.

NEW SAVINGS BANK ORGANIZED.

Eastern District Brooklynites Its Trustees and Officers.

The Eastern District Savings Bank was organized in Brooklyn last night at a meeting held in the Hanover Club. The bank will be located at the corner of Broadway and Gates Avenue and will be opened for business April 1.

The Trustees are George Moulton, President of the Board of Elections; Homer L. Bartlett, Samuel Cockcroft, E. M. Hendrickson, James Parker Sloane, Charles Jacobs, Charles L. Sicardi, Charles J. Edwards, Henry Voineller, Lewis E. Meeker, and Jacob W. Erreger. Dr. Lewis E. Meeker was elected President of the new bank. All of the officers are well-known business men in Brooklyn.

"Learned Maid" or "Learned Matron."

From Punch.

In The Athenaeum it was recently said that "the Oxford movement in favor of granting the B. A. degree to qualified women seems to have gained a new impetus," and the petition will, probably, be backed by the Vice Chancellor, one of the Proctors, and other university lights and leaders. But how can ladies, married or unmarried, ever be "Bachelors"? Why not a new and special degree for them? We have Maids of Honor, Bride's-Maids, House-Maids, and so forth. Why not, for the unmarried, "L. M.," which will serve for "Learned (or Lovable) Maid"? She will wear a becoming cap, showy gown, and a hood. If married, the letters L. M. will stand for "Learned Matron," with bonnet, gown, streamers, and hood of another cut and color, symbolizing the distinction between Maiden-hood and Wife-hood.

New Post Office Sub-Stations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Post Office Department to-day issued an order providing for the establishment of a sub-station of the New-York Post Office at 962 Second Avenue, designated Sub-Station No. 48, and one of the Brooklyn office at Myrtle and Wyckoff Avenues, to be known as sub-station No. 26. Both are for the sale of stamps and the transaction of money-order and registry business.

THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE

An Offer from England's Royal Geographical Society.

THE AMERICAN COMMISSION'S REPLY

Its Decision Will Be Like a Ruling of the Supreme Court, with No Room for Reasonable Doubt.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A few days ago Secretary Olney referred to the Venezuela Commission a letter from J. Trehane, an Englishman who was associated with Col. Robert G. Ingersoll in the Delagoa Bay arbitration, and who was also an intimate friend of the late James G. Blaine, in which it was stated that the Royal Geographical Society in its archives probably had maps and other matters bearing on the Venezuelan boundary dispute which might ordinarily be inaccessible to the commission though, in all likelihood of great value to such a thorough consideration of the matter as the commission was engaged in. Mr. Trehane therefore had conferred with Mr. Markham, who had expressed to him no doubt that the society would be willing to afford the commission every facility, and that tracings or photographs of all important charts, after certification by the American Embassy at London, could be forwarded to the commission.

Mr. Markham submitted the suggestion formally to the council of the society on Feb. 10, when a decision was reached to do everything possible to aid the commission. The President of the society also communicated with Lord Salisbury in regard to the proposition, who replied cordially that the Government could see no objection. The suggestion also came that, as Mr. Markham took such a warm interest in the matter, it might appear desirable to have him invited to Washington to appear before the commission and give its members the benefit of his long familiarity with geographical matters.

The reply of Secretary Malet-Provost for the commission, which was forwarded to Mr. Trehane, while thanking him cordially for the offer, implies that among the many documents already secured here and now being studied, a portion of the data belonging to the Royal Geographical Society may be duplicated, although without doubt the commission has yet to find considerable important matters. However, as both Great Britain and Venezuela have announced their determination to supply all the information they possess, it is thought likely that through one or the other of these sources the commission will secure all the facts known to the Royal Geographical Society, and it is therefore considered wise to defer taking definite action on Mr. Trehane's suggestion until after the cases of Great Britain and Venezuela have been received and studied.

Secretary Malet-Provost, in speaking of the matter to-day, said that perhaps nothing had occurred so gratifying to the committee as this intimation in private and official circles of confidence in the commission, and the thoroughness with which it was confidently expected to do its work. The correspondence seemed to show that Great Britain was evidently both willing and anxious to give all possible assistance and desired to conceal absolutely nothing.

In his opinion two things were now guaranteed to the commission, first, that all information about the boundary dispute in the possession of any one was to be free to the commission in England, as well as in other countries, and, second, that the English people already recognized that the finding of the commission, after its deep researches, was going to have great moral weight, if not a legal binding effect.

In this connection Mr. Malet-Provost gave what is believed to be a sharp forecast of the kind of report the commission will eventually make. He thought the members were determined to make the result of their labors a decision which would withstand the most violent partisan assaults; that, acting exactly as the Supreme Court would over any contest before it, the opinion rendered would be supported by such argument as to carry conviction to any reasonable mind, and that no matter what subsequent or concurrent negotiations took place, the line drawn by President Cleveland's commission would be adopted as the permanent boundary between the two countries, and be supported by both.

SCHOMBURGK LINE SLIGHTED.

Britain's Case in Venezuela Dispute Will Be Issued Next Week.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Westminster Gazette says that a dummy copy of the British case in the Venezuelan dispute, prepared by Sir Frederick Pollock, Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford University, will be laid upon the table of the House of Commons to-day, but that the document will not be issued until next week, as its revision will occupy some days.

The Gazette says that Sir Frederick's manuscript does not attach any importance to the retention of the Schomburgk line.

To Discuss Arbitration.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Ex-Govs. W. E. Russell and John D. Long, President Eliot of Harvard College, and others have issued a call for a meeting to be held Wednesday evening at the home of Robert Treat Paine, to consider what action can be judiciously taken to secure a permanent system of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain.

TALKING OVER REVISION PLANS.

Republican County Sub-Committee Dealing with Its Constitution.

The sub-committee on the revision of the constitution and by-laws of the Republican County Committee was at work again last night on the report, at the headquarters in Thirty-eighth Street. Abe Gruber, one of the committee, said that most of the time of the meeting, which was held in executive session, was taken up in discussing the following proposition:

That the original clause in the constitution whereby representation was obtained on the

JAMESON HAS A TRIUMPH

London's Mob Acclaims the Raider Disarmed by the Transvaal.

BOW STREET POLICE COURT SCENES

Prisoners Are Released on Bail Furnished by Themselves and Begged to be Quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Dr. Jameson, formerly Administrator of the British South Africa Company, who led the raid into the Transvaal, arrived in London this evening. He was arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court, and released on his own recognizance in the sum of £2,000. Fourteen others who took part in the raid were arraigned with Dr. Jameson, and were all admitted to bail in £2,000 each, furnished by themselves.

The transport Victoria, which brought Dr. Jameson and his party from South Africa, left Plymouth yesterday, her destination then being unknown, but there was a strong suspicion that she was bound for London. She passed the North Foreland at 8:30 o'clock this morning, and the fact that she had been signalled off that point, showing that she was bound for London, was soon known in the city.

The approaching arrival of Dr. Jameson and his party, all of whom are heroes in the eyes of the English people, despite the fact that the Boers, whose Government they probably hoped to overturn, had captured them, caused some excitement, and preparations began to be made to receive them.

It was known that they would be arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court, and thither proceeded the Duke of Abercorn and others of the Directors of the British South Africa Company and a number of members of the aristocracy. Many of Dr. Jameson's troopers, who came to England on the steamer Harlech Castle, assembled in the vicinity of the court to greet their old commander.

At 1:30 o'clock the Victoria dropped her anchor in the Thames, off Purfleet, fifteen miles below London. A tug ran alongside the steamer and took off a passenger, and landed him at Erith, two miles above the Victoria's anchorage. Here the passenger, who was supposed to be Dr. Jameson, took a train and proceeded for London, where he arrived at about 5 o'clock. A large crowd had assembled outside the station, and as he emerged he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and cries of "Bravo, Dr. Jim." He was followed by the crowd from the Fenchurch Street station to the Mark Lane station, of the Underground Railway, being cheered again and again.

Arrived at the latter station, the passenger was joined by a number of friends, and disappeared from public view. The enthusiasm of the crowd had been manifested for the wrong man, for the passenger, instead of being Dr. Jameson, was Capt. Heany, an American who formerly held a commission in the Bechuanal and Horse, and who had acted as a scout for Dr. Jameson in his filibustering expedition.

In the meantime, Dr. Jameson and his officers were taken off the Victoria by a police launch, which reached Waterloo Pier at 6:30 o'clock. A large crowd had gathered at the pier, and when Jameson and his party appeared they were loudly cheered. The party entered two omnibuses, which conveyed them to the Bow Street Police Court. The crowd, cheering and yelling, and in other ways manifesting their approbation of the raiders, ran alongside the omnibuses for the entire distance from the Waterloo Pier to the court.

The party were received with a most tumultuous welcome by the great crowd that had gathered about the court. In anticipation of Dr. Jameson's arraignment a large crowd of people, composed principally of members of the aristocracy, assembled in the courtroom before noon and awaited Dr. Jameson's arrival.

Seated upon the bench with the Magistrates were the Duke of Abercorn, Lord and Lady Abingdon, Gen. Sir St. George Gerald Foley and Lady Foley, and Viscount Chelsea and the Hon Robert Arthur Ward, members of the House of Commons, respectively, for Bury St. Edmunds and the Crewe Division of Cheshire.

The prisoners were promptly arraigned before the Magistrates upon the formal charge of having made war upon a friendly State. Jameson and his companions were loudly cheered as they entered the courtroom, and there was a renewal of the popular enthusiasm after the party got inside the room. So carried away were the people by their enthusiasm that the Magistrate and court officers were unable to put a stop to the demonstration. After hearing evidence briefly, the Magistrate adjourned the examination for a fortnight, releasing Jameson and the others upon their own recognizances of £2,000 each.

The party were again cheered as they left the courtroom, and were followed after they got outside by a great crowd, who repeatedly gave expression to their enthusiasm in cheers.

CHARGES AGAINST THE RAIDERS.

Plaudits Bring England's Name into Contempt, Says the Magistrate.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The exact charge preferred against the prisoners at the Bow Street Police Court was that "the defendants in the month of December, 1895, in South Africa, within her Majesty's dominions, without license of her Majesty, did unlawfully prepare a military expedition to proceed against the dominions of a certain friendly State, to-wit, the South African Republic, contrary to the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment act of 1870."

The act above referred to, omitting the preamble, is as follows:

Sec. 11. If any person within the limit of her Majesty's dominions, and without the license of her Majesty, prepares or fits out any naval or military expedition to proceed against the dominions of any friendly State, the following consequences shall ensue: (1) Every person engaged in such preparation or fitting out, or assisting therein, or employed in any capacity in such expedition, shall be guilty of an offense against this act, and shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labor. (2) All ships and their equipment, and all arms and munitions of war used in or forming part of such expedition, shall be forfeited to her Majesty.

Sec. 12. Any person who aids, abets, counsels, or procures the commission of any offense against this act shall be liable to be tried and punished as a principal offender.

Sec. 13. The term of imprisonment to be awarded in respect of any offense against this act shall not exceed two years.

After bare evidence of the arrest of the prisoners had been submitted and formal statements had been made by counsel relative to the conduct of the case, the sitting Magistrate, Sir John Bridge, remarked: "No graver offense could be charged against these men. It is a crime of the highest possible gravity, and must be so regarded by every person who considers the risks of performing the offense. It involves, first, the danger of a battle at the time in which many lives may be lost and many homes desolated, besides the greater danger, the offense being continued, of producing a state of war between countries at amity with one another."

After deciding upon the amount of bail to be furnished, Sir John Bridge addressed the prisoners, begging them for their own sake and the sake of the country to absent themselves from any place where their presence would arouse public excitement. He further asked them not to assemble together more than they were obliged to do and to otherwise avoid anything that might possibly disturb the public peace.

Both requests were remarkable, coming from a Judge on the bench to defendants before him, and showed very decidedly that public opinion is strongly in favor of the accused and that fears are entertained of a public demonstration. The Judge knew, as Jameson and his party must have known from the reception accorded them to-day, that they had but to show themselves in a public place to receive an ovation.

The Magistrate appeared astounded and angry at the cheering that greeted the prisoners on their entrance into the courtroom. When the cheering was renewed on their departure, he sternly cried:

"If you wish to bring the name of England into contempt, that is the way to do it."

The defendants departed in cabs and private carriages, the crowd roaring itself hoarse as they drove away.

FIGHT IN CONTESTED TERRITORY.

A Doubtful Report that the French Destroyed Half of Mapa.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—La Politique Coloniale publishes a telegram addressed to M. Etienne, member of the Chamber of Deputies for Algeria, purporting to have come from M. Coubreau, French Consul at Para.

The dispatch says that conflicts have taken place between the French and the Brazilians in the disputed territory, and that the French have destroyed half of the town of Mapa, losing, in the conflict, 100 men killed and wounded. La Politique Coloniale expresses doubt as to the genuineness of the telegram.

CANADA WANTS ITS REGIMENT.

A Petition to the Prince of Wales for One Hundredth's Return.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 25.—A petition to the Prince of Wales is being circulated and largely signed asking him to interfere in behalf of the Dominion to have the Royal Canadian Regiment, now in England, sent back to Canada, where it was raised.

As the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, and Lord Wolseley, Commander in Chief of the British Army, are warm friends of Canada, it is thought all that is required now to secure the return of the One Hundredth is the personal favor of the Prince of Wales, the special patron of the corps.

FRANCE AGAINST INCOME TAX.

Only Four Members of the Budget Committee Approve the Project.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The Bureaux of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, after discussing the Government's income tax proposals, elected a Budget Committee of thirty-three members, of whom twenty-nine are avowedly opposed to the scheme.

The significance of the election of such a committee is enhanced by the fact that nearly all the Deputies attended the meeting of the Bureaux, and that the combined majorities of the Bureaux were 85 against the income tax, on which the election pivoted.

TURKEY'S IDEA ABOUT EGYPT.

Salisbury Asks for Precise Proposals, Which Are in Process.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that in response to the Sultan's invitation to Great Britain to regulate the situation in Egypt with Turkey on the basis of guarantees being given for the security of the communications between India and England, Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, has replied that the suggestions made by the Sultan are too vague.

The Sultan has, therefore, appointed Halil Rifaat Pasha, the Grand Vizier; Tewfik Pasha, the Foreign Minister, and Said Pasha, President of the Council of State, to formulate concrete proposals.

SULTAN STRUGGLING FOR LIFE.

Streets Are Dug Up in Fear of Mines, and the Bridge Is Guarded.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Standard's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that two of the narrowest streets through which the Sultan will pass, Feb. 28, on the occasion of his visit to Constantinople proper for the purpose of kissing the Prophet's mantle, are being dug up by order of the authorities, it being feared that mines have been laid to kill his Majesty.

A special watch is being kept on the bridge spanning the Golden Horn from Galata to Constantinople. A large number of persons suspected of being implicated in a plot to assassinate the Sultan are being arrested daily.

SENSITIVE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

Criticism of His Actions Makes Red Cross Society's Work Arduous.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The correspondent of The United Press in Constantinople telegraphs as follows:

"The unwisdom of the American press in coupling the Red Cross Society with their denunciations of the Sultan is making Miss Clara Barton's work difficult and perhaps impossible. This is the general opinion here."

Jasper Vases and Thanks from Czar.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25.—M. de Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, has presented to the Sultan a pair of jasper vases from the Czar, together with an autograph letter from his Majesty, thanking the Sultan for the gifts recently sent to him by the latter.

Kruger's Reply to the Queen.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—In his reply to the message of the Queen, expressing her sympathy with the victims of the explosion at Vredendorp, President Kruger has sent a cable dispatch, in which he says: "If anything can alleviate pain and sorrow, it will be expressions of sympathy like your Majesty's."

Transvaal Imports Ammunition.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Globe learns that there have just been shipped from Antwerp between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 rounds of ball cartridges and forty-six tons of ammunition for field artillery. The artillery ammunition was consigned to the Transvaal Government. Large exports of ammunition are also being made from Hamburg.

A Newspaper Correspondent Arrested.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—Charles Michelson, correspondent of The New-York Journal, was arrested in his room at his hotel at an early hour this morning. The reason for his arrest has not been made public, but it is supposed that he is charged with having gone outside the Spanish lines.

Alexander, Primate of All Ireland.

DUBLIN, Feb. 25.—The Right Rev. William Alexander, D. D., D. C. L., L.L. D., Bishop of the united Dioceses of Derry and Raphoe, has been elected Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, in succession to the Most Rev. Samuel Gregg, who died on Jan. 11, last.

Belgian Prime Minister Resigns.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 25.—M. J. de Burlet, Prime Minister, Minister of the Interior, and Minister of Instruction, has resigned.

Russian Officers Fined in China.

HONGKONG, Feb. 25.—Three Russian naval officers who were detected making sketches of the forts here were arrested and fined.

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN

The Democratic Congressional Committee Organizing for Work.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The National Democratic Congressional Committee completed last night its organization for the campaign. A number of vacancies were filled and a special committee of five, of which Mr. Hucheson of Texas is Chairman, was appointed to fill the remaining vacancies in States and Territories which have no representative in the House. The other members of this committee are Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin and Representatives Wheeler of Alabama, Maddox of Georgia, and Dockery of Missouri.

The following is the personnel of the committee by States so far as it has been completed:

Joseph Wheeler, Alabama; Thomas C. McRae, Arkansas; James G. Maguire, California; James P. Pigott, Connecticut; S. M. Sparkman, Florida; John W. Maddox, Georgia; Finis E. Downing, Illinois; Albert S. Berry, Kentucky; Adolph Meyer, Louisiana; H. W. Rusk, Maryland; John F. Fitzgerald, Massachusetts; O. M. Hall, Minnesota; John C. Kyle, Mississippi; A. M. Dockery, Missouri; Amos J. Cummings, New-York; F. E. Woodward, North Carolina; W. N. Roach, North Dakota; F. C. Layton, Ohio; C. J. Erdman, Pennsylvania; W. J. Talbert, South Carolina; Benton McMillin, Tennessee; C. K. Bell, Texas; William A. Jones, Virginia.

The special committee will select the remaining members through correspondence with the State and National Committeemen and Democratic ex-members in the several States that now have a solid Republican delegation in Congress. The committee will report upon the better method of collecting funds for the Autumn campaign, and it is empowered also to select a Treasurer, who, it is understood, will be James Norris of the District of Columbia, who formerly held that office.

The committee elected Senator Faulkner of West Virginia permanent Chairman and Lawrence Gardner of this city permanent Secretary.

TWO HUNDRED CHINESE KILLED.

Explosion of a Magazine Follows a Mutiny of the Anhui Troops at Kiang-Yin —A General Imprisoned.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Times to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Shanghai saying that the Anhui troops at Kiang-Yin, ninety-five miles from Shanghai, mutinied recently.

The magazine was blown up. Two hundred persons were killed, and many wounded. The troops killed a Captain and imprisoned a General, who is now awaiting death. The foreign instructors at Kiang-Yin are safely protected by the Hunan troops.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Charles McKnight Leoser.

Charles McKnight Leoser, who died suddenly yesterday at his home, at Larchmont Manor, was born at Reading, Penn., in 1839, and was graduated from West Point in 1861. During the greater part of the civil war he commanded a regiment, succeeding to the command of the Ellsworth Zouaves, with the rank of Colonel, after Farnum, who was killed at Bull Run. He was a Past Commander of the Noah L. Farnum Post, No. 438, G. A. R., of this city, before its charter was revoked by the Commander of the Department of Newport, in 1893. It was he who offered the resolutions stiking at the pension frauds, and in so doing he incurred the enmity of many members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Col. Leoser had been the publisher of Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular for many years. He retained the supervision of the paper until his death. He was a member of the New-York, Corinthian, Larchmont, and American Yacht Clubs, and owned the sloop yacht Pearl. He was made a member of the New-York Yacht Club in 1890, and for several years served as a member of the Committee on Admissions.

Col. Leoser was also a member of the University, Manhattan, Reform, Grolier, and Lawyers' Clubs, and of the Loyal Legion.

His second wife and two sons—Thomas Smith Leoser and Charles McKnight Leoser—survive him.

Benjamin D. Bacon.

Benjamin D. Bacon, one of the best known men in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died suddenly Monday night at his home, 155 Rutledge Street. Mr. Bacon had been at the Hanover Club in excellent spirits within a half hour of his death. When the members of the club were notified of his death, Mayor Wurster, Col. A. D. Baird, Fire Commissioner William C. Bryant, and several others immediately went to the home of Mr. Bacon and learned that he was preparing to retire when he fell back into his chair and died.

Mr. Bacon was born in Newton, Mass., Jan. 23, 1838. His parents moved to New-York when he was but six years old. He was graduated from the College of the City of New-York, and moved to Brooklyn in 1865. He did active service during the war of the rebellion, serving as a private in the Seventh Regiment, and afterward as Captain in the Twelfth Regiment.

Mr. Bacon was connected with the dyestuff firm of William J. Matheson & Co., on Front Street, this city, from 1886.

William Moses.

William Moses, who died Monday at his residence, Washington and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, was for about half a century, ending ten years ago, active in the provision business in this city. There were five brothers in the business, and Mr. Moses was the last survivor. They came here from Gilmanton, N. H., their native place, about 1834, when Mr. Moses was twenty years old. In 1851 Mr. Moses built the residence in which he died. He invested his spare capital in real estate, which yielded him a competence. For ten years he had not been in active business. He was a member of the Produce Exchange, where he was highly respected. A widow survives him.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Holdridge T. Owen of Norwich, N. Y., died yesterday of grip and pneumonia. He was Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and was a delegate many times to State and National Democratic Conventions. He was eminent as a Knight Templar and a Mason, and held many prominent county offices. His death was the third that has occurred in his family from grip and pneumonia within a month. His wife died last week, and his father-in-law, George Rider, died three weeks ago.

—Frank P. Case, for many years City Assessor of Pittsburg, Penn., died yesterday, after a brief illness, of congestion of the brain. Mr. Case was widely known in political circles. During President Arthur's administration he was appointed Internal Revenue Collector in the Pittsburg district. Mr. Case was fifty-four years old. He left a wife and six children.

—Dr. J. Bartlett Rich, one of the oldest practicing physicians in Worcester, Mass., died yesterday of heart disease. He was a prominent Freemason. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and the American Academy of Medicine. He was born in Boston in 1844, and was graduated from Yale College in 1870.

—Hannah Elizabeth Garrison, daughter of the late Judge John Garrison, died yesterday at the residence of her sister, Mrs. John Young, at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. The funeral services will be held at St. Philip's-in-the-Highlands, Garrison, N. Y., Thursday morning.

—Charles S. Ridgway, who in former years was a prominent Democratic politician in New-Jersey, died yesterday at his home in Camden. He was sixty-two years old.

Collections for the Hospitals.

Charles Lainer, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 17 Nassau Street, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection:

William C. Schermerhorn	$250
Anson Phelps Stokes	100
Mrs. J. H. H.	100
W. S. Gurnee	50
Grand Union Hotel	50
S. L. Husted, Jr.	25
Reuben Hoyt	25
E. N. Lawrence	25
D. B. Van Emburgh	25
Frederick H. Baldwin	25
Horace White	25
J. J. Hague	10

Mrs. John A. Lowery, the Treasurer of the Women's Auxiliary, 32 West Thirty-fifth Street, reports the following additional contributions for the "Women's Fund," of the General Hospital Collection:

D. Appleton & Co	$50.00
By boxes:	
Mrs. Robert Waller, Jr.	33.39
Mrs. T. C. Sloane	24.76
Mrs. A. H. Cutler	19.39
Mrs. Ira Davenport	12.52
Miss Edith Miller	12.33
Miss Eleanor F. Clarke	8.88
Mrs. Henry M. Day	5.36
Miss Macculloch Miller	3.98

LOSSES BY FIRE.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 25.—The Grace Street Baptist Church, the largest church building in the city, which was completed about two years ago at a cost of $65,000, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The fire started in a defective flue. The flames spread to the Richmond Female Seminary, directly across the street, and that building was damaged about $2,000.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The old Deacon House, formerly a handsome private residence, rear of 1,651 to 1,659 Washington Street, and owned by the Deacon estate, was practically ruined by fire last night. The building had been sub-let to J. J. Banta, who was about fitting it up into halls. The loss is about $10,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The store fixtures and refrigerator manufactory of P. P. Steel, 914, 916, and 918 Girard Avenue, were damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $15,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 25.—George Fred Howard, brother of Baroness Von Tueffil of Stuttgart, Germany, (Blanche Willis Howard, the authoress,) fell down a flight of stairs in Larrabee Block, and it is feared sustained a fracture of the skull. He had been in a feeble condition, and his recovery is not expected. Mr. Howard formerly lived in Boston, where he was manager of a large importing house.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Florence Haun was to-day sentenced, at Fonda, to life imprisonment at Auburn, for the murder of Charles Landry. Her conviction was of murder in the second degree.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence—Lieut. Wilmot E. Ellis, Fifth Artillery, one month's extension; Capt. George S. Anderson, Sixth Cavalry, one month's extension.

—Lieut. Charles Byrne, Sixth Infantry, has been ordered to Washington, D. C., on temporary duty.

—Col. Charles M. Terrell, Assistant Paymaster General, has been retired.

THE LIMBECK DAMAGE SUIT

Cross-Examination of Commodore Gerry, the Defendant, Continued.

NEWPORT POLICE OFFICERS TESTIFY

They Say the Plaintiff Was Not Arrested—Mr. Gerry Does Not Bathe in Newport Waters.

The cross-examination of Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry in the suit of Miss Margaret Limbeck against him for $50,000 damages, for false arrest in Newport, R. I., was continued in Trial Term, Part V., of the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Justice Geigerich and a jury.

The arrest of Miss Limbeck, who was a maid in the Gerry household, followed the theft of Miss Angelica Gerry's jewels, on Aug. 17, 1893.

In his direct examination on Monday, Commodore Gerry said that there was reasonable cause to suspect the maid of the robbery, but denied that he ordered her arrest. He said that he subsequently discharged the plaintiff, because of her intimacy with Thomas Steer, a young Englishman, who followed her here from England and secured a position as butler with Ogden Goelet, at Newport.

Miss Limbeck admitted on Monday that she said that Steer was her brother, although he was not, but declared that she was going to marry him as soon as he could get a divorce from his wife.

Commodore Gerry testified that one of the reasons he suspected the plaintiff was that nearly all the other servants had been in his employment from ten to twenty years. He then read the list of nineteen servants.

"You said yesterday that one of the reasons why you discharged Miss Limbeck was that she went in bathing with Steer early in the morning. Is that a fact?" the Commodore was asked.

"Yes, I said that she went in bathing with a married man at sunrise."

"Do not you know that she only went in bathing with Steer once, and that was when another maid was present?"

"She went in often with Steer."

"Do not you know that your servants had a photograph of themselves taken in scant attire?"

"I never heard of it before," said the Commodore.

He said he had never heard that Mary Davis, one of his servants, was photographed sitting on the knee of Morgan, his butler.

"Have you ever been in bathing at Newport?" asked Mr. Taliaferra, counsel for the plaintiff.

"Never in my life," replied Commodore Gerry.

"Do not your friends go in bathing at Newport?"

"Yes," said Commodore Gerry.

"Do not you see young ladies in your social circle going in bathing there with married men?"

"I think that it is possible. All kinds of persons go in bathing at Newport. It is the largest bathing place in the country."

"And there is not such a thing known in Newport as a young woman in your circle being engaged to a married man?"

"It is probable, but it would be very strange."

"Soon after the robbery, the next day, in fact, did not one of your maids leave?"

"I do not know much about the maids."

"Would you keep a thief in your house?"

"If the police told me to do so."

"Why?"

"To recover my jewels. I wanted to recover my jewels more than to prosecute an individual."

"Do you know 'Bill the Brute'?"

"I have heard of such a notorious character," replied Mr. Gerry, smiling.

"Was 'Bill the Brute' in Newport at the time of the robbery?"

"I have heard so."

"Did not Richards tell you before Miss Limbeck's arrest that he thought 'Bill the Brute' had committed the crime?"

"Yes."

"You refused to give Miss Limbeck a character, did you not?"

"Yes. I did not consider that a young woman who would go in bathing with a married man at unusual hours and take walks with him was a proper person to be any young lady's maid."

"Yes, fearing that she would contaminate your daughter, you kept Miss Limbeck for several days?"

"My daughter kept away from her," replied Commodore Gerry.

Commodore Gerry admitted that he gave Richards $100 to go to Boston and Newark to look for the lost jewels in the pawnshops.

Commodore Gerry was then excused, and Benjamin H. Richards, the detective who arrested Miss Limbeck, was called to the witness stand. He testified that he was assigned to the robbery at Commodore Gerry's cottage, and that after his first investigation, he concluded the robbery had been committed by some one in the house, and not from the outside. "I had reason," he said, "to suspect Miss Limbeck, and on Aug. 25 took her to the police station and invited her to make a statement about the robbery."

"When you called at the house, did you arrest her?"

"I told her who I was, and asked her to go with me. She told Commodore Gerry that she did not know me, and he said I was all right."

Richards testified that Miss Limbeck had never been arrested, and that there was no record of her arrest.

The record of arrests in Newport for 1893 was produced, and the witness testified that it contained no record of Miss Limbeck's arrest.

Richards testified that it was at Miss Limbeck's request that her personal effects were examined. He denied that he advised Miss Limbeck to return to Europe.

He testified that he gave money to the plaintiff at Commodore Gerry's request, with which to pay her expenses to England and that she took it and receipted for it.

"If the arrest of Miss Limbeck had been entered in the book at the station, it would have become public and got into the newspapers, would it not?" asked Mr. Taliaferro.

"It would," said the witness.

"Is not that the reason that her arrest was not entered?"

"No, she was not arrested."

Richards told Justice Giegerich that he might be compelled to sail for Europe today, and requested that if possible his examination be closed at once. Richards was excused, and Mr. Taliaferro requested him not to leave the courtroom.

F. R. Garnett, Captain of the police at Newport, said that he recollected the examination of Miss Limbeck at the Central Police Station. Richards requested him to go with him while Miss Limbeck's effects were examined. He said that the plaintiff said: "It seems as though I am suspected by everybody, and I want the matter cleared up."

"She asked if the Commodore wanted her room searched," said the witness, "and Richards said 'No.'"

Capt. Garnett said that Miss Limbeck admitted that Steers had visited her in her room at Commodore Gerry's cottage. He then told of the examination of Miss Limbeck's room, and said that she unpacked the trunks. He said that it took about twenty minutes to complete the search. Capt. Garnett testified that it was his duty to enter all arrests and that the plaintiff was not arrested.

"Was Miss Limbeck under arrest at the station?"

"No."

"How do you know that she was not under arrest?"

"Because Richards didn't tell me that she was under arrest."

"Do you come here in the interest of Mr. Gerry?"

"No, and I wish I was at home attending to my business."

"You are friendly toward Mr. Gerry?"

"I am not. I do not know that I ever spoke to him."

Richards was recalled by Mr. Taliaferro and was asked: "Did you tell Mr. Gerry that you thought that Miss Limbeck did not have anything to do with the robbery?"

"I did; maybe not in those exact words, but in substance."

"You advised her to go and see Commodore Gerry again after she was discharged, did you not?"

"Yes."

"What did she say?"

"She said: 'I wouldn't do it for a thousand situations.'"

A written statement made by Detective Richards was then read to the jury. In it Richards told how he shadowed Miss Limbeck and found that she was meeting Steer early in the morning and late at night. He said in the statement that Miss Limbeck admitted that Steer was not her brother, and said that she loved him and could not help doing so, and was going to marry him when he got a divorce. Richards said that he sent the statement to the defendant's counsel.

The case will be continued to-day.

BANK ROBBERS COMMIT MURDER.

Director Goodwin Killed and Cashier Adair Wounded at Warren, Ark.—None of the Bank's Funds Taken.

WARREN, Ark., Feb. 25.—Director T. M. Goodwin of the Merchants and Planters' bank was killed and Cashier Adair dangerously wounded by three men who unsuccessfully attempted to rob the bank this afternoon.

The murderers were recognized as men who have been camped a few miles out from town for about ten days past. They have been about town occasionally, buying horse feed and provisions, and one of them made a deposit of $25 in the Merchants and Planters' Bank, shortly after drawing it out, half at a time.

These men were noticed coming into town to-day, but no attention was paid to them until they walked into the bank, single file. On entering the bank, the one who had deposited and drawn out the $25 demanded of the cashier to know if he did not pay interest on deposits. He replied in the negative, whereupon, with an oath, the robber presented his pistol and ordered the cashier to hold up his hands.

T. M. Goodwin and D. W. Sutton, two Directors, were sitting inside the office, but did not pay any attention until Mr. Adair, instead of holding up his hands, reached for his pistol, lying close by. Then the robber fired at him, the ball grazing his head, stunning him so that he fell to the floor.

Doubtless the robbers thought Adair dead, and rushed inside to get the plunder, but Goodwin and Sutton, being in their way, though unarmed, were fired on, and Goodwin fell, fatally wounded.

Meanwhile the cashier, from his position on the floor, fired two shots at the robber nearest him. The shots were returned, and a .45-calibre bullet went through Adair's shoulder. He is not considered fatally wounded.

The bandits then fled, with a posse of citizens in pursuit, but have not been captured.

NO MOURNING OR WORDS OF SORROW.

Strange Rites at the Burial of Mrs. L. M. Phelon in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Strange rites accompanied the funeral services to-day over the remains of Lamira Ruth Phelon, who was the wife of Dr. William P. Phelon of this city, and a niece of Prof. Morse, inventor of the telegraph.

She founded, twenty-one years ago, the Occult and Mystical Order of the Hermetic Brotherhood of A. L. and L., for the study of occult literature. The order is closely allied to theosophy, and has between 200 and 300 members in this country.

The services were Christian, but there were no emblems of mourning nor words of sorrow. Relatives and friends within the order smiled and uttered glad words. The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas read part of the services at the family residence, 619 Jackson Boulevard. Then, with more mystic ritual, the body was reduced to ashes in the Graceland crematory.

MRS. MINNIE LALOR HELD.

Dr. Scheele Testifies in the Case of Her Murdered Husband.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Feb. 25.—Dr. Walter T. Scheele, the New-York chemist, was the only witness at the continuation of the Lalor examination here this morning. He testified to having examined the blood on the apron of Mrs. Minnie Lalor, who is accused of having murdered her son William, Jan. 2.

The blood, Dr. Scheel declared, was that of a male human being about thirty-five years old. He swore positively that the stains corresponded exactly with those found on the pillow where Lalor was murdered. White lead was also found on the apron, as it was on the axe with which Lalor was chopped to death.

In his cross-examination Dr. Scheele described the nature and process of his tests. Motions for the discharge of both Mrs. Lalor and John Fleischauer were denied by Justice Ingram. The investigation is to be continued.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—CAMBRIDGE—Stewart Shillito of Cincinnati.

—CLARENDON—Edward J. Phelps of Vermont.

—EVERETT—K. Oishi and Z. Ono of Tokio, Japan.

—ALBEMARLE—Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado.

—HOFFMAN—Ex-Congressman William C. Maybury of Detroit.

—MURRAY HILL—Ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut.

—MARLBOROUGH—W. W. Finley, Vice President of the Southern Railway Company.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Baron and Baroness de Wardener, State Engineer Campbell W. Adams of Utica, and Fremont Cole of Watkins, N. Y.

—WALDORF—United States Treasurer Daniel N. Morgan, Melville E. Ingalls of Cincinnati, Hamilton Disston and James R. Wood of Philadelphia, James Coats of Providence, and S. R. Callaway, President of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—EBBITT—Mr. and Mrs. E. Elliott, New-York.

—PAGE'S—P. B. Wood, New-York; M. Dennison, Brooklyn.

—NORMANDIE—J. J. P. Corves, W. G. Morse, E. P. Dinston and wife, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—George H. Ball, E. H. G. Meyer, Michael Dorney, New-York.

—RIGGS—J. W. Mason, B. Y. Pipper, New-York; R. K. Abbott, Mrs. Abbott, Miss Abbott, Brooklyn.

—SHOREHAM—Von Bruining and serwant, Mrs. E. Schoomaker, Miss Schoomaker, C. Rumlebrook, James A. Scrymser, M. E. Vinton, J. F. Harris, Wager Swayne, W. F. Huhn, New-York.

—ARLINGTON—William F. Browne, William Walsederber, H. C. Miner, W. F. Muno, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Donald, Mrs. George Elder, Mrs. McC. Butt, Alfred Wyatt, John H. Flagg, G. W. Hackenberger, W. H. Hare, W. Bradley, Alexander Howland, Mrs. E. Preterre, Miss E. Preterre, Pierre E. Preterre, New-York.

A Presidential Straw.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—At the Republican Convention in Pierce County, Wis., yesterday to elect delegates to the State Convention a vote was taken on President, which resulted as follows: McKinley, 50; Reed, 8.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—1:00 A. M.—50 Park Street; M. Bhuler; iron foundry; damage, $150.

—1:30 A. M.—418 Broadway; Knickerbocker Cycle Company; damage slight.

—8:10 A. M.—239 East Tenth Street; chimney; no damage.

—11:00 A. M.—866 Washington Street; Michael Shea; tenement; damage, $5.

—1:30 P. M.—Fence; Seventy-seventh Street and Madison Avenue; damage trifling.

—2:35 P. M.—218 East Twenty-seventh Street; dwelling; George Grau; damage, $300.

—3:10 P. M.—136 Fifth Avenue; chimney; no damage.

—3:45 P. M.—614 Grand Street; John Ross; no damage.

—5:20 P. M.—Thirty-fourth Street and First Avenue; truck; Joseph Westervelt; damage, $50.

—6:40 P. M.—7 West Thirteenth Street; Bullerick and Company; store; no damage.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M., north, fresh breeze, clear.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Voege, Rotterdam Feb. 10, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Indralema, (Br.,) Capt. Harwood, from New-York, arr. at Cape Town to-day.

SS Micmac, (Br.,) Capt. Melkle, from New-York, arr. at Lisbon to-day.

Ship Brenda, (Br.,) Capt. Gifford, from New-York Dec. 31 for Calcutta, was spoken Feb. 21 in lat. 47 north, long. 10 west.

SSAdra, (Br.,) Cox, Philadelphia Feb. 24, with mdse. in transit to master.

SS Ailsa, (Br.,) Morris, Kingston Feb. 8, Carthagena 11, Port Limon 17, and Montego Bay 20, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Bovic and SS Curacao arr. in Quarantine shortly after 11 o'clock to-night.

Goes on Forever.

From The Washington Star.

"Who generally gets the last word when one of your conventions gets into an argument?"

And the lady orator looked pityingly at the masculine inquirer and answered:

"There isn't any last word."

SHIPS BADLY STORM BEATEN.

The St. James and the Maori Make This Port — Logbook Records of Distress at Sea.

Two storm-beaten vessels made this harbor yesterday. One is a seaworn bark, the St. James, 110 days out from China; the other is the British steamship Maori, which sailed from Baltimore a little more than a week ago.

The logbook of one is replete with entries telling of fearful gales, of storm-swollen canvas bursting from bolt ropes, of snowstorms and fogs, of brave efforts to face some fierce outfly by lying to with head to swell, and of flight under bare poles, with roaring seas racing faster than the scudding fugitive.

The logbook of the other tells of big walls of water toppling over the side, of flooded cabin and crippled steering gear. The vessel was bound for Rotterdam, but three days after clearing the Delaware Capes, she ran into a terrific southeast hurricane, which made a wreck of her deck fitting, the seas sweeping away everything movable. The Maori was heavily freighted with grain, and it was feared that the water would invade the cargo space, but fortunately the hatches were stout.

While the steamship was laboring in the seas, it was noticed that the vessel answered her helm very sluggishly, and an examination showed that the rudder was badly damaged. Fearing that the steering gear would become wholly disabled, the crippled rudder was handled very gingerly, and the vessel wallowed through the riot as best she could. Seas constantly beat over her, the chartroom was wrecked by the flood, and one of the seamen was hurled so violently against the deckhouse as to have his kneecap broken.

As soon as the gale moderated, Capt. Robins headed his vessel for this port, and reached Quarantine late Monday night. It was said yesterday that it would be necessary to put the ship in drydock to repair her rudder.

The St. James had the stormiest voyage that her Captain remembers, but went through it all without losing any of her spars, or sustaining any damage. Her topsails were blown away in a hurricane blast, and twice the vessel had to scud under bare poles. The ship is consigned to Charles R. Flint.

Rhode Island Republican Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25.—The Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee to-day decided to call the State Convention for March 10, in Music Hall, this city.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Remove the causes that make your hair lifeless and gray with Parker's Hair Balsam. Parker's Ginger Tonic cures inward pains.

The Spring Fashions in Gentlemen's Hats will be issued Thursday, 27th inst., by ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau St., New-York.

E. & W. New Collars. **Chico.** Auskerada. **E. & W.** New Collars.

DIED.

AP

BAGGAGE BILL HEARING

Arguments for and Against the Act Heard by the Railroad Committee.

CHIEF CONSUL POTTER FAVORS IT

Speaking for the Wheelmen of the State, He Makes a Strong Argument Why the Bill Should Be Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—One of the interesting hearings of the session was that held this afternoon before the Railroad Committee of the Assembly upon the Armstrong bill, compelling the railroad companies to carry bicycles as baggage.

The hearing was opened by the opposition. Lewis E. Carr, representing the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, claimed that the bill was manifestly unjust. Bicycles were not baggage, but were vehicles. "The wheelmen claim," he said, "that their wheels are vehicles when they ride them upon good roads. When, however, they come across a road over whics they cannot ride, they fly to the railroads and claim that the wheels are baggage." Legitimate baggage consisted not of a machine, but of wearing apparel—of the necessities of life. It was impossible for the railroads to carry the machines and take good care of them, for they consumed too much valuable room. If the bill should be passed it would class as baggage something that had no right to be considered as such.

William Olcott of New-York City, representing the Hudson River Day Line Steamboat Company, claimed that his company could not, without loss, live up to the terms of the bill. The company had once tried to carry wheels free, but had discovered that the decks of its steamboats were not large enough to carry the wheels which were presented for free carriage. It would be an injustice for the State to pass a law which would work such harm as the bill before the committee.

W. E. Elmendorf, representing the same company, and E. C. Shaffer and Capt. J. H. Manville, representing the People's Line Steamboat Company, also opposed the bill.

As a representative of the Long Island Railroad, W. J. Kelly protested against a favorable report by the committee. When bicycle riding first came into vogue his road had agreed to carry the wheels free. This scheme, however, soon had to be abandoned. It had been discovered that the road in one year had carried 32,173 wheels.

The argument in behalf of the bill was opened by Assemblyman Armstrong. The bicycle, he said, was not now recognized as a flitting institution. The wheel had come to stay. It now had become one of the very necessities of life. He was a devotee of the wheel, and in his every-day life he used the wheel continually. The railroads had imposed upon the riders of the wheel, and it was about time something was done to prove that the railroads could not control without reason. They charged unjust prices, and the riders were compelled to pay whatever the roads demanded for the transportation of their wheels.

E. Tinsdale, Chairman of the Law Committee of the Cyclists' Federation of New-York City, said he understood that his organization favored some scheme, not one that would compel the railroads to carry wheels free as baggage, but that a reasonable charge should be made. Mr. Tinsdale then suggested as an amendment that the railroads be held responsible for the safe transfer of bicycles, and that the following schedule of charges be made:

No charge less than 10 cents shall be collected, the companies to get 15 cents for every 35 miles; 16 to 28 cents for every distance of 40 to 70 miles; 40 cents for every distance of from 70 to 100 miles, and in no case shall the companies charge more than $1 for the transfer of a wheel inside the State.

A general argument for the amendment was made by the proposer. He represented thousands of riders of the wheel, he said, and knew that they would not desire to force through a bill that would construe a bicycle as baggage. A wheel was not and never would be baggage. It was unreasonable for the people to demand that the railroads should serve them for nothing, and Mr. Tinsdale could not be brought to believe that cyclists were in favor of the bill without the amendment.

I. B. Potter of Brooklyn, Chief Consul of the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen, advocated the bill, and criticised the stand taken by Mr. Tinsdale. The only one he could learn, the federation had not authorized Mr. Tinsdale to appear and practically antagonize the measure. Mr. Potter knew that nine-tenths of the wheelmen of the State desired the bill as it was now before the committee, and they did not wish and had not asked for the amendment which Mr. Tinsdale had taken the liberty to offer. The federation was, Mr. Potter said, very much in favor of the bill. The question of a bicycle being baggage had been passed upon as well by reason as by judicial opinion in English courts. In England, where the most bicycle riding was in vogue, it had been decided in one case in particular that "luggage," the English name for baggage, could by all means include bicycles. The English courts had held that no line could be drawn between what did and what did not constitute baggage. It depended upon the time and place in the consideration of what was baggage. There was no reason why the railroads in New-York State could not carry wheels in as safe a manner as those in England. There racks were arranged in the cars, and upon them the wheels were hung, no charge being made for their transportation.

Mr. Potter presented a list of 200 railroads which had carried bicycles free up to within a year. Now, he claimed, they were charging prices which were unreasonable. The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad was a model road for wheelmen, as it catered to them. The other roads were apparently trying to discourage riders from traveling over them.

The hearing closed with a short speech from M. L. Bridgeman, President of the Cyclists' Federation of New-York City. He stated that Mr. Tinsdale represented the association of wheelmen of which he was the head. It had held a large meeting, and had sent Mr. Tinsdale to Albany to get the bill reported, or to get a compromise bill. In order to do the latter, Mr. Tinsdale had presented his amendment, which, Mr. Bridgeman thought, was only reasonable and just to the railroad companies.

The committee took no action on the bill.

LOCAL BOARDS OF TRADE.

The National Cycle Board to Promote Their Organization.

The aggressive policy of the new President of the Cycle Board of Trade should result in great good this year to the bicycle industry. Mr. Coleman is a firm believer in local boards, and no doubt many will be formed this Spring. Yesterday the National Board sent out over the name of R. Philip Gormully, the First Vice President and Chairman of the Press Committee, a circular containing much sound advice to dealers and agents throughout the United States. The statements contained therein relate particularly to local boards. The circular reads as follows:

"At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers, the Press Committee was instructed to adopt means for the promotion and formation of local cycle boards of trade throughout the country. Local boards of trade are in active existence in many cities and have accomplished much good work locally. A few of these local boards have officially notified the National Board of Trade of their existence.

"There are also many local boards in existence that have not notified the National Board. We beg to ask of such boards of trade that are formed and have an official existence to place themselves in correspondence with the National Board, so that in case of necessity we can at once communicate with such bodies, instead of individuals, and the committee think you will agree that it will be for the general benefit of the cycle industry that local boards should be formed in every important centre.

"In such cities where the retail dealers are contemplating the formation of local boards of trade, if you will correspond with us, we will give you all the assistance and information necessary for your procedure, which would include copies of agreements necessary to be signed among yourselves, and also a proposed form of constitution and by-laws for the government of such bodies.

"From the many questions which come before you in your own district relative to trade dealings, customs, credits, local shows, &c., you cannot fail to recognize the value and strength of a controlling body, which can take united action, and settle disputed matters in a manner generally satisfactory to all interested, and by this means produce a good feeling and fellowship between all, instead of an aggressive rivalry, which is sometimes detrimental to the trade and oftentimes at the expense of the major profits of the business.

"Not the least important subject that calls for thought is the matter of holding local shows. At present you are almost at the mercy of any professional show promoter, who charges you what he likes and pockets the proceeds. In the absence of united action, whether you want to show or not, you do, simply because your neighbor does, whereas, if you had a local board of trade formed, with unanimity of action and a majority of such board desired, and thought it was advisable to hold a cycle show, they could do so under their own auspices, and realize whatever profit might accrue therefrom, instead of, as in the other case, letting it go into the pockets of an unknown speculative promoter. It is true the National Board is using its best endeavors to check this multiplicity of shows promoted by outsiders, and will only sanction them on information that a majority of dealers, desire it, but you must recognize the fact that if you had a local board working in harmony, how much easier it would be for the National Board to intelligently grant sanctions, if we had only to deal with a local board as a unit, instead of having to discover the feelings or wishes of each individual in a city.

"We would also suggest the advisability of the Secretary of the local board sending official notification of all important action and copies of all your transactions, and information of State and municipal legislation affecting cyclists, to the National Board of Trade.

"You are no doubt aware that an Information Bureau has been organized by the National Board, whose reports are available to your active and associate members. Every local board can add to the value of this department by its official reports to the National Board of failures, or insolvency, or other acts among its members, also the coming into existence of new firms, or the going out of old ones, so that a complete and constantly revised record can be kept at the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers of all reputable dealers and agents in the United States."

BICYCLE BRAKES NOT NECESSARY.

The Board of Aldermen Unanimously Defeat Mr. Hall's Resolution.

The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen made its report on Alderman Hall's bicycle brake resolution yesterday.

As foretold in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the report was against the resolution, which sought to compel bicyclists to use brakes on their machines.

The report declares that no such action on the part of the Board of Aldermen is necessary at present. All the members of the Law Committee, including Alderman Hall, signed the report. Mr. Hall did not originate the resolution, but introduced it at the request of the Police Magistrates.

The report of the committee said:

A public hearing was held and the merits of the proposed ordinance thoroughly debated by a large number of citizens, a great majority of whom were opposed to its enactment.

Your committee have thoroughly considered the subject and find that the requirement would entail a hardship upon many riders whose bicycles are not equipped with brakes, and in view of the very pronounced difference of opinion as to the necessity therefor your committee believe that it would be unwise to place further restrictions of such a nature upon wheelmen and, therefore, recommend that action on the proposed ordinance be postponed indefinitely and that the same be placed on file.

There was no discussion, and the report was agreed to unanimously.

"ZIMMY" IN THE METROPOLIS.

Accompanied by Wheeler, He Appears in Down-Town Cycle Circles.

The most prominent racing cyclist of the decade, A. A. Zimmerman, bobbed up in down-town wheeling circles yesterday, fresh from the land of the kangaroo. He reached here on Monday, but his presence was not known to his friends until yesterday, when, in company with Harry Wheeler, he showed his sun-browned face on lower Broadway.

The great rider looks to be in his usual good health. He didn't have much to say about his Australian trip, repeating very little in addition to what has already appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The heat and an attack of malaria were responsible for his poor showing.

Concerning his plans for the coming season "Zimmy" said he really had not decided upon any course, and probably wouldn't for several weeks at least.

The Antipodeans paid "Zimmy" more attention than he ever received before. Receptions were given in his honor, at which the public dignitaries were among the first to meet him. He was also dined by the prominent clubs. Mrs. Zimmerman, the champion's wife, scored a social success.

Temporarily, Zimmerman will make his headquarters in this city. In company with Wheeler he took a run down to Freehold late yesterday afternoon to visit relatives, and will soon go to Troy, which is Mrs. Zimmerman's home.

The story that "Zimmy" had been offered $30,000 to ride a certain make of wheel for three years was revived yesterday, but it could not be authenticated.

Morris Wheelmen to Meet.

The Morris Wheelmen of Mott Haven will hold their first meeting of this year on next Friday evening at the Morris Clubhouse, in One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, near Alexander Avenue. This club was organized at the end of last season, and will start this season with nearly thirty members. It is expected to grow rapidly, as its membership includes some of the most respected resident wheelmen, among whom may be mentioned Olin J. Stephens, Judge Charles E. Simms, Charles H. Stonebridge, George T. Lawrence, and Dr. W. K. Doty. At this meeting a constitution and by-laws will be adopted and preparations made for an active season. The age limit of members is eighteen years. Permanent officers will also be elected on Friday evening.

Kings County Pool.

Beckwith and O'Hanlon were the victors in the games in the Kings County Wheelmen's pool tournament, played on Monday evening. The former has lost only one game in the tourney, while O'Hanlon has an unbroken record of wins. The scores follow:

Charles O'Hanlon (8 balls)	23	36	44	50
F. L. Chase (20 balls)	20	21	27	28
J. T. Beckwith (scratch)	11	21	32	41	50
C. A. Martin (10 balls)	13	16	19	24	27
Charles McLaren (5 balls)	10	24	23	24	25
Charles O'Hanlon (8 balls)	18	19	33	46	50

A Model Mileage Record Book.

One of the best-arranged mileage record books ever seen in metropolitan cycling circles has just been issued by the Harlem Wheelmen. It is a model in form, and should meet with instant favor among the members of this popular and progressive club. This year the Harlems will award a gold medal to the member having the largest mileage on Dec. 31. Silver medals will be given to all those covering 3,000 miles, with an extra bar for every additional 1,000 miles.

A "Dark Horse" in This Handicap.

The "administration forces" have a dark horse to run in the race for the Presidency of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. His name, however, is not generally known, and will be kept secret until the annual election begins on Friday evening. The "forces" say he is a sure winner over C. A. Underhill, who will carry the colors of the opposition faction.

CYCLES AND CYCLEMAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—A new-comer in the trade, which promises to grow prominent, is the Long Island Cycle and Tire Company, organized and incorporated to manufacture and deal in cycles and tires, with a factory at New-Utrecht, L. I., (within the limits of Brooklyn,) and offices in New-York City. The wheel is to be known as the Crown Jewel, and will be made in six styles, including tandems. It will be equipped with a new patent adjustable handle bar, which is distinct from any now on the market, and also with puncture-proof tires of a variety not previously known. This tire is a specialty with the company, and it weighs but a pound and three-quarters, or three pounds and a half to the pair. It is impossible to penetrate it with a hammer and a sharp nail, and it is designed for carriages as well as cycles. It is said that some very prominent capitalists in the carriage trade are interested in the product. The wheels of the concern will be seen for the first time at the Cycle Show of the Cycle Club of Brooklyn in the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory on March 9. The officers of the company are: President—John Larkin; Vice President and Managing Director—A. L. Smith; Secretary—A. L. Rogers. Samuel Brock, well known as an amateur rider, has accepted a position with the company as a local manager.

—A bicycle built entirely of wood, which stands in the window of the Falcon store, at 337 Broadway, is daily attracting a crowd about the place. It was made by a Chicago lad of thirteen, and was actually ridden by him until the Yost people bought it, and sent it on to E. C. Hinck, who handles the line here. Mr. Hinck is fast pushing himself to the front in the trade, and his name is becoming synonymous with Falcon cycles. His latest venture is the purchase of a lot of custom-made bicycle suits from James McCreery & Co., who decided not to handle the line, and these he is disposing of at a uniform price of $12.50, although most of them cost more than that to make.

—An antique in the shape of an ordinary of 1886 pattern, designed by and manufactured under the supervision of Mr. Gaylor, now Vice President of the Black Manufacturing Company, is on exhibition at the store of Persons & Grieve, Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue. This company is the metropolitan agent for the sale of the Tribune wheel, which is also designed by Mr. Gaylor, and its "up-to-date" looks mark the great advance made in cycle construction during the past ten years. The Horsman, a wheel of intermediate price, and one which has made great strides of late years, will be handled by this concern as its second string.

The Gramercy's Charitable Act.

The Gramercy Wheelmen will give the use of their clubrooms at 9 St. Marks Place to Miss Helen Herman for next Saturday evening, at which time a benefit will be tendered to an invalid. Wheelmen from all parts of the city will be present.

SARATOGA MAY BE CHOSEN

Tempting Offers for the Intercollegiate Regattas in June.

SOME OBJECTIONS TO THE COURSE

A Hard Place for the Public to Reach —Why the Selection of Poughkeepsie Would Be More Popular.

Surface indications now are that the intercollegiate rowing regattas, in which university and freshmen crews of Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania are to participate, will be held on Saratoga Lake.

The selection of the location for the races is to be definitely made on Friday evening at a meeting to be held at the University Club. What the outcome of the meeting will be depends on what the final offer of the Citizens' Committee of Poughkeepsie will be. Up to last evening the only offer from that city, where it was supposed the race would certainly be rowed, was a proposition to furnish boathouses and floats for the use of the eight crews. There was no offer to furnish quarters for the crews, who are expected to bear this expense themselves.

Saratoga, on the other hand, has come out with a most liberal offer in the way of bearing the expenses which the crews are under during their training, and this means so much in the way of saving in expenses as to be considered an offset to the unquestionable advantages of the Poughkeepsie course over that at Saratoga. Of course the Saratoga hotel people can offer better advantages in the way of accommodations for visitors to the races, for Poughkeepsie hotel accommodations are very meagre indeed, there being but one good hotel in the place.

From the college standpoint, as the matter of expense has to be carefully considered, the liberal offer which Saratoga has made makes that place the most desirable. But for the public which takes such an interest in these contests, either Saratoga or Springfield is much less desirable than Poughkeepsie. The latter is even a better place from which the regatta may be seen than New-London, as the West Shore Railroad people can run observation trains along the route of the race, so that every movement of each crew can be distinctly seen from start to finish.

At Saratoga there is absolutely no place from which a good view of the race in its entirety can be had, and the public interested in this line of college sports will very much regret the probable change from Poughkeepsie to Saratoga. The lake where the regatta is to be rowed is four miles from the centre of the village, a long drive, though a pleasant one, in the sort of conveyances that are alone known at the Springs. There is a single-track trolley line from the town to the lake, with turnouts at intervals, but a crowd of a thousand people would so impede travel over it that a blockade would be sure to result.

Even when the lake is reached from the village, after the long drive or the ride over the impossible trolley line, the would-be spectator of the regatta is four miles away from the starting point. There is a theory that with strong glasses one may be able to see the race from the start, but any one who has attempted to follow the crews in their one-mile, or one-mile-and-a-half runs over the lake at the regattas of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, knows that it is well-nigh impossible to locate the positions of the competing crews.

All that can be offered to spectators is a view of the finish, to be had from a grand stand which it is proposed to erect on the bluff to the right of the Lake House, between the road leading up the lakeside to Col. Hilton's Woodlawn Kennels and the lake. From the bluffs on either side of the lake something of the latter part of the race may be seen—possibly a mile, but should the finish be a close one, the result will be in doubt to these people. There are, of course, two steamboats on the lake that are at all suited to carry would-be excursionists over the course, as the lake is so shallow in parts as to prevent the running of any vessel of any great size or draught. Yachts are, of course, unknown, though there are a few catboats on the lake, and all the spectacular effects that have been so striking on New-London and Poughkeepsie in the past will be lacking.

A great drawback to Saratoga, so far as the general public and the great mass of the alumni and undergraduates are concerned, is the fact that at least three days will have to be given up by those who wish to see the regatta. It will take one day to get to Saratoga, for most of the visitors, another day will have to be given up to the regatta, and it will take a third day to get away from the town and back to their homes again. This is on the assumption that the lake will be in fit condition for the races on the day set for them. People who remember the old college regattas rowed on the lake, will remember that when there is a wind that sweeps down through the ravine in which the lake is located, that churns the water so badly that no shell can possibly live in it. Practice was interfered with frequently, and on the last year of college racing there, 1876, the water was so rough that the races had to be postponed one day. The old college oarsmen know that the "always still water" cry as to Saratoga Lake is considerable of a myth.

For the great mass of people interested in aquatics, Poughkeepsie is a much more desirable spot for the regatta, and the fact that it is on tide-water is offset by the fact that perfectly good water may be had at the turn of the tide. The bluffs furnish perfect shelter from the wind. The course is such an ideal one to reach and to see a regatta over that there will be very general regret at its abandonment by all who know it and what a perfect place it is for racing.

That the Poughkeepsie people do not propose to let the race go away from there by default is evidenced by the fact that an appeal for the popular subscriptions to raise the sum necessary to secure the regatta has been made. Details of what has been done are given in the following dispatch from Poughkeepsie:

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The committee of the Apokeepsing Boat Club, and representative citizens of Poughkeepsie met in this city to-night to consider the matter of raising more money, if possible, to pay expenses of crews, and so induce the college oarsmen to row over the Poughkeepsie course in June. The last message from Mr. Guy Richards, Chairman of the College Regatta Committee, was to the effect that if Poughkeepsie wanted the boat race, more money must be guaranteed, otherwise Saratoga would be selected. This put the local committee on their mettle, and at the meeting to-night the following appeal was adopted and will be published in the local newspapers.

"To the Citizens of Poughkeepsie:

"Do you want to advertise the City of Poughkeepsie by having the college boat race here? Subscriptions to the Boat Committee will be noted in the papers from now until Thursday, when Secretary H. S. Reynolds will meet with Mr. Guy Richards, Chairman of the College Committee, in New-York, to arrange for the races being held here if a suitable amount is promptly raised. Please send promise of amount to W. H. Frank, Treasurer."

Subscriptions to the amount of $200 were at once promised in amounts ranging from $100 to $10. It is expected that the amount needed will be raised.

To Decide the Henley Matter.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25.—A meeting of the Yale Faculty has been called for Thursday to take final action relative to sending a crew to the Henley regatta. If the Faculty acts favorably a university mass meeting will be held in a day or two to decide whether to support the crew management in its plan of entering a crew at Henley or not.

SCHEDULE OF BASEBALL GAMES.

Contests in New-York and Brooklyn on All Holidays.

The managers of the National Baseball League continued their work of revising the rules and discussing the schedule yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and there were even more enthusiasts on hand than on Monday. The new National agreement adopted Monday was discussed fully by the members of the minor league, and considerable fault was found with it. There was talk of a revolt against the National League, but it is probable that the managers of the smaller leagues will discuss the agreement and then drop all opposition.

The long-expected schedule was not given out until the evening, and then every one seemed to be well satisfied with it. The season will open on April 16, the New-York team playing at Washington, and the Brooklyn team at Baltimore. The Eastern clubs will make the first Western trip on May 4, and return home on May 26. They will remain in the East until July 6, when they will again go West until July 30.

Games will be played in New-York and Brooklyn on Decoration Day, Fourth of July, and Labor Day. The New-Yorks will have as opponents, Louisville on Decoration Day, Baltimore on July 4, and Pittsburg on Labor Day. The Brooklyn team will play Chicago on Decoration Day, Boston on July 4, and Cincinnati on Labor Day. The schedules of the New-York and Brooklyn home games are as follows.

AT NEW-YORK.

Boston.— April 25, 27, 28; Sept. 9, 10, 12.
Brooklyn.—June 19, 27, 29; July 31; Aug. 8, 11.
Philadelphia.—April 21, 22, 23; Sept. 15, 16, 17.
Baltimore.—July 3, 4, 4; Sept. 24, 25, 26.
Washington.—June 23, 24, 25; Aug. 15, 17, 18.
Pittsburg.—June 11, 12, 13; Sept. 5, 7, 7.
Cleveland.—May 26, 27, 28; Aug. 29, 31; Sept. 1.
Cincinnati.—June 8, 9, 10; Sept. 2, 3, 4.
Louisville.—May 29, 30, 30; Aug. 22, 24, 25.
Chicago.—June 1, 2, 3; Aug. 19, 20, 21.
St. Louis.—June 4, 5, 6; Aug. 26, 27, 28.

AT BROOKLYN.

Boston.—July 3, 4, 4; Sept. 19, 21, 22.
New-York.—June 18, 20, 26; Aug. 1, 3, 10.
Philadelphia.—June 30; July 1, 2; Aug. 5, 6, 7.
Baltimore.—June 15, 16, 17; Aug. 12, 13, 14.
Washington.—April 29, 30; May 2; July 28, 29, 30.
Pittsburg.—June 8, 9, 10; Aug. 19, 20, 21.
Cleveland.—June 11, 12, 13; Sept. 2, 3, 4.
Cincinnati.—June 4, 5, 6; Sept. 5, 7, 7.
Louisville.—May 26, 27, 28; Aug. 26, 27, 28.
Chicago.—May 29, 30, 30; Aug. 22, 24, 25.
St. Louis.—June 1, 2, 3; Aug. 29, 31; Sept. 1.

These changes were made in the rules after a long discussion by the managers:

Rule 59, Section 1. The umpire is empowered to inflict fines of not less than $25 nor more than $100 for the first offense on players during the progress of a game, for vulgar, indecent, or other improper conduct or language.

In this section the fine was changed to the specific sum of $25, in addition to the expulsion of the offender from the field.

Section 2 of this rule reading "For the Captain or coacher willfully failing to remain within the legal bounds of his position, except upon an appeal by the Captain from the umpire's decision upon a misrepresentation of the rules, the same penalty must be inflicted" was changed so that for the first offense a fine of not more than $10 and not less than $5 shall be inflicted. If the offense is repeated a warning is given, and for the third offense the guilty person must be expelled from the field. The person taking the place of the Captain or coacher thus punished will not be given any warning, but will be expelled for the first offense.

About o'clock the managers adjourned for a short time to make a presentation to President N. E. Young, who has been connected with baseball for twenty-five years. His friends had prepared a surprise for the popular President and Secretary of the League, and presented him with a handsome silver service of 226 pieces and a burglar proof safe in which to keep it. The service was displayed in another parlor in the hotel. The inscription on the tablet of the service was as follows:

"Presented to N. E. Young, the organizer of professional baseball, by the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs, commemorating twenty-five years of faithful, diligent, and unselfish service in promoting the development and integrity of the National game of America. Feb. 25, 1896."

Mr. Young briefly thanked his friends for the gift, and then the managers went to work again on the schedule.

New-Yorks to Sail Tuesday.

The New-York Baseball Club has arranged to go to Jacksonville, Fla., by the steamer Comanche, sailing from New-York next Tuesday. The finest rooms on the steamer have been reserved for them. The Comanche, being a very speedy, will land them in Jacksonville at daylight on Friday morning.

COMPANY B'S ABEEL TROPHY.

Their Excellent Shooting on the Seventh Regiment's Range.

Company B won the second competition this season for the Abeel Trophy, which ended at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night. Company I made a bold bid for the honors, and were only beaten by 6 points. The scores:

COMPANY B.

Name.	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Corp. E. P. Fowler	34	34	68
Corp. E. P. Sands	33	34	67
Sergt. O. M. Beach, Jr.	32	35	67
Sergt. D. A. Nesbitt	32	34	66
Private H. E. Clearman	32	33	65
Private G. F. Jacoby	30	34	64
Private L. P. Weber	31	32	63
Private G. H. Fraser	28	35	63
Private C. W. Wood	30	32	62
Sergt. L. Sands	29	32	61
Total	311	335	646

COMPANY F.

Name.	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Corp. A. Stevens	33	34	67
Sergt. C. L. Comfort	32	35	67
Corp. H. B. Turner, Jr.	32	32	64
Private B. F. Goodspeed	32	32	64
Corp. C. H. Caldwell	30	33	63
Corp. L. L. Clarke	29	34	63
Corp. F. W. Perkins	29	34	63
Corp. C. Drake	29	33	62
Private E. H. Fitch	29	33	62
Private W. H. Scofield	30	31	61
Total	305	331	636

COMPANY E.

Name.	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Private W. H. Brown	34	34	68
Sergt. P. J. White	32	35	67
Lieut. A. E. Pressinger	31	35	66
Corp. A. V. Fratter	30	32	62
Private F. S. Baker	30	32	62
Sergt. A. T. Moore	31	30	61
Private C. E. Gleason	29	32	61
Private G. W. McLaughlin	30	27	57
Private H. M. Tiernann	28	29	57
Private L. G. Frankan	26	29	55
Total	300	316	616

COMPANY H.

Name.	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Sergt. L. J. Joscelyn	33	35	68
Corp. R. M. Kalloch	34	33	67
Private A. R. Angell	32	35	67
Lance Corp. W. Bloomfield	32	32	64
Corp. G. L. Hoffmann	30	34	64
Corp. E. W. Lancaster	30	33	63
Sergt. J. Wotherspoon	28	33	61
Private G. R. Martin	29	29	58
Lieut. W. J. Underwood	29	29	58
Private G. F. Pelham	30	27	57
Total	305	320	625

COMPANY A.

Name.	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Private D. H. Miller	33	33	66
Capt. H. W. Janssen	32	34	66
Corp. T. J. Conroy	30	35	65
Private R. Darling	30	34	64
Private C. W. Henry	30	32	62
Private L. J. F. Rooney	27	35	62
Private W. F. Saportas	28	33	61
Private W. H. Ford	28	32	60
Private J. K. Green	28	31	59
Lieut. C. F. Bement	28	28	56
Total	294	327	621

The following is the standing at the completion of the Abeel Trophy Match:

Company B	646
Company I	640
Company F	636
Company G	632
Company H	625
Company A	621
Company E	616
Company K	614
Company C	613
Company B, Jr.	605
Company D	596
Company H, Jr.	576
Company A, Jr.	570
Company G, Jr.	568
Company D, Jr.	558
Company D, third	552
Company E, Jr.	552
Company K, Jr.	517
Company G, third	505

LEAGUE COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED.

Gideon Is Chairman of the Racing Board and Batchelder a Member.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—President Elliott of the League of American Wheelmen has appointed the following National committees:

Membership—Parker Greed, Chillicothe, Ohio; W. A. Howell, Rockville, Conn.; Charles Culmore, 2,118 German Street, Houston, Texas.

Rights and Privileges—George L. Cooke, Box 1,101, Providence, R. I.; Herbert W. Knight, Newark, N. J.; Conway W. Sams, 206 Courtland Street, Baltimore, Md.

Rules and Regulations—W. C. F. Reichenbach, Topeka, Kan.; E. Kostomlatsky, Oskaloosa, Iowa; C. C. Monaghan, Santa Ana, Cal.

Highway Improvement—Isaac B. Potter, Potter Building, New-York City; Otto Dorner, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. S. Choate, 430 Temple Court, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. A. Connelly, Danville, Ill.; Percy H. Richardson, 311 Exchange Street, Portland, Me.; T. Wallace Sherwood, 271 South Delaware Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. R. Richmond Parsons, Providence, R. I.

Transportation—George R. Bidwell, Hotel Endicott, New-York City; H. C. Nickerson, 201 Washington Street, Boston; Burley Bayers, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.; A. R. Edmiston, Lincoln, Neb.

Racing Board—George D. Gideon, 17 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia; H. W. Robinson, 89 State Street, Boston; A. G. Batchelder, American Tract Society Building, New-York City; E. H. Croninger, 153 West Street, Cincinnati; Frederick Gerlach, Montauk Building, Chicago; D. W. Robert, 2,922 Washington Avenue, St. Louis; R. M. Welch, 532 California Street, San Francisco.

Princeton's Athletic Treasurer.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 25.—The Princeton Athletic Executive Committee reported to-day that it had elected Mr. Clarence Bissel General Treasurer for the ensuing year, to take the place of H. G. Duffield, resigned. It has been found that the duties of this position are too arduous for an undergraduate, and it was deemed wise to select a clerk to attend to the finances of the organization.

To Play Basket Ball.

The Yale Basket Ball team will play the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association at Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, to-morrow evening. Admission will be 50 cents. A close and interesting contest is promised.

FAMOUS FLIERS IN TOWN

Alix, Azote, Directly, and Other Stars at Madison Square Garden.

MONROE SALISBURY BUSY WITH MINING

Quiet Opening of the Kellogg Sale—Better Stock on Sale To-day—Direct Among the Attractions.

It was a very mild curtain-raiser that started the Winter combination sale of trotting stock by Peter C. Kellogg & Co. at Madison Square Garden yesterday. As a general rule, the choice animals head the list, but this time it was found advisable to reverse the order of things. The two consignments from California, which are the chief attractions of the week, required a day or two to get limbered up and to do justice to themselves over the soft dirt track where they are shown at speed while the bidding goes on.

It is an expensive operation to bring stock across the continent, and to rent a building like the Garden merely for stabling and exercise would be too much of an additional cost. For this reason Messrs. Kellogg & Co. arranged their catalogue so that the stock from the Pacific slope could have a rest of a day or two. When the consignment from Palo Alto was sold here last December it came first, and the horses were all so stiff that little or no speed could be furnished. It is expected that the fifty-one head from San Mateo Farm and the thirty-seven head from Pleasanton Farm will be in better shape when they are an parade to-day. Monroe Salisbury and William Corbett, the respective proprietors of these two famous breeding ranches, were at the Garden yesterday. The former says that he made up his mind to sell Direct after learning of the improved state of the market in this city.

"I am not sure, but what I have made a mistake," said the king maker of the sulky to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "but Direct is here, and will be sold to the highest bidder. He was my ideal as a race horse, never making a break, and a fighter from start to finish. As a sire, he is far ahead of any stallion I know of, everything by him on my farm having a lot of speed at an early age."

The champion of the high-wheel sulky certainly looks healthy, and is in fine condition. He drew the old style of sulky in 2:06 nearly five years ago, and improved this a half second the following season when the safety wheel came into use. George Starr, who handled Direct for two seasons, paid a visit to his former pupil yesterday and spoke of the marvelous flight the sturdy black horse possessed. While at Nashville in 1892, Starr drove him to the half mile pole in 0:59½ seconds, and could have lowered the world's record of 2:04 that day.

Besides the horses he intends to sell, Salisbury has brought several other turf celebrities to town. After the accident to Azote, at Omaha, last October, the big bay champion could not well be moved, and was left at Lincoln, along with Alix, Directly, and several more of the stable. These have remained there since.

"They told me that Lincoln was a good place to Winter," said Mr. Salisbury, "but when I got there and found the streets covered with ice, it seemed time to move. At first I intended to stop at Chicago, but it was 16 below zero there, and so I brought all my horses to New-York. After the sale it will be time enough to decide about those that remain. I had some conversation with McHenry last Fall, and expect to met him soon, when we will arrange about the management of my string. You know I only own a half interest in Alix and Azote, so will let my partners have their say about them. Either of these horses should reduce their present records, and I expected to see Azote go a mile in 2:03 last season."

The foremost trotting turfman of his day has been at Cripple Creek, Col., during the greater part of the Winter, looking after his mining interests.

"Before I took up horses, mining was one of my hobbies," remarked the sturdy old pioneer of the Overland Route. "The same thing is true of mines as of the turf. You find a number of men putting their time to the small leads, and some fellow comes along who strikes the rich vein. So it is with trotters, a lot of time and money is wasted on ordinary stock, but to make money you must find horses than can break records and win races."

Following is a partial summary of yesterday's sale:

CONSIGNED BY E. LEONARD, NEW-YORK CITY.

Evelyn, b. m., 1890, by Jerome Erie-Lady Fleeta, by Favorite Wilkes; W. Fox, New-York City $205

CONSIGNED BY B. F. ACKERMAN, WINFIELD, N. Y.

Veray, blk. m., 1888, by Nephew-Tehama, by D. Daniels; S. L. & S. Frank, New-York City $135

Brave Boy, 2:34¼, br. g., 1887, by Aberdeen-Mary Hatch, by Dictator; S. L. & S. Frank, New-York City 95

CONSIGNED BY W. C. SNOW, WEST MEDWAY, MASS.

High Ten, b. g., 1892, by Amber-dam's pedigree untraced; J. Pearsall, Nyack, N. Y. $190

Gallantia, br. g., 1892, by Charley Wilkes-Aspasia, by Alcantara; W. A. Close, Matawan, N. J. 215

Ned K., b. g., 1890, by Kent-dam by Holabird's Ethan Allen; F. Huntze, Jersey City, N. J. 140

CONSIGNED BY A. S. SHERWOOD, EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Audacity, 2:30¼, b. m., 1886, by Kentucky Wilkes-Volunteer Maid; W. H. Mehaffy, Bloomfield, N. J. $120

CONSIGNED BY VARIOUS OWNERS.

Erie Eddy, b. g., 1893, by Erie Wilkes-Miss Annis, by Jerome Eddy; T. Lynch, New-York City $150

Belle Barley, gr. m., 1888, by Steve Bailey-Grey Goose, by Patrick Henry; H. Curry, New-York City 200

Robin, b. g., 1888, by Thorndale-dam by Sherman Morgan; M. McDonald, New-York City 150

Belle of Clyde, br. m., 1890, by Sunolo-Mary S., by James R. Reese; J. H. Morris, Brooklyn, N. Y. 170

Galen Belle, ch. m., 1891, by Sunolo-Galen Princess, by Judge Folger; J. Bartnett, New-York City 160

Ned Norton, 2:42, blk. g.,

LEXOW'S BILL REPORTED

Both Houses to Discuss Greater New-York Next Week.

SENATOR BRUSH MAKES A PROTEST

The Full Committees Reinclude the Towns of Flushing, Jamaica, and Hempstead.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the Cities Committee, to-day reported the Greater New-York bill to the Senate. It was made the special order for next Tuesday Five thousand extra copies of it are to be printed meantime.

The bill, as it came out of the committee, includes within the proposed Greater city, the towns of Flushing, Jamaica, and that part of Hempstead which it was originally intended to take in. This restoration is the only feature which the Cities Committee, as a whole, changed in the bill, as prepared by Mr. Lexow's sub-committee. In some quarters this is regarded as good evidence that Mr. Stranahan has a proper regard for the dignity and power of the committees, and does not propose to let the Lexow sub-committee assume entire authority in the matter.

The territory which Mr. Lexow excluded is a portion of the political principality ruled by William J. Youngs of Oyster Bay. Mr. Youngs wanted it left as it is. He has a political organization there which he works consistently in the interests of the Platt "machine." It is said he has the most perfect organization of any in the State, and Mr. Youngs makes no secret of his rock-ribbed allegiance to the "machine." He asked Mr. Lexow not to disturb matters by taking a large part of his territory into the Greater New-York, and Mr. Lexow and his associates on the sub-committee were willing to accommodate. Mr. Stranahan, however, reversed this in short order. It is possible there will be a contest on this point when the bill shall come up for consideration.

Senator Brush's minority report was as follows:

I take exception to the majority report wherein it states that previous to the vote of 1894 municipal consolidation was one of the burning questions of the hour. I have taken more than an average interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of Brooklyn, and my recollection is that comparatively little attention was given to the matter. Many have made statements to me that in the confusion of handling nineteen or twenty different ballots they did not know when they came out of the voting booth whether they had voted for or against consolidation, and paid very little attention to it, as they expected to have another chance at it. It should not be forgotten that in the thickly settled portion of the City, owing to the slow process of voting, hundreds were unable to get their votes in before the time expired and the polls closed. The statement is incorrect that "organized opposition" to consolidation had then assumed aggressive shape. I know of no organized opposition to consolidation before that of the League of Loyal Citizens, a little over a year ago. I take exception also to the statement that "opposition to consolidation is confined to comparatively few." There is abundant evidence to the contrary, which has been presented to the Senate and which has not been placed before the sub-committee.

There has been but one executive session of the sub-committee since its appointment, previous to the reading of the report, so far as I know, and then only to authorize the appointment of a clerk and name a place of meeting. We have had no session wherein the evidence that has been adduced has been discussed, so far as I know or have been able to find out. I do not make these statements to find fault with the work of the committee. I have had nothing but the most courteous treatment from my associates, but I do simply state the facts, and while I have realized that I was one of a small minority in the committee, the proceedings have been somewhat unusual, so far as my experience goes.

None of numerous resolutions from different organizations which have been presented to the Senate and referred to this committee have been brought to the attention of the sub-committee nor in any way discussed before it. The petition signed by 72,800 voters which was presented to the Senate in the early days of the session has never been called for or examined, and no attention has been paid to it, so far as official sanction by the sub-committee is concerned.

I contend that the preponderance of evidence which has been presented to us does not show that the "opposition to consolidation is confined to comparatively few," but, on the contrary, shows that there is a widespread and deep-seated opposition to any forced consolidation; and that those who favor re-submission and those who favor a referendum present a united front in opposition to consolidation without a reference of the question to the people again in some form.

The attempt to class the opponents of this forced consolidation bill as obstructionists against progress is unwarranted. They are made up of the most intelligent voters of Brooklyn, as the movers of this scheme will find out to their cost if they persist in the attempt to force consolidation upon Brooklyn in the way now proposed. I further point to the unfairness of ignoring the wishes and opinions of an almost united delegation in this Legislature from Brooklyn against the bill for consolidation.

Again I contend that it is unfair to classify the 70,000 who did not vote in 1894 as favoring consolidation. They were not alive to the danger because they were lulled into indifference by the alluring statement that the vote was in no sense final. We admit the fact that it was a "concession" by the Legislature, but legislators have before to-day found it wise to make concessions to the people whose creatures they are and only by the voice of the people can Legislatures exist.

I protest against the absurd and illogical conclusion to throw out as part of the territory which was acted upon and retain another part. The territory which it is proposed to exclude, so far as I have knowledge, has not sent a single protest to the vote against consolidation. To say that they voted against it if they did, is not a sufficient excuse, for a strict analysis of Brooklyn's vote shows that Brooklyn, as her territory was when the vote was authorized, gave 1,000 majority against consolidation. The only fair way is to exclude Brooklyn also.

The final point admits that the resubmission would defeat consolidation and further says, "it is equally our conclusion that referendum as demanded by resubmisionists, will defeat consolidation."

Then, what becomes of the statement that "opposition to consolidation in the City of Brooklyn is confined to comparatively few?" Here is an admission that another vote would defeat consolidation; that a majority of the Brooklyn voters are being ignored, a flat contradiction of the statement in another part of the report. To be plain, in the summing up of the majority report it is an acknowledgement that another vote on a fair proposition, such as sensible, intelligent people would consider, would now result in rejection by the voters of Brooklyn of the question of consolidation. I further claim that many of those who favor resubmission do so with a leaning in favor of consolidation, but they are fair-minded men, and have a feeling that there is a widespread opinion that there has not been fair play, and they are willing to take another vote to insure it.

The whole report is a piece of skillful special pleading for a special purpose, and I claim is not in any sense a desirable conclusion based upon the evidence presented. Apparently, as far as any attention to the facts which have been before us is concerned, the report might as well have been written the day after the sub-committee was appointed and have saved much valuable time and large expense to the State. For the reasons here stated, I ask that the minority report be substituted for the majority report.

Assemblyman Austin presented in the Assembly the majority report, with the bill accompanying same. The bill was made a special order for Thursday.

Assemblyman Audett secured consent to submit a minority report later.

The Anti-Equalization Taxpayers.

Secretary A. A. Levy, President Cyrus Clark, and half a score members of the Taxpayers Anti-Equalization League of New-York held an executive session in the Equitable Building yesterday to consider what course the league should take in view of the continually changing aspect of the Consolidation bill. Reporters were told that they need not remain, as nothing of any public interest would develop.

PILING UP THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Ways and Means Committee Makes Several Increases.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—In executive session this afternoon the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly amended the Annual Appriation bill by increasing it $54,100. The following are the increases:

Six hundred dollars additional for judicial libraries, $2,000 additional to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for extra clerk hire; $10,000 additional to the Hudson Reformatory at the request of the State Controller, insertion of the item of the State Prison Commission amounting to $13,000; $1,500 additional to the Cortland Normal School, making the appropriation $25,500; $1,500 to the Fredonia Normal School, making the appropriation $23,500; $1,000 to the New-Paltz Normal School, making the appropriation $20,000; $2,000 additional to the Genesee Normal School, making the appropriation $27,000; $1,500 to the Pottsdam Normal School, making the appropriation $25,000; $2,000 additional to the Buffalo Normal School, making the appropriation $22,000; $2,000 to the Albany Normal School, making the appropriation $28,000; $2,000 extra to the Civil Service Commission.

The increases for Normal Schools were made necessary, Chairman O'Grady said, by repairs which were called for.

The Ways and Means Committee also decided to divide the moneys to be received from the Racing Associations between the town and county fairs, which action, it is thought, will end the struggle which has been carried on for some years. The committee decided to give the county fairs 70 per cent. of the money and the town fairs 30 per cent. In order to do this the appropriation was increased from $60,000 to $76,000.

The Fish, Game, and Forest Commission appropriation was cut down $1,000, the item regarding the stocking with fry of certain lakes in the western part of the State being deemed unnecessary.

This makes the total appropriation under the bill $8,054,100.

The Senate Finance Committee listened to arguments on many bills this afternoon. Prof. Capen, Principal of the New-Paltz Normal School, and Deputy Attorney General G. D. B. Hasbrouck appeared in favor of Assemblyman Lounsbery's bill appropriating $75,000 for additions to the New-Paltz Normal School. They argued that there was insufficient room, and that the appropriation was absolutely necessary.

State Controller Roberts spoke in favor of a bill which had been introduced at his request, increasing from $25,000 to $35,000 the annual appropriation made for his expenses in making corporation and collateral inheritance tax collections. He thought the revenues from these sources could be materially increased if he were given an additional appropriation to carry on his investigation of taxes due, and of corporations who now evade the payment of taxes.

The members of the State Fish, Game and Forest Commission appeared in favor of a bill fixing their salaries at $2,500, and allowing them $800 annually for expenses. A salary of $1,800 for an official termed an "Assistant Secretary" is also provided for in the bill. Under the present law, the President of the commission receives an annual salary of $5,000, and each of the Commissioners $1,000, and $500 for expenses.

Mr. Lyman stated the Commission favored the fixing of the salary of the President at $3,000, instead of $2,500, as originally proposed by the bill before the commission.

President Lispenard Stewart appeared before the committee in favor of an appropriation to meet the expenses of the State Prison Commission.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day decided to report but one bill favorably. It was the Senate bill appropriating $68,000 for Superintendent Easton of the State Department of Public Buildings, to pay certain improvement expenses incurred for the Senate and Assembly.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Senator Featherson Wants to Bar Foreign Paving Materials.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Mr. Featherson—Prohibiting the use, except for repairs, of asphalt, wood, or other pavements, wholly or partly of foreign production, on any street or thoroughfare in any city, town, county, or village.

Mr. Cantor—Providing that any officer or employe in the New-York Health Department may be pensioned after thirty years' service. A similar bill was introduced in the House.

Mr. Nussbaum—Providing that steam railroads whose lines are less than ten miles long and have been incorporated since 1894, must be completed within one year after the State Railroad Commissioners have granted a certificate of construction.

Mr. Coggeshall—Providing that all books of a stock corporation must be open for inspection daily by stockholders and judgment creditors.

Mr. W. C. Daley—Providing that children born of women confined in the House of Refuge for Women may be bound out, males until their twenty-first year, females until their eighteenth year, when the child has been abandoned for not less than six months.

Mr. Guy—Authorizing the amendment of the map of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, New-York City, to show the extension of East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street.

Mr. Higbie—Amending the charter of the village of New-Brighton relative to the construction of sewers.

Mr. Gallagher—Prohibiting railroads on Adams Street, Myrtle Avenue, and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, unless a majority of the property owners consent.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. Cutler—Prohibiting the sale of poultry unless properly dressed.

Mr. Scherer—Providing that District Attorneys may be designated by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to prosecute actions to suspend or remove attorneys.

Mr. Bondy—Providing that costs cannot be accorded plaintiff in an action unless he recovers a judgment of more than $50.

Mr. Newman—Authorizing the Commissioner of City Works to complete improvements in the Thirteenth Ward of Brooklyn.

Mr. Barth—Fixing at 5 cents for the first six miles and 1 cent for every additional mile the rate of fare to be charged by ferries between New-York City and Richmond County.

Mr. Husted—Providing for the transfer of pauper children in Westchester County to the Children's Aid Society of New-York City; also, extending to May 15 the time of expiration for the payment of taxes in Westchester County.

Mr. Gregory—Providing for the pensioning of officers or employes who have served for thirty years in the Health Department of New-York City.

These bills were ordered printed and referred.

GUY'S PARK BILL FAVORED.

Other Measures to be Reported to the Legislature.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The Senate Cities Committee has agreed to report favorably Senator Guy's bill providing for the establishment of a public park in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York. The park is to be bounded as follows:

On the north by the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, on the east by the westerly line of Cromwell Avenue, as far south as the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and south of that point by the northwesterly line of the channel of Cromwell Creek; on the south by the said northwesterly line of the channel of Cromwell Creek, and the easterly bulkhead line of the Harlem River, and on the west by the easterly line of Jerome Avenue.

It will also report favorably Senator Page's bill applying the New-York Police Pension Fund law to the New-York Health Department as well; Senator Guy's requiring the New-York City Corporation Counsel to furnish offices, clerks, and surveyors to Boards of Estimate and Assessment of the acquisition of land, and Mr. Audett's ratifying contracts for street improvements in the district bounded by Thirty-ninth Street, Third Avenue, Sixtieth Street, and the water front, Brooklyn.

The Assembly Cities Committee will report the following bills favorably:

Mr. Murphy's authorizing the Common Council of New-York City to grant permits for newspaper stalls; Mr. Delmour's authorizing cancellation of unpaid assessments for improving Amsterdam Avenue, in New-York City, between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth and One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Streets; Mr. Adler's providing for the payment of last Fall's election officials in New-York City; Mr. H. T. Andrews's authorizing the New-York City Board of Fire Commissioners to determine the claim of Ernest Drevet for reinstatement as foreman; Mr. Stewart's authorizing Yonkers to use the proceeds of certain bonds to erect a municipal or police building.

Work of the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Kempner's international arbitration resolution was received from the Assembly. Senator Cantor wanted immediate consideration, but Senator Ellsworth objected, and the resolution went over.

Senator Nussbaum gave notice that he would soon move the substitution of the Assembly bill providing bi-partisan control of the Albany Police, and there was no objection. Senator Wilcox's Prison-Labor bill was advanced to third reading.

Bills were passed prohibiting (without the consent of propertyowners) railroads on Hart, Pulaski, Dean, Woodbine, Kosciusko, Macon, Monroe, and Vernon Streets, in Brooklyn, but later the Chair announced that the bills had not been on members desks three days, and the votes by which the bills were passed, were reconsidered.

The Governor sent in the nomination of Henry A. Palmatier of Plattsburg, to be United States Loan Commissioner for Clinton County. The nomination was referred, and the Senate adjourned.

Seeking Cheaper Gas for Yonkers.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—John H. Southwick argued before the Assembly Committee on Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply this afternoon in favor of Assemblyman J. N. Stewart's bill fixing at $1.25 per 1,000 feet the price of gas in the city of Yonkers. He claimed that this price would allow of a good profit and that the present price of $1.50 was extortionate, when the quality of gas furnished was considered. C. P. Scrugham opposed the bill on behalf of the gas company, saying that the price now charged was but fair. The committee took no action.

WOMEN TALK OF SCHOOLS

The New-York Bills Discussed by Trained Educators.

SENATOR PAVEY'S PLAN DEBATED

Mrs. Van Rensselaer in Favor of Doing Away with the Present Government by Trustees.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The ladies had prominence in the hearing on the New-York City School bill before the Cities Committee in the Senate Chamber this afternoon. They appeared in a phalanx against the bill which the politicians favor. Some who were here have social prominence in New-York, and as they came to the Senate Chamber they attracted more attention than the Senators.

The ladies who spoke favored the Pavey bill, which proposes to do away with the School Trustee system. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer made a very convincing argument. She stood at a desk facing the Senators, dressed in black, with a bunch of violets at her corsage. Near by sat Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. W. S. Rainsford, and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach. Lawson N. Fuller, who came to oppose the Pavey bill, sat at one end of the circle, his face beaming and as rosy as the American beauty which Mrs. Spencer wore. Miss Pavey and two or three others, who came to listen, formed a charming group at one side.

Those who came from New-York in favor of the bill were Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, W. W. Niles, Jr., Henry W. Taft, John C. Clarke of the Executive Committee of One Hundred, Charles M. Perry, James W. Pinchot, ex-Senator J. Hampden Robb, members of the Committee of One Hundred, Commissioners Hubbell, Prentice, Rogers, and Mack of the Board of Education, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Wendall, School Inspectors; Payson Merrill, Lockwood De Forest, James B. Reynolds, Miss Damon, School Trustees; Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. E. S. Mead, Miss Kendall, Miss Ellen Moore, Miss Marshall, Mrs. Edward Hewitt, Mrs. Charles M. Perry, Mrs. Charles Lee, Mrs. Bell, Miss Martha Draper, Miss Lillian Betts of the Women's Public School Association.

President Maclay of the Board of Education, Mr. Fuller, and Principals O'Neil and Bager, made arguments in favor of the so-called Strauss bill. President Maclay, in speaking against the Pavey bill, said that it paved the way for a paid commission which would bring the board into politics, and lower the standard worth of the commissioners. The power to appoint additional Assistant Superintendents would give a vast political power. The abolition of the Ward Trustees would take away from the people their trusted school officials, to whom they are used to appeal in minor matters.

To Senator Ahearn Mr. Maclay said: "I have never heard of any scandal attaching to the Ward Trustee system."

Nicholas Murray Butler spoke in advocacy of the Pavey bill, saying that it strikes at direct, responsible government of the schools. The school law of New-York City had gone too long without remedial revision. There is a complexity and inefficiency in the system which leads to waste. All existing evils it was proposed to cure by the direct, businesslike administration provided by the Pavey bill, which was favored generally by the New-York City newspapers and the people. The system assimilated the school to that in vogue in other large cities. There was no influence behind the bill except an educational one. The speaker said to Senator Lexow that he would not favor a school board, and that this bill was not the entering wedge for a paid commission.

Lawson N. Fuller spoke against the Pavey bill. He said the New-York school system was the best in the world. The men who did the most of the work for the schools were the Trustees. "The meanest things are done by the Commissioners, and I have been in the board," he said. He admired the Page bill very much, and had found that many of its provisions had been suggested by the School Principals, the men who knew. "I'll warrant that these people against the Page bill don't send their children to the public schools, and never went there themselves," Mr. Fuller exclaimed.

"Put me on the stand," said one of Mr. Pavey's delegation. "You quit school too early," rejoined Mr. Fuller, and every one laughed.

Mr. Fuller continued, saying that he did not wish any one to break up the public school system of New-York City. The Board of Education wanted to run everything, and had for years been usurping the rights of the ward boards.

Charles B. Hubbell of the Board of Education spoke for the Pavey bill. The root of the evil existing in the New-York City school system rested in the maintenance of the Ward Trustee system. The wants of school children are the same, he said, all over the city. They want a good, sound, common-sense education, together with the uplifting influence of association with worthy men and women who act as teachers.

"Don't they get that now?" inquired Senator Ahearn.

"No, I am sorry to say, they do not," answered Mr. Hubbell.

Mr. Hubbell stated that the influence of Ward Trustees brought about the appointment of undesirable teachers. What was wanted was a centre of confidence and central responsibility.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer said she appeared without solicitation to give her views obtained by experience. She had observed the striking difference in efficiency in schools. That was due to the inefficiency of the Principals and the difficulty of fixing responsibility owing to the complexity of the systems. The teachers in many cases only tried to please the Trustees, from whom their appointments came. She and Miss Collins, another Inspector, had been refused permission to be present at a Trustees' meeting. She had been asked to sign teachers' licenses, the examinations for which she had not been summoned to attend. The law required Inspectors to attend such examinations. She had asked why the law was violated, and was told: "If we obeyed all the school laws, we could not run the schools."

To Senator Nussbaum Mrs. Van Rensselaer said there were a great many inefficient teachers.

To Senator Ahearn Mrs. Van Rensselaer stated that girls on the eligible list objected to taking schools down town because the children are poor and dirty, and the school buildings are not in good condition.

Senator Ahearn asserted that "the line is drawn against lower New-York."

Mrs. Van Rensselaer said Superintendent Jasper had told her that he had been trying for a long time to have a very inefficient Principal removed, but had failed because the Principal had a "pull" with the Trustees.

"Couldn't they have a 'pull' with the Commissioner?" asked Senator Guy.

"Not so much a 'pull' with 21 men sitting in public as with 125 men sitting in private," replied Mrs. Van Rensselaer.

"Would you favor a bill requiring the Mayor to appoint members of the Board of Education from lower New-York, instead of fifteen or sixteen of the twenty-one from the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, as at present?" asked Senator Ahearn.

"I have not considered the question," answered Mrs. Van Rensselaer.

Mrs. Rainsford, School Trustee, spoke for the Pavey bill, saying that the worst feature of the present system was the lack of uniformity.

Mrs. Edward Hewitt, representing the Women's Public School Association, said that the members of the association had found that the teachers were bound down by a cumbrous system which fixed no responsibility. She asked that the freer, better system which prevailed in other cities be used for the government of New-York schools.

Principal Henry B. O'Neil presented a petition of the fifty-eight of the sixty-eight male Principals of New-York City in favor of the Page bill. He admitted that there were defects in the school system, but said that the provisions of the Page bill were designed to remedy these defects, and would do so.

Mr. O'Neil said to the committee that he would present in favor of the bill signatures of the ten Principals who had not yet signed for the Page bill. Concerning the desire to rid the system of the Ward Trustee, Mr. O'Neil said that the local supervision was inevitable, and that the Ward Trustees were the best officers to accomplish it. The Pavey bill recognized the necessity of local supervision by increasing the number of Superintendents. The local supervision by Trustees would be especially adaptable to the apparently inevitable Greater New-York, so that schools in Queens County need not send to the City Hall for a new pane of glass.

Principal Voyer, Chairman of the Male Principals' Executive Committee, took issue with Mrs. Van Rensalaer, who had stated that rich men's children were not sent to the public schools because of the inefficient course of study. Mr. Voyer said that pupils came to his school who were children of millionaires. Mr. Voyer made a long argument in favor of the Page bill.

Senator Pavey presented a petition against the Page bill, giving the following reasons for opposing it:

First—While the bill purports to be a thorough revision of the school laws of the City of New-York, as a matter of fact it makes no material change in the system of administration.

Second—It continues the division of power and responsibility which is one of the most serious defects in the present system.

Third—It continues the functions of the Trustees.

In our opinion the power of appointing teachers should be vested in a central body of experts, with suitable restrictions as to selection from eligible lists, and as to the promotion, transfer, and removal of teachers. The duty of attending to repairs and supplies should be vested in some central authority. If Trustees are to form a part of the administration system then the duties should be limited to supervision and advice similar to the powers now exercised by Inspectors. However intelligent and conscientious Trustees may be in the performance of their duties, local government Trustees is a hindrance to the well-being of the schools.

School Commissioner Holt spoke in favor of the Page bill in reply to the arguments of the advocates of the Pavey bill.

Ex-Assemblyman W. W. Niles spoke in favor of the Pavey bill, and this closed the hearing.

THE SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

A Report Favorable to the Sitting Members Is Expected.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections meet to-morrow night, when, it is believed, the committee will arrive at decisions in the cases of John Lewis Childs, who asks for the seat of Theodore Koehler of the Second Senatorial District, Long Island City, and James Taylor's claim to the seat of Peter H. McNulty of the Sixth Senatorial Brooklyn District.

The majority of the committee, Senators Nussbaum, Stranahan, and Charles Davis, believe that the sitting members, Senator Koehler and Senator McNulty, should retain their seats, and this belief is indorsed by the Democratic members of the committee, Senators Grady and Cantor. There is a possibility, however, that the discussion of the cases in committee may change the views of the majority of the committee. Senators Koehler and McNulty are Democrats.

The grounds of the contest in each case involve practically the same principles. The claim is made by the contestants that the contestees were at the time of their election city officers, and thereby became ineligible to serve as Senators.

Action on Bills in the House.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The House to-day passed these bills:

Mr. Hill—Authorizing the Supreme Court to hold two trial terms in a county at the same time.

Mr. Audett—Providing for two interpreters of the Kings County Court.

Mr. Audett—Providing that convict-made goods shall be labeled, and that the Factory Inspector shall oversee the work.

Mr. G. W. Wilson—Authorizing the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn to hear charges for misdemeanors.

Mr. Cromwell—Authorizing Queens County to borrow money for improvements by a vote of the people.

Mr. Waldo—Prohibiting railroads on St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, without consent of property owners.

Mr. De Graw—Prohibiting railroads on South Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Horton's Anti-Sparring billl was made a special order for to-morrow morning.

Mr. Embley's bill compelling pawnbrokers in cities of 25,000 inhabitants to incorporate was advanced to third reading.

SETH LOW ON CONSOLIDATION.

What He Says of a Greater New-York—James C. Carter Also Expresses His Views.

A special meeting of the City Club was held last night at the clubhouse, 677 Fifth Avenue, to consider and act on the amendments to the club constitution contemplated in the following resolutions passed by the Board of Trustees:

Resolved, That, subject to the approval of the club, at a special meeting called for the purpose, Section 2 of the constitution of the club be amended by striking out the present section and substituting therefore the following: "Acceptance of public office by any Trustee of the club shall operate to render vacant his office as Trustee," and that the affairs of the club shall be managed by a board of twenty Trustees, who shall have power to initiate action in matters of a public nature, &c.

Previous to the business meeting, which did not take place until 12 o'clock, a dinner was served. Covers were laid for 100, and John Harsen Rhoades presided. Among those present were James C. Carter, Joseph H. Choate, Seth Low, Wheeler H. Peckham, R. Fulton Cutting, Dorman B. Eaton, A. Ward, R. K. Prentiss, Lewis L. Delafield, E. D. Hawkins, W. D. Edwards, P. Wooley, F. H. Price, William Jay Schieffelin, S. P. Avery, and W. Harris Roome.

John Harsen Rhoades, before introducing the speakers of the evening, said:

"The crucial contest which will determine the fate of our city for some years to come, so far as its government is concerned, will be fought in the Spring of 1897. At that time there must be no multiplicity of plan and no divergence of opinion. He who is for reform is with us. He who is against reform is our foe, and let the stragglers bring up the rear.

"In this contest, my fellow-members, I expect. I believe, I know, that this club will be found with an unbroken front offering its services to the public, willing to lead or to follow, and to do its full share to bring about a victory which will lay the foundation of good government in this city for years to come."

Mr. Rhoades said in conclusion: "At the close of the last campaign, disappointed at the result, and feeling that the citizens' movement had not been supported, I sent in my resignation as a member of this club, but, happily for myself, and wise counsel on the part of your President, brought me to a realization of what the downfall of this effort for reform really meant to me and my fellow-citizens, and I became once more a member."

Seth Low, in speaking of consolidation and Greater New-York, discussed the different provisions of the bill, and said that it might be open to some criticism, but its defects were not serious enough to call for serious excitement. He said:

"I believe in consolidation. I believe that the several communities are and should be one community. Between now and the date when consolidation goes into effect there is too long a period. There is a sentiment in Brooklyn against consolidation in any form. It is believed that Brooklyn has gained a prestige throughout the land which she does not care to lose. During the interval of two years between the passage of the bill and its going into effect there will be a crisis that will affect Brooklyn and New-York. All the hardships that will follow in the interval will scarcely be offset by the benefits of consolidation for a time. In the matter of local improvements you can say what is to be done and who is to do it. Supposing the cities to be consolidated create debts to the full amount of their constitutional limit; that will be certain to work evil to New-York in the matter of taxation. Consolidation ought to take effect instantly or within a few months after it has been enacted into a law."

James C. Carter, President of the club, spoke about the good work the club had done in the past, and said that he felt sure it would continue to do good work in the future.

He said that Mayor Strong was an honest and honorable man, and had made a good Mayor, but had made some mistakes. Mayor Strong, he said, was elected by a combination, and was in a measure honorably under obligation to that combination, and that his mistakes were the result of that obligation. He said: "In 1897 we are going to have a municipal election pure and simple, unincumbered by any other election." He urged the club to do its utmost to put an independent ticket in the field at that election in opposition to the two parties, and said there is no salvation except in the independent ticket.

On the subject of consolidation, President Carter said: "Consolidation should be considered calmly and wisely. I would like to see it relegated to a better time, but if it has got to be enacted, it had better come before the poeple and not be created first by a bill, and then by a commission to enact it, as contemplated by the present bill I have little faith in the Legislature. To freemen you can talk, but to slaves, what can you say When the power is held by a boss, it is the boss you must move. And to move him you must terrify him with the public."

After a protracted discussion, which lasted until long after midnight, the amendments to the Constitution were passed.

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TARSNEY TO BE UNSEATED

Reed's Congress Takes Advantage of Its Opportunity.

ELECTION FRAUDS CLEARLY SHOWN

No Evidence to Connect the Contestee with the Disgraceful Tactics of Some of His Followers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Speaker Reed's Congress is about to unseat Representative John C. Tarsney (Dem.) and to seat Robert T. Van Horn (Rep.) for the Fifth District of Missouri. Debate on the case began this afternoon, and, in the absence of limitation, it will run until it can be stopped by consent of both sides or by exhaustion, the House not being pressed by important business.

Three reports were made by Elections Committee No. 2 in this case. The majority, through Chairman Johnson, found that there were evidences of gross frauds committed at the election. Fraudulent registration, refusal to purge the false registry, appointment of incompetent and unqualified persons as election officers, illegal expulsion of Republican challengers and witnesses from the polling places, repeating and other unlawful voting, fraudulent refusal to count and return ballots cast for Van Horn, counting and returning such ballots for Tarsney, and the stuffing of ballot boxes and counting and returning such votes in the interest of Tarsney, are among the things discovered for the Republican side.

Mr. Tarsney's friends of the minority admit that there were evident frauds in the district, but they request, in their report, that opportunity be given to purge the returns of the fraudulent ballots cast. Under the laws of Missouri the registry shows the names of the voters and a ballot corresponds to each name and number. These are preserved, and if the request of Mr. Tarsney were granted, the minority believe that it would be possible to reject with certainty the fraudulent vote and yet to show that Tarsney received a sufficient number of legal votes to be entitled to the certificate of election, and to retain his seat.

Both the Republican and the Democratic Parties in Kansas City appear by the reports to be cursed with about as base a lot of political chafferers and jobbers as ever infested a town. It is the claim of the minority that the bargains made between these unscrupulous vagabonds were arranged to elect certain local candidates, and that Mr. Tarsney was not shown to be interested in or to be affected by the result of the scheming of the workers. The minority suggested, with a good deal of sense, that the Republicans, having raked the evidence for one precinct and found it to show proof of fraud, by conjecture and refusal to examine the evidence to be reached by taking further testimony, have wrongfully deprived Mr. Tarsney of a privilege which he should be entitled, and have improperly given the seat to Mr. Van Horn, his opponent.

This is one of the cases where the Republicans have taken the benefit of the doubt and have decided that they will increase their majority on the strength of the rottenness of the political conditions of Kansas City. It is evident that the Republicans and Democrats were both engaged in wrongful practices. The report is quite as severe a censure of jobbery in the Republican Party in Missouri as it is of the Democratic Party. Mr. Johnson, who is a pretty alert and sturdy partisan, has taken advantage of the character of the voters of his own party as well as of the opposition to gain a seat for his party. There is not much more in it.

Mr. Van Horn will hold the seat from this time on, after the debate shall have ended, until the Democrats have another chance to carry the district. Then, if the conditions be the same and the Democrats happen to hold the Elections Committee, the Democrat, in the event of a contest, will undoubtedly have the experience that Mr. Van Horn is likely to have upon the closing of this debate.

TALKING OF STATE ELEVATORS.

Mr. Clinton Admits that He Would Sell His Buffalo Property.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Those interested in Senator Grady's State grain elevator bill had another hearing this afternon before the Senate Finance Committee. The bill provides for the establishment of grain elevators by the State of New-York and Buffalo. The arguments and appearances were about the same as before, when a hearing was given on a similar bill before the Assembly Ways and Means Committee last week.

Assemblyman Springweller and Capts. Clark and Depuy appeared for the bill, and Spencer Clinton, Charles Kennedy, George Sandrock, P. H. Cook, Secretary and Treasurer of the Buffalo Elevators Association, and Capt. J. J. H. Brown, representing the Lake Carriers' Association, appeared in opposition.

Chairman Mullin of the Finance Committee asked Mr. Clinton how much it would cost the State to construct the elevators proposed in the bill.

Mr. Clinton said that he did not know, but that he had a couple of elevators at Buffalo which he would sell to anyone who wanted them.

Died on Her Way to Church.

Mrs. Jane E. Winthrop, sixty-four years old, a widow, of 54 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, while on her way to Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue, last night was taken suddenly ill at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue and sank to the pavement unconscious. Her daughters, Violet and Mary, who were with her, called a policeman, who, with the assistance of several passers-by, carried Mrs. Winthrop into the Alabama Apartment House, where she died.

Dr. Henry C. Pierce of 272 Lenox Avenue was called, but too late to render any service. He pronounced Mrs. Winthrop's death due to heart disease.

Receiver for Mines and Railway.

LEXINGTON, Va., Feb. 25.—William J. Mahoney, General manager of the Virginia Iron and Railway Company, has been appointed receiver for the company, which owns and operates mines, a fourteen-mile railway, a four-hundred-thousand-dollar furnace, 5,000 acres of valuable land, and houses, at Goshen, Va.

The company issued $200,000 of first mortgage bonds, and second mortgage bonds for a small amount. The approximated indebtedness of the company is over $350,000. The present company was formed in 1891.

AUCTION SALES.

G. F. HERRIMAN, Auctioneer
BY MASON & CO., LTD.,
will offer TO-MORROW,
THURSDAY, FEB. 27, 1896,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,
7th St. and East River,
AT 12:30 O'CLOCK,
A SELECTION OF
HARD AND SOFT WOOD LUMBER.
LUNCHEON AT 12 O'CLOCK.

EXCURSIONS.

WHERE? Write Gaze where and when you wish to Travel, and they will inform How and the Cost. Escorted Parties for Winter, Spring, or Summer. Tickets issued for Independent Travel Everywhere. Choice Berths on all Steamships—no extra cost. See Tourist Gazette, (by mail 10 cts.,) and Save Money. State your wishes carefully; full information Free. Address HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd., Universal Tourist Agents, 113 Broadway, N. Y. WHEN?

HOTELS.

GERLACH HOTEL, 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, (Absolutely Fireproof.)
SELECT PATRONAGE.
Family apartments furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates, $2.00 per day and upward, European plan, and $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the year, or Winter season. CHARLES A. GERLACH.

THE HANOVER,
S. E. corner 5th Av. and 15th St.
A high-class Family Hotel; apartment to sublet for balance of season.
E. W. EAGER, Manager.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18th ST. AND 4th AVE., N. Y.
HOMELIKE COMFORTS; RATES REDUCED.
C. L. BRIGGS, Proprietor.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily ... a.m. to 5 p.m.

25th ST., 116 EAST.—Fine large and small rooms; excellent table board; from $7 upward.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Fourth floor, front; large and small rooms, with board; references.

47th ST., 16 to 20 EAST.—Second story connecting rooms; superior table; references.

Brooklyn.

BOARD.—If you are looking for a nice place for Spring or Summer residence, call and be suited; your choice of rooms from parlor to third floor, $6 to $12; square rooms, suitable for two, from $10 to $15; house first-class; table and service excellent; large grounds; fine location; convenient to all car lines; twenty minutes to bridge; references exchanged; bicycles stored; special terms to families; private table. 808 Prospect Place, corner Nostrand Av., near park.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—SECOND FLOOR, PRIVATE BATH, newly furnished; references exchanged; opposite Waldorf, 14 West 33d St.

11th ST., 121 WEST.—Steam-heated front room, furnished beautifully; all conveniences; private house; gentleman; references.

70th ST., 38 EAST.—Large, handsomely decorated rooms; ample closet room; select location; references.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished large room; private bath; breakfast, if desired; references.

THE GRAMERCY,
34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.
For Rent—One furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address
C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

WINTER RESORTS.

WHY GO SOUTH?
There is within 58 miles of New-York
AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT.
Finest Winter Hotel in the North.
"AMONG THE PINES."
THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL.
Piazzas one-third of a mile in extent inclosed in glass, and filled with tropical plants.
MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.
"SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK."
Late of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. T. F. SILLECK, Lessee, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

HYGEIA HOTEL,
Old Point Comfort, Va.
UNRIVALED as a HEALTH and PLEASURE RESORT. Air balmy and full of life-giving ozone. New sanitary plumbing and all the comforts of the modern home. CASTALIA SPRING WATER supplied to guests without charge. Circulars may be had of F. H. SCOFIELD, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. F. N. PIKE.

HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA,
Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable. NATURAL

MR. CARLISLE THEIR GUEST

Manhattan Club Members Greet the Secretary of the Treasury.

MANY REPUBLICANS WERE PRESENT

The Head of the Financial Department Speaks for Sound Money and Sound Democracy.

The reception to Secretary John G. Carlisle of the United States Treasury, by the Manhattan Club, last night, was an affair of distinct importance in the history of this famous Democratic organization, and it was carried out with the dignity that marks all the large functions of the club.

The reception was the result, perhaps, of the success of the recent bond issue, and the keynote of all that was said in the speeches was that sound money and sound principles generally must always go hand in hand with Democracy. That was the purport of the speeches of both Secretary Carlisle and Frederic R. Coudert, President of the club, and it was a sentiment that was enthusiastically cheered.

For one thing, the reception will serve to show again to the whole country that the Democracy of New-York stands solidly for sound money, and will not be satisfied with subterfuges, no matter how skillfully they may be built.

Of course, there will be plenty of talk to the effect that the reception was really the launching of Mr. Carlisle's "boom" for the Presidency. It would be hard for the Manhattan Club or any other Democratic institution in this city to entertain any distinguished Democrat now without it being said that it was the launching of a Presidential "boom." There were those among the guests last night who talked in this strain in reference to Secretary Carlisle, but that is all it amounted to. In the speech-making, there was no effort to advance anybody's interests or anything, except sound financial and political principles.

More than 500 guests were bidden to the reception. Many of them were Republicans of prominence, who were glad of the opportunity to pay their respects to the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury.

The handsome clubhouse was brilliantly lighted, and the decorations in the main corridor were simple, but effective. The guests entered the main hall through an avenue of palms. In the great billiard hall of the clubhouse, where a collation was served, the decorations were more elaborate, but were also characterized by simplicity. The American flag was everywhere upon the walls, draped artistically and effectively.

The guests' table ran parallel to the west wall of the billiard room, divided under a life-sized painting of President Monroe. Through the centre of the magnificent apartment ran the table at which the visitors were served with a generous and carefully selected repast.

Secretary Carlisle arrived at the clubhouse soon after 9 o'clock, with the President of the club, Frederic R. Coudert.

The reception was held in the large parlor that occupies the whole east, or Fifth Avenue, side of the building. This is the room in which President Cleveland held a reception in 1892, a few weeks after his election.

Mr. Coudert and ex-Park Commissioner Bell introduced the guests to Secretary Carlisle. The Secretary knew many of the guests personally, and he had many pleasant chats with old friends. Ex-Gov. Flower and Robert B. Roosevelt, the Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, met Secretary Carlisle together, and had a long chat with him.

The Secretary appeared to be in extremely good health, and seemed very much pleased with the attention shown to him.

An orchestra was stationed on the second floor of the clubhouse, and played at intervals, rendering a well-selected programme.

In the throng that packed the various rooms and filed for over an hour before the guest of the evening, was represented all shades of political Democratic and Republican opinion.

Among those who accepted invitations to the reception were Morris K. Jesup, John P. Townsend, President of the Bowery Bank; John S. Kennedy, D. S. Ramsay, President of the Hide and Leather National Bank; ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, United States Treasurer Daniel N. Morgan, H. B. Laidlaw, C. A. Andrews, President of the United States Bank; R. J. Cross, Edgar L. Marston, John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company, G. G. Williams, President of the Chemical Bank; Richard A. McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Andrew H. Green, R. M. Gallaway, President of the Merchants' National Bank, C. N. Jordan, Assistant United States Treasurer; W. W. Sherman, President of the Bank of Commerce; Commodore Sicard, United States Navy; Collector of the Port James T. Kilbreth, ex-Congressman French, the Democratic National Committeeman from Connecticut; Gen. Daniel Butterfield, E. A. Quintard, President of the Citizens' Bank; Edward A. Randolph, President of the Continental Bank; Consul General Branchi of Italy, C. C. Baldwin, Naval Officer of the Port; Rear Admiral Erben, United States Navy; Woodbury Langdon, Major Gen. Ruger, United States Army.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank; Robert Schell, President of the Bank of the Metropolis; William J. Coombs, James McNaughton, President of the Tradesmen's Bank; J. Pierpont Morgan, Hugh S. Thompson, Henry Steers, John C. Havemeyer, Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank; Henry Hentz, James W. Covert, Herman Kuhn, Herman Ridder, John R. Planten, Consul General of the Netherlands, Supreme Court Justices Smyth, Truax, and MacLean, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtiss, Chairman J. F. Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee, St. Clair McKelway, Chief Justice Robert A. Van Wyck, and Judge Conlan of the City Court, Justice Van Wyck of Brooklyn, Civil Justice Wanhope Lynn, State Committeeman Thomas J. Dunn, Dr. Perry, John D. Crimmins, Henry D. Macdona, Arthur Berry, Col. W. L. Brown, ex-Dock Commissioner White, and United States Marshal John McCarty.

Police Headquarters was not called upon for detective service, as is usually the case at such large receptions, but the club placed ex-Detective Sergeant Charles Heidelberg in charge, and he had four of ex-Superintendent Brynes's old men with him.

The guests moved into the large billiard room at the stroke of 10 o'clock. At the head of the guests' table Secretary Carlisle sat between Frederic R. Coudert and Collector Kilbreth. Others at the table were Rear Admiral Erben, Gen. Ruger, Robert Maclay, Edward Bell, John H. Stewart, Assistant Secretary Conrad N. Jordan, W. W. Sherman, S. O'Sullivan, and George G. Ward.

Mr. Coudert said in his introductory remarks that no Democratic statesman had ever achieved the summit of his ambitions unless there had been accorded to him a reception by the Manhattan Club.

The orchestra in the hall outside played so loud that Mr. Coudert called upon anybody who heard him to "stop that infernal music and shoot the fiddler."

Continuing his speech, Mr. Coudert said:

Our guest to-night has taught every one that there can be no prosperity without sound finances, and there can be no sound finances without principles of honor and honesty. It is an honor and satisfaction to us to feel in these perilous times that there have been at Washington two hands at least which were determined that the honor of the country should not suffer harm by the degradation of its finances.

Mr. Coudert called Mr. Carlisle a teacher of the finances of the Nation. "Pedagogue is his highest title," he said. "A debased and degraded currency leaves its mark for generations to come."

Mr. Carlisle was received with a prolonged ovation when he rose to reply. He said:

I am quite sure that I will not be expected under the circumstances to detain you except for a very few moments. Your invitation for to-night was accepted with the very greatest pleasure, and I desire to return thanks for the very warm welcome you have accorded to me.

There are here to-night good, old-fashioned Democrats who believe in sound money, just and equal taxation, economy in the public expenditures, honesty and fidelity in the discharge of official duties, and strict observance of the limits of the Constitution in the administration of all departments of the Government.

Unfortunately there are many good and useful members of our party who do not agree with us, and the time is rapidly coming when these differences will be settled by the majority.

If there was any one economic policy to which the Democratic Party adhered more than to any other, it was that the currency used by the people in the transaction of their business should be always maintained on a sound and stable basis.

There is one question of difference, and it is a most important one. It involves the good faith and honor of our Government, and the welfare and prosperity of our people. Only specie should be made the legal tender in the payment of debts. It is proposed to condemn this policy by the authorising of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, which, in other words, instead of continuing the currency of the gold standard where it was placed by Andrew Jackson, means that it should be changed to conform to the standards of Mexico and Japan.

We are asked to adopt a policy which would result in silver monometallism, which would result in the total disuse of gold as a money metal. This question must now be settled by the only political tribunal which has the jurisdiction to do so. It cannot be evaded if we would, and it should not be evaded if we could. Honesty is the best policy in politics as in everything else. I never knew a political party to gain advantage by the concealment of any one of its principles.

For my own part, the highest ambition of my life is to see the Democratic Party retain its position in favor of the maintenance of the public credit in all times and for all purposes, and the monetary system which shall secure to all classes the best money the world can furnish.

The Democratic Party is not dead, and the time has not come to distribute its assets among the populace and its allies. [Loud cheers.] It will not die if it is faithful to the principles for which it was founded.

I hope it will go into the coming contest upon perfectly sound declarations of principles and, if so, it will come out of it with courage and hope for another fight.

I thank you, gentlemen, and members of the club, for your attention.

As the Secretary of the Treasury resumed his seat the picture gallery of the old Stewart mansion resounded with cheers and handclapping. The guests pressed up to the table and shook hands with the speaker, and after President Coudert had offered a few words of thanks the proceedings became general. The festivities came to a termination at a late hour.

PROPOSAL FROM THEIR EMPLOYES

Striking Lithographic Artists Insist, However, on Original Demands.

The striking lithographers yesterday issued a statement at their headquarters, at 12 St. Mark's Place. The statement condemns piecework as vicious and injurious, and as tending to lower the standard of work produced, to create unequal conditions in the competition among employers, and to reduce the profits of the employe.

The lithographic artists of this city and vicinity were formerly in the order of the Knights of Labor, in which they were known as the Mohawk Club, and were affiliated with District Assembly No. 49. Their local, however, lapsed after the fight between the two factions of that body for the possession of Pythagoras Hall in 1887. The artists reorganized as an open union and gained many members, and gradually became an international organization.

Some employers admitted yesterday that their business was considerably affected by the strike. It is rather difficult to supply the places of the strikers, as the business requires people of experience in that line, as well as of artistic ability.

The artists said that their earnings ranged between $20 and $25 a week, although some men of exceptional ability made over $100 a week.

G. W. Donaldson, the Vice President of the American Lithographic Company, which has establishments in Buffalo and Baltimore, as well as in this city, said yesterday that the company had 150 artists who had gone on strike, but he did not think that the strike would last long. The wages, continued Mr. Donaldson, were not any lower now than they were four or five years ago.

A number of the strikers, however, returned to work yesterday in the following offices: Knapp & Co., sixteen men; J. Ottman & Co., thirteen men; Sackett & Wilhelms, thirty men.

The Executive Committee of the employing lithographers' association met yesterday afternoon and adopted a resolution to the effect that, provided the lithographic artists returned at once to work, the employing firms would confer with the committee of the men in regard to their grievances.

In the evening there was a conference of the Executive Committees of the men and the employers to try to settle their differences. The employers proposed that the men return to work pending a settlement. The men's committee refused, and the conference broke up without anything having been accomplished.

FATHER AND SON KILLED BY A LIVE WIRE.

Jesse Tacey of Thornton, R. I., Found the Wire in Their Yard.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25.—Jesse Tacey, fifty-five years old, and his son, Jesse Tacey, Jr., twenty-four years old, were killed to-day by grasping a live wire that they found in a garden near their home in Thornton. The wire was an old telephone wire that had broken down and hung dangling from the pole for several days, in the way of passers-by, one of whom picked up the end and threw it over the bars of Tacey's barnyard. The wire crossed an electric light wire, and rubbing through the insulation, became charged with a powerful current.

Tacey was cleaning his yard to-day. The wire was in sight, and he grasped it firmly. His hands closed over the wire, his body became rigid, and he toppled over. His sons Jesse, Jr., and John, and Mrs. Tacey saw the accident. Jesse, twenty-four years old, grasped the wire, and he also fell dead.

Mrs. Tacey and her son John, aged eighteen years, were standing near the house. Mrs. Tacey rushed forward with the evident intention of seizing the charged wire, and would have laid her hands upon it had not John caught her.

WILLIAM PURCELL LIVED AND DIED ALONE

Although the Owner of Several Houses, He Inhabited a Shanty.

William Purcell, who lived in a dilapidated shanty at 46 Green Lane, Brooklyn, was found dead in his bed yesterday noon. Purcell, who lived alone, was in the habit of taking his meals with his married sister, Mrs. O'Neill, who lives opposite, but yesterday he did not appear for breakfast, and the O'Neills became alarmed. Mrs. O'Neill's young daughter, Annie, went across the street to inquire the cause of her uncle's absence. The door of his house was locked, and she was unable to get any response to her knocks. A policeman was called, and upon breaking in the door Mr. Purcell was found in his bed, dead.

Mr. Purcell was forty-five years old. He was a truckman, single, and is supposed to have been in good financial circumstances. He owned several houses in the Fifth Ward and had a bank account of $1,700.

JAMES MURRAY HELD FOR HOMICIDE

Said to Have Caused George Lyons's Death with a Cane.

James Murray of 288 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday in the Kings County Court of Sessions on a charge of homicide. He is accused of causing the death of George Lyons of 966 Dean Street, who died in the Seney Hospital on Sunday from the effects of a blow on the head with a cane which Murray inflicted upon him last May.

Murray and Lyons were employed in the Bedford Riding Academy. Murray was dismissed and he blamed Lyons. They quarreled, and, it is alleged, Murray struck Lyons on the head with a cane. Lyons was sent to the hospital, where he remained several weeks, and a month ago his head troubled him so much that he had to return. He remained there until his death. Murray was remanded for examination.

Killed by a Milk Wagon.

An unknown man was run over and killed by a milk wagon driven by John Boosehman, employed by John H. Muchler of 131 West Thirty-third Street, at the corner of Forty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue at midnight on Monday. The driver was arrested, and was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. He explained that the unknown man was drunk and stumbled under the wheels of his wagon, which was proceeding at an ordinary gait. He died before an ambulance arrived.

Nothing was found on the body of the man to give a clue to his identity. He was about forty years old, 5 feet 10 inches in height, with brown hair and dark-brown eyes. He wore a gray cutaway coat and vest, with dark trousers. The driver was remanded to the custody of the Coroner.

Another Epidemic at Singapore.

SINGAPORE, Feb. 25.—Advices from Hongkong show that the bubonic disease which ravaged the native quarter of the city some time ago has reappeared. There have been numerous deaths.

While waiting for a cough "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of consumption. Better try at once DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds. Aid digestion with JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

BETTER POST OFFICE VENTILATION.

Modern Methods Being Introduced into the Cellar, Where 600 Men Work —Pure Air Assured.

A new system of ventilation is being introduced into the cellar, or newspaper department, of the General Post Office. When completed early next month, it will, the officials say, prove a boon to the 600 clerks who complain that they have to work in a foul and disease-breeding atmosphere.

The improvement being made was authorized by the Treasury Department, upon the urgent recommendation of Postmaster Charles W. Dayton. The plans were prepared by H. Adams, of the Supervising Architect's office, Washington. Gillis & Geoghegan of this city secured the contract, their bid being $8,000.

Under the new system the air will be conducted into the large air chambers in the sub-cellar from four air shafts, extending eight feet above the pavement on Park Row and Broadway. From the air chambers the air will be forced by a blower into another air chamber on the same floor. This chamber is perforated with steam pipes, which will heat the temperature to any required degree before it is expelled through the ducts. From the second air chamber, a pedestal or flume nearly ten feet square extends through the flooring into the cellar above, and leads up to four big tin ducts, which radiate through the cellar above the heads of the army of workers. These ducts, in turn, have subducts that extend throughout the floor. They have twenty outlets above the distributing boxes. At the end of each outlet is a register, which regulates the air supply by simply pressing a lever.

The merit claimed for the system is that the atmosphere is distributed from above, whereas formerly it was pumped from the sub-cellar through the flooring into the cellar.

The new method for expelling the foul atmosphere is also regarded as novel. Four large brick shafts, or wells, that inclose iron pipes, and extend from the foundations to the roof, have been pierced on a level with the floor in the cellar. The noxious atmosphere will naturally ascend through these four shafts, and, reaching the opening on the roof, will be speedily ejected by means of fans propelled by electricity.

LIQUOR DEALERS DISSATISFIED.

Their Effort to Defeat Raines Bill on Staten Island Fails.

STAPLETON, S. I., Feb. 25.—A special meeting of the Board of Excise of Richmond County was held last night for the purpose of carrying out a plan to defeat for one year at least the operation of the Raines bill. The plan which it is said was to be generally carried out throughout Staten Island was to cancel all existing licenses in the county, over 500 in number, with the consent of the holders of the licenses, and to reissue all of them at the existing rate for one year. This action would, it was claimed, secure to the licensees in the county a license good until May, 1897, at the present rates, which range from $65 to $100, and secure to the county the entire receipts for fees.

The excise moneys collected here are divided between the Police Pension Fund and the public schools of the town where the license is granted. The schools receive 80 per cent, and the pension fund 20 per cent.

When the Excise Board convened, however, President Greenwald presented an opinion from Counselor S. F. Rawson which held that the law plainly intended that licenses should be issued from May 1 for one year except in the case of new applications, and that it had no power to act in anticipation of the expiration of the outstanding licenses. The opinion also set forth: "A license is not property to that extent that the Legislature cannot take it away. If, therefore, you should issue these licenses the passage of an act by the Legislature, subsequently, prescribing other methods of granting licenses and other fees therefor, and making other disposition of such fees, would be valid, and hence, if otherwise lawful, I think that no licenses granted by you to commence on May 1 would be effectual to prevent the Legislature from rendering them invalid."

Representatives of the State Liquor Dealers' Association who were present declared that this opinion was wrong, and the meeting was adjourned until Friday to give time for the submission of other opinions.

USED NAPHTHA TO START A FIRE.

William Walters, a Colored Lad, Lost His Life by the Experiment.

A boy who started a fire at 413 Broadway with naphtha yesterday paid the penalty with his life. The victim was William Walters, nineteen years old, colored, who lived at 112 Thompson Street. He did chores for the Knickerbocker Cycle Company, which occupies the basement of the building.

He went to work at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and his first duty was to start a fire. He put shavings, kindling, and coal in the stove, and touched a match to the shavings. The fire did not burn briskly enough to suit him, so he looked for something inflammable. There was no kerosene in the place, but he found a can of naphtha. He poured some of it on the smoldering fire, and the next instant there was an explosion. The colored boy was hurled to the rear of the basement. The seat of the chair upon which he was seated was blown to atoms, and the exploding naphtha was spread over the unfortunate boy. His clothing took fire, and before assistance reached him he was burned to death. The damage by fire to the building was trifling.

FUNERAL OF EDGAR W. NYE

His Body Under a White Pine and Beside That of His Child.

FLETCHER, N. C., Feb. 25.—Nearly 300 persons were in Calvary Episcopal Church to-day at the funeral services over the body of Edgar W. Nye. The altar and chancel were draped with evergreens, the work of neighbors. The services were conducted by the Rev. H. M. Phelps, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Wetmore.

The pall bearers were Dr. W. B. Hilliard, E. P. McKissick, Oliver Rutledge, Dr. G. W. Fletcher, R. B. Blake, and W. E. Breese. The casket was covered with flowers and the sides of the grave were lined with evergreens. The grave is beneath a large white pine, and beside that of Mr. Nye's child.

Mr. Mitchell, the brother-in-law of Mrs. Nye, arrived last night from Chicago. Mrs. Nye was not able to attend the funeral.

Smith—Picken.

Miss Mary Picken, a daughter of George F. Picken of 56 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, was married last evening at 8 o'clock to Thomas Edgar Smith, the ceremony taking place in the Calvary Presbyterian Church, in West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Lenox Avenue.

George M. Smith, a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man, and Miss Mabel Radcliffe was maid of honor. The ushers were Walter H. Smith, a brother of the bridegroom, and James Picken, Charles Picken, and George Picken, brothers of the bride.

After the ceremony, which was performed by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. James Chambers, there was a reception at the home of the bride's father.

Run Over by a Boy and Killed.

William Kelly, forty years old, residence unknown, was run over yesterday in front of 61 Little Twelfth Street by a wagon driven by William Otten, fifteen years old, of 11 Abingdon Square. Otten escaped, but was afterward arrested. Kelly was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died a few hours afterward from his injuries.

Tried to Shoot His Father-in-Law.

Frank Damato, an Italian who has held a good position in the Street Cleaning Department, but who was discharged some time ago for neglecting his work, attempted last night to shoot his father-in-law, Thomas Cassello, and afterward cut his wife severely about the hand and arm. He was arrested. He lives at 307 Monroe Street.

Henry Becker Kills Himself.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 25.—Henry Becker, thirty years old, of Paterson Avenue and West Street, West Hoboken, killed himself to-night with a revolver. He leaves a wife. The cause of the deed could not be learned.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Society is very much interested in the course of three illustrated lectures in French, to be given in the ballroom of the Waldorf, by M. de Mauny-Talvande, prepared and arranged with the aid of Charles Gibson. They are to be given under the patronage of Joseph H. Choate, Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. James A. Burden, Miss Cameron, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. John H. Davis, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Francklyn, Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. George L. Kingsland, Mrs. Ladenburg, Miss Ward McAllister, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, la Marquise de Talleyrand-Périgord, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Benjamin Welles, Mrs. Arthur Welman, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, and Mrs. Frederic R. Jones. The titles and dates of the lectures are as follows: "Upper Normandy," Feb. 27; "Lower Normandy," March 5; "The Influence of Education on Crime in France," March 12. The hour for the lectures is 4 o'clock P. M. The illustrations for the lectures on Normandy will include pictures of women and men in quaint peasant costumes, religious ceremonies, churches, towns and chateaus, and portraits of Charlotte Corday and Marat. There will also be interesting views of the Fair of Guibraye, as it was in the seventeenth century and as it is in the nineteenth century.

—Mrs. Shaw of 130 West Seventy-fifth Street will throw open her house to-night for an entertainment in aid of the Wilson Home, a very worthy charity. There will be tableaus and music.

—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dyett of West Seventy-first Street, who are spending the season in a tour of the South, arrived in Washington a few days ago.

—Mrs. Frederick S. Robinson of 11 West Seventy-fourth Street gave the last of her February "at homes" yesterday.

—Mrs. A. L. Baldwin of 124 West Eighty-second Street will give the second and last of her musical teas to-day. A large number of prominent artists will appear.

—Mr. and Mrs. Miles A. Stafford of 478 West End Avenue, after spending two months in traveling in the South, have returned to their home.

—Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton gave the first of a series of lectures on "The American Race" yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, in the ballroom of the Waldorf. The talk was exceedingly interesting, and delighted a large audience. Among some of the people of prominence who are interested in these lectures are Mrs. William B. Ogden, Mrs. J. Hood Wright, Mrs. J. Morgan Wing, Mrs. James S. Warren, Mrs. George G. Haven, Miss Kate Babcock, Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, Miss Furniss, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Charles Henry Coster, Mrs. Herman Leroy Jones, Miss Julia Low, Mrs. Clarence A. Seward, Mrs. John D. Wing, Mrs. J. Morgan Davis, Mrs. John G. Dale, Mrs. Thomas Garner, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Miss Helen Harriman, Mrs. Charles D. Stickney, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt, Mrs. Samuel J. Penniman, Miss Frances Irving, Mrs. Edward S. Knapp, Mrs. Effingham L. Johnson, Miss Strong, and Mrs. Benjamin Knower.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane have cards out for a dinner party to-night at their residence, 642 Fifth Avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. James W. Shaw and Miss Ethel Shaw of West Seventy-ninth Street left town yesterday afternoon for Florida, where they will remain until the end of Lent, when they will go abroad to spend the Summer in traveling through Europe.

—A dinner party was given by Miss Ida Noble on Saturday evening last, in the ladies' reception room at the Hotel Empire. Covers were laid for twelve persons. Among the guests were Miss Haggin, Miss Ringler, Miss Battle, W. Johnson Quinn, and Messrs. Adams, Brown, Sherwood, McCord, and Byrne. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. J. Hamilton Bergh. The table, which was round, had a centrepiece forty inches in diameter, made of pink roses. Between this and the covers were streamers of smilax, interwoven with pink roses. In front of each guest was a rose-shaped candlestick, holding a pink candle and a pink silk shade. The menu was in the shape of an Easter lily, and was printed in gold, on a satin background. Sorbet was served in French china cups, set in the centre of a natural rose. A dance followed the dinner, at which about twenty couples were present. Among those invited to the dance were Mrs. Howard P. Frothingham, Miss Lillian Frothingham, Miss Cora Noble, Miss Tompkins, Miss Geragty, and Mr. Everetts.

—Miss Jennie O'Neil Potter has cards out for a reception in her studio, in Carnegie Hall, at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, on the evening of March 10, when there will be music.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dayton of Mount Morris Park West, and Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Sears and Miss Sears, will sail to-morrow for Nassau, where they expect to spend about four weeks.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jesse H. Seaman of 127 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, who left town on Sunday for a six months' trip through the Southern and Western States, will spend the greater portion of that time in California.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tracy Barney will entertain the Thursday Evening Club to-morrow evening, at their home, 101 East Thirty-eighth Street.

—The chief social incident last night was the initial meeting of the Evening Badminton Club, which took place in the Berkeley Armory, in West Forty-fourth Street. The club has only two officers—R. Alexander Rutherford, who is the Treasurer, and Murray H. Strong, who is Secretary. The patronesses, nearly all of whom were present last evening, are Mrs. Daniel S. Riker, Mrs. Walter P. Jennings, Mrs. Hoffman Miller, Mrs. Howard H. Henry, Mrs. Edward W. Humphreys, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, and Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey. There is a long list of members, many of whom are connected with the Badminton Club, which meets at the Berkeley Armory on Saturday afternoons, and which was organized by J. Norman de R. Whitehouse.

—A fancy dress reception was given last evening at the residence of Parke Godwin, 19 East Thirty-seventh Street, by Miss Nora Godwin, in honor of the eighty-first birthday of Mr. Godwin. The guests wore costumes, uniforms, and dominos, and the party was designated "as a midway meeting of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America."

—Mrs. Teackle Wallis Lewis of 33 East Twenty-eighth Street gave a reception yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Archibald Gracie of Livingston, S. I., arranged the musical portion of the programme, and Miss Elsie De Wolfe recited.

—Mrs. Stanley Pelham Gifford gave the last of a series of receptions at the Marie Antoinette on Monday. She wore a gown of gray chiffon. Mrs. Gifford's sister, Mrs. Walton Mortimer Werner, and Mrs. Frederick Wilkinson Tolly and Miss Bessie Baltis assisted in receiving. Mrs. Werner's gown was a gray crepe, trimmed with fur. Mrs. Tolly wore pale green chiffon and mink, and Miss Baltis wore a gown of pink silk. The drawing room was decorated with clusters of lilies and palms, and the dining room with lilies and roses. After the reception was over Mrs. Gifford entertained the receiving party at dinner. Among the guests in the afternoon were Miss Josephine Donahue, Miss Kathryn Crimmins, Miss Lockwood, Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, the Misses Peabody, Miss Farmer, Miss Beers-Moffett, and Mrs. Leventritt. PATRIARCH.

THOMAS VARKER A SUICIDE.

He Retired from the Firm of Lord & Taylor in 1881—Said to Have Been Insane.

Thomas Varker, formerly of the firm of Lord & Taylor and father of George L. Varker, a broker, doing business at 18 Wall Street, shot himself in the right temple with a .38-calibre Colt's revolver, at his home, 131 East Sixtieth Street, some time between noon and 1 o'clock last Monday. The shot was fatal. The suicide's oldest daughter found the body of her father lying upon his bed, about 2 o'clock that afternoon.

Dr. Graeme Hammond of 58 West Forty-fifth Street, who had been attending Mr. Varker for about two months, was notified of the death, and he, in turn, notified Coroner Hoeber.

Dr. Hammond and the suicide's family say they believe the deed was committed while the deceased was temporarily insane from long brooding over the death of his youngest son, William Butler Varker, who died about six months ago.

Thomas Varker was born in Cornwall, England, July 7, 1825, and came to America when sixteen years old. Soon after his arrival he became a clerk in the firm of Lord & Taylor. At the age of twenty-three he was made junior partner, and later a financial partner. He retired from business in 1881. His wife, now deceased, was Miss Misha Rutter, daughter of John Rutter, of this city. He leaves two married and two unmarried daughters and two unmarried sons. The funeral will take place from the family residence at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

LAW STUDENT TAKES HIS LIFE.

A Deliberate Suicide Witnessed by Two Men—Had Ill Health.

Walter B. Scott, a law student, thirty-one years old, who lived at 72 West Eighty-seventh Street, with his wife and stepdaughter, Miss Dalton, shot himself yesterday morning in the yard of 649 West Fifty-second Street. He was taken in an ambulance to the Roosevelt Hospital, where he died shortly after 10 o'clock.

The shooting was a deliberate effort at suicide. It was witnessed by Thomas Byrnes and Thomas Fallon, who were in the yard at the time. They told the police that they saw the young man enter the yard, lean against a fence, place a revolver against his right temple, and pull the trigger. The ball came out of the left temple and the young man fell to the ground, unconscious.

After being taken to the hospital a brother of his went there and identified him. The brother would not tell the hospital authorities what trouble caused the despondent young man to kill himself, but Miss Dalton said that her stepfather had been in ill health of late, though nothing had occurred at home to indicate mental aberration or any intention to end his life. Scott had been married for three years, and lived at his late home for two years. He was a man of some means and lived on his income. He was at home with his family Monday night and left at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, apparently in good spirits.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—SANDOW'S NEW FEATS.—Sandow, who begins his only New-York engagement at Proctor's Pleasure Palace next Monday, will perform many new feats, including the holding out at arm's length in each hand, of a mounted bicyclist, and raising and carrying with one arm an upright piano and the piano player. He will also perform for the first time upon any stage his new act—a mythical episode in the life of the Venetian Hercules. There are five tableaus, entitled "The Theft," "The Flight," "The Revenge," "The Interruption," and "The Triumph." In the final picture Sandow is seen holding up a broken bridge, across which a horse and its rider pass in safety. The sale of reserved seats and boxes for the Sandow engagement begins Thursday noon.

—LILLIAN RUSSELL.—Lillian Russell will open her season at Abbey's Theatre to-night with the production for the first time in this city of a new comic opera by Stanislaus Stange and Julian Edwards called "The Goddess of Truth." The opera is built on the same lines as Gilbert's "Palace of Truth," and is said to be very effective. It has been cordially praised in other cities where it has been seen, and Miss Russell and Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau have great faith in it. Dress rehearsals were held last and Monday nights, and a smooth performance to-night is practically assured.

—"BURMAH" TOO EXPENSIVE TO RUN.—"Burmah" has proved so expensive a play that Manager Tompkins has decided to close its season with its run in this city on March 7. The company has been notified of this decision. It is said that the cost of presenting this melodrama properly is too great to make a road tour advisable. No money could possibly be made out of it, and a good deal might be lost. The play will be presented only one week more after this at the American Theatre, though it is drawing fine audiences there, and its successor at that house has not yet been announced.

—CRANE COMING TO HARLEM.—From the number of orders received for seats for William H. Crane's engagement at the Harlem Opera House in "The Governor of Kentucky" next week the success of the comedian's stay is already assured. The Harlem Club, a social organization, has taken the greater portion of the lower floor for Monday night's performance, making one of the largest theatre parties that have ever visited that house. Mr. Crane is this week in Newark, where he opened on Monday night to a house that was crowded in every part.

—MINNIE PALMER'S SEASON CLOSED.—Minnie Palmer closed her American tour at Fall River, Mass., last Thursday night. The tour had not been a profitable one from the beginning, but at Fall River the climax came. The orchestra there struck for its unpaid salaries, and secured a portion of them by mortgaging the receipts in the box office. After playing two nights to small business, the company was disbanded. Six of the members came from London to support Miss Palmer, and they are to be sent home by the management.

—WILL NOT PLAY THIS YEAR.—It has been definitely decided that Mme. Modjeska will make no attempt to appear on the stage again this year. Her manager, Frank Perley, makes this statement with authority. Up to now it had been hoped that she would be able to play a few specially important engagements, but her physicians have decided that it would be unwise for her to attempt this, and she has determined to follow their advice.

—MAURICE BARRYMORE TO STAR.—Maurice Barrymore has signed a contract with W. A. Brady by which he will star under the management of that gentleman next season. He will produce a play written by himself and called "Roaring Dick and Company." Mr. Brady says it is a strong society drama. Mr. Barrymore will play Roaring Dick, which is a character resembling that of Captain Swift.

—LOIE WILL SEE "GENTLEMAN JOE."—Loie Fuller will occupy a box at the matinée at the Bijou Theatre to-day, to witness "Gentleman Joe," having accepted Rudolph Aronson's invitation. Mr. Aronson was Miss Fuller's first "Serpentine Dance" manager. To-morrow evening forty-two members of the Mendelssohn Glee Club will attend a performance of "Gentleman Joe."

—EDDIE FOY TO STAR.—Manager W. A. Brady is to star Eddie Foy in "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown," the rights of which for a certain territory he has purchased from J. M. Hill for the next fifteen weeks. The tour will open in San Francisco March 19. Next season Mr. Foy will be under the management of Mr. Brady in a farce-comedy.

—OLCOTT IN A NEW PLAY.—Manager Pitou has decided to present Chauncey Olcott in a new part at the Fourteenth Street Theatre next Monday night. He will appear for the first time as the romantic hero of the late Fred Marsden's Irish comedy drama, "The Minstrel of Clare," and will sing several new songs, some of them of his own composition.

—MANAGER LITT'S NEW PLAY.—Manager Jacob Litt will produce another American play next month. It is by H. Grattan Donnelly and is called "A Tammany Tiger." Special scenic and other effects are said to be introduced such as have never before been seen on the stage.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CONCERNING THE CORNER.

The proper treatment of corners, particularly the one most in view on entering a room—is an important item.

Perhaps the easiest arrangement is to take one of our old-fashioned, spindle-legged divans of Oriental couches, make it inviting with many pillows and back it with some flat drapery from our drapery department.

As accessories to add to the charm, we have lamp and tea tables, screens and chairs of all quaint sorts.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The next dinner of the Reform Club will take place in their lecture hall Saturday next at 6:30 P. M. Dr. Albert Shaw, the guest of the evening, will speak on "Municipal Reform," a subject with which he is familiar, and about which he has published several books recently. Among numerous members to be present are Everett P. Wheeler, Charles S. Fairchild, Wallace Macfarlane, John De Witt Warner, Arthur von Briesen, and Louis Windmuller.

—The police at Headquarters yesterday were asked to look for John J. Miller, fifty-five years old, who has been missing since Jan. 25 from his home at 167 East Eighty-seventh Street. The missing man has a coal cellar at 159 East Eighty-seventh Street. He went out on the night in question to deliver an order, and has not been seen since. A general alarm has been sent out for him.

—The thirtieth annual report of the St. Francis Hospital, 603-617 Fifth Street, just issued, shows the hospital to be in prosperous condition. It is under the charge of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis. During the last year there were admitted 2,172 patients, of which 1,965 recovered and 207 died.

—William G. Addy of 761 Columbus Avenue was driving a horse and wagon across the cable car tracks on Columbus Avenue, near Eighty-first Street, yesterday, when a south-bound cable car struck the wagon, wrecking it, and breaking the horse's leg. The horse was shot by a policeman.

—The Huguenot Society of America will meet to-morrow evening at Assembly Hall, 105 East Twenty-second Street. A paper will be read by James B. Laux, on "The Huguenot Element in Pennsylvania." There will be other brief papers of interest.

—Henry Fincer, fifty-five years old, of 509 West Thirtieth Street, was run over by a wagon at Thirty-seventh Street and Ninth Avenue yesterday, and sustained severe injuries, about the head and body. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

—While William Dalton, thirty-one years old, of 2,416 Third Avenue, was firing off a gun at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Bronx Kills yesterday, the gun exploded and shattered his left hand. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

—The Amiot

Wednesday
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The New-York Times.

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HE OPPOSED GEN. BOOTH

New Reason Given for Removal of the Commander.

STATEMENT MADE BY HIS SISTER EVA

She Says Ballington Made Charges Against the Administration—More Talk of a Revolt.

A new reason was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the Salvation Army for the removal of Commander Ballington Booth from his command. So far it has been stated that the Commander's removal was due to no special cause, but was simply in harmony with a general territorial reconstruction which involved the changing of leaders in every country in the world.

Miss Eva Booth, the Commissioner now in charge of the Salvation Army in the United States, yesterday declared emphatically to a group of reporters that her brother's recall was due to charges he had made against his father, Gen. Booth.

"Ballington," she said, "wrote to my father and told him that he had lost confidence in him and the manner in which he was conducting the affairs of the army. Those charges were the foundation of the present difficulty.

"I asked Ballington to have an inquiry made into the case, and advised him to go to the General with a number of brigadiers and present his case, but this he refused to do.

"The letter making the charges was written Jan. 31, several weeks after the order from England came to him, and the charges were a great surprise to the General, as they implied a grave breach of duty—that of a commander lacking in obedience to the General. There are other charges, but I cannot tell their nature."

"The Commander was removed," said Col. Nicol, "because he said that he no longer had confidence in his father, the General, and had lost faith in the General's international system of the army.

"I see no signs of a secession," he added, "but in the event of such a thing taking place not one-tenth of the army here would follow him.

"Twenty-four leaders in all countries of the world have received orders to 'farewell,' and only in the case of Ballington Booth was there any trouble. Charity suffereth long and is kind, and no matter what happens we shall all treat him as a brother and respect him to the death. It is not likely that he will hold on to the property, which is in his name at present, but should he do so we shall simply get out an injunction and shall appear in the case, and let the courts decide.

"Ballington's statement that his brother, Herbert, is to blame, is very clever, but it is not true that he had any idea of ousting him from the command. All this talk about the Anglicising movement in the army here is nonsense. If the General had any fault with the American work, it was that it was not sufficiently American. The Salvation Army must adapt itself to the country it is in. It is a slander and a calumny to charge us with trying to Anglicise the American work."

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who spent several hours yesterday in the headquarters building, and talked with a score of Salvationists of every rank, was able to learn that, the statements of Col. Nicol and Eva Booth to the contrary, there is an undercurrent everywhere of intense sympathy for Ballington Booth and his wife. The Bowery Corps, for instance, the strongest in the city, is "solid" for the Commander.

"There are spies in every corps just now," said a member of the Bowery Corps, "but we are solid for the Commander. We are 175 strong, and Ensign March is our leader. Our's is the representative corps of the United States.

"On the Bowery the members refused to buy copies of The War Cry, and the poorer classes of the city are all in favor of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth. It was here that Mrs. Booth started her slum work."

It was also learned that at a stormy meeting, held Monday afternoon, Brigadier Elma Vickery, for five years private secretary to Mrs. Booth, got up and made a speech in which she said that the very principles taught her by the Commander and his wife caused her now to side against them. A cadet in Brigadier Holz's division (Buffalo) then asked which side it was possible to believe.

In the meantime, Cols. Nicol and Eadie and Commissioner Eva Booth are in charge. But on Saturday Commander Ballington Booth will come back to headquarters and say whether he will make a stand and start an independent army or whether he will hand over the property now standing in his name.

Eva Booth hurried to Philadelphia last night to take her brother's place at a big army meeting, and Col. Nicol went with her.

Some curious scenes might have been witnessed yesterday in the headquarters building. Edward Leonard, Secretary of the Morristown (N. J.) Auxiliary Branch, in a conversation with Brig. Brewer on the stairs, declared boldly that he would stand by the commander. A few moments later Staff Captain Edith Marshall called him aside and demanded his commission on March 1.

The building was crowded, and on every floor were groups of four or five talking earnestly, and for the most part in whispers. Telegrams and letters from all parts of the country arrived at headquarters expressing loyalty to the General and the army.

WHAT AN EASTERN MAN SAYS.

Brig. Brewer Vindicates Gen. Booth—Will Be No Division, He Says.

Brig. William Brewer of the New-England Division of the Salvation Army gave out a typewritten statement last night signed by himself. "It is," he said, "an expression from the field." At the beginning of his statement he says:

It would appear that at least nine-tenths of the Salvationists of America are for the retention of Commander and Mrs. Booth, even if a division is to be the result. Nothing is further from the truth. The strongest feelings of patriotic and National prejudice have been appealed to, and it is most natural such an appeal should find a response in multitudes of hearts, especially of those who are not conversant with the real situation in all its details.

Brig. Brewer says that the fundamental rule of the army is obedience, upon which the Commander has always rigidly insisted, and that this move on the part of Gen. Booth only shows that he makes no distinctions. The Booths, he says, have been kept here not because of a universal demand for their retention, but because they loved the command. When the General orders a transfer, it is only for them to obey, he says. He continues:

The revelations of the past few days have given the strongest unqualified denial of these stinging thrusts at the singleness of purpose, purity of motive, and absolute impartiality of the grand old man who for over fifty years has made the sorrows and woes of the poorest of humanity his only plea for existence. He has been true, and when the smoke of battle has rolled away and the cannon of disloyalty to the highest interests of the whole country and to the whole world's salvation has ceased to roar, the character of Gen. William Booth, the hero of the world's crisis, will shine forth as clear as the noon rays of the highest sun.

Commander and Mrs. Booth have not been rightly advised, and time will show this to them. The country is not calling for a division. It is true there has been talk of it, but when I say the country is not calling for a division I mean that the deepest interests of the country lie along the line of unity along which we have been fighting.

Brigadier Brewer scoffs at the idea that Ballington Booth would act dishonorably with the army's property, and prophesies a speedy reconciliation between those who have been set at difference in the present crisis.

TWO NAVAL RETIREMENTS.

Rear Admiral Carpenter and Medical Director Wales to be Transferred from the Active List.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Two prominent naval officers will be placed on the retired list this week. Both have interesting histories, and each has attained high rank and occupied responsible positions in the service. Rear Admiral C. C. Carpenter and Medical Director P. S. Wales will be transferred from the active list on the 27th inst.

Carpenter stands No. 4 on the naval register, his seniors in the highest grade being, respectively, Admirals Brown, Walker, and Ramsay. His retirement will take Admirals Kirkland and Beardslee up one number each, and add to the list of Admirals the name of T. O. Selfridge, whose father is on the retired list with the same rank. Carpenter is a Massachusetts man, and he entered the navy in 1850 as a midshipman, being attached to the Portsmouth of the Pacific station. Here he remained for four years, when he was assigned to the Naval Academy. In 1856 he was promoted to passed midshipman, a grade, together with that of midshipman, which is now extinct. He performed duty on the home squadron, as it was then called, on such now forgotten vessels as the Merrimac, Roanoke, Colorado, and the brig Dolphin.

The Dolphin, the predecessor of our present dispatch boat, was engaged in tracking the African slavers, and it was while Carpenter was on that ship that the notorious Echo, a slaver, was captured with 300 slaves on board. Carpenter was now assigned to duty on board the receiving ship at Boston, where he went as a Lieutenant. A year later, in 1859, he joined the steamer Mohawk on the coast of Cuba, then, as now, the scene of sudden war. The vessel succeeded in running down and capturing the slaver Wildfire, with 500 slaves on board. The breaking out of the war found the Mohawk with the Gulf squadron. In 1862 Carpenter was transferred to the steamer Flag of the South Atlantic blockade, and was with that ship when the steamers Anglia and Emily were captured. In July, 1862, he was commissioned as Lieutenant Commander.

In 1863 Carpenter joined the iron-clad Catskill of the South Atlantic blockade squadron, and was present at the attacks on the defenses of Charleston. From 1863 to 1865 Carpenter was at the Naval Academy, and in 1866 he was assigned to the Hartford, with duty on the Asiatic station. Here he commanded the Wyoming, the first command he was to have in the navy, and it was on this same station that Carpenter, as a Rear Admiral, exercised his last command afloat as Commander in Chief of the China fleet. From 1868 to 1870 Carpenter was at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, and in 1869 he was elevated to the rank of Commander. His successive duties in that grade were as commanding officer of the Nantasket of the North Atlantic station, Equipment Officer of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and commanding officer of the Huron. In 1880 he became a Captain, and was ordered to the Boston Navy Yard as an equipment officer. He was subsequently placed in command of the Hartford, and in 1883 carried the American and English scientists from Callao to Caroline Atoll to observe the total eclipse of the sun. From 1888 to 1890 Carpenter commanded the receiving ship Wabash at Boston, and the succeeding four years was in charge at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. He gained the rank of Commodore in 1893, and within eighteen months attained the rank of Admiral. He was one of the favored Commodores who were benefited by a series of promotions, made possible by the prearranged, premature retirement of naval officers of high grade.

The retirement of Admiral Carpenter will promote to the next higher grade the following named officers: Commodore T. O. Selfridge of the European station; Capt. A. V. Reed, commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard; Commander F. A. Cook of the Bureau of Navigation; Lieut. Commander C. T. Hutchins, commanding the nautical schoolship Saratoga; Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, aid to Secretary Herbert; Lieut. (junior grade) John H. Gibbons of the Raleigh, and Ensign G. R. Slocum of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Medical Director Philip S. Wales is the best known of the naval Surgeons. He is a Maryland man, and since 1872 his duty has been in Washington. He has been enabled, therefore, to secure quite a lucrative practice aside from his connection with the service, and will go upon the retired list a wealthy man. He has been prominent in the organizations and conventions of his profession, and is a willing contributor to the technical discussions. He has conducted many scientific experiments, being largely interested in bacteriological work. For four years from 1880 he was Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, a position now held by Medical Inspector Tryon.

Dr. Wales stands No. 4 in the highest grade of his corps, and his retirement will promote Inspector T. N. Penrose of the Brooklyn Naval Hospital, Surgeon W. G. Farwell of the Columbia, and Asst. Surgeon J. D. Gatewood of the Museum of Hygiene, of this city. Dr. Wales has taken a keen interest in this latter institution, and had the ambition while in charge of the place for three years of making it of much prominence and practical value. He sought to establish it as an authority on household sanitation especially, and to make its facilities open to all those who wished to build or rent houses with good plumbing and perfect ventilation. Lack of funds prevented the fulfillment of most of Dr. Wales's plans, but the museum has been transferred to suitable quarters, and will some day doubtless be more than an incomplete storehouse of sanitary appliances and building materials.

CAPT. MUNGER'S DENIALS

He Says the Charges Made by Lieut. Ross Are Without Foundation.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb. 25.—Capt. Munger, who was detached from the revenue cutter Corbin, in this port, yesterday, having received instructions to report for duty to Capt. Hooper, as Superintendent of Construction and Repairs for the Pacific coast, had this to say, when informed by The United Press correspondent of the charges preferred by Lieut. Ross of the cutter Commodore Perry:

"This is the first intimation I have had that charges were preferred against me. I characterize the accusation of drunkenness as untrue, denying most emphatically that I was intoxicated while in the Bering Sea or at any other time when on duty.

"As to the sailor who was drowned a year ago in April, in Taku Harbor, it was an accident such as no human effort could have prevented, and I came near losing my own life. Twelve seamen and myself, in one ship's boat, with a seine, were returning from the shore to the vessel. When within fifty feet of the Corwin a 'woller' squall, from the top of one of those Alaskan mountains, struck us and buried the boat, throwing all of us into the water. Two seamen staid by the boat, and the rest, save Welin, the sailor who was drowned, swam to the ship, though I would have drowned within ten feet of the vessel if I had not been rescued, for I was weighted down with a big fur coat.

"Lieut. Ross was not attached to the Corwin at the time of the accident, consequently he must be preferring the charges either from hearsay evidence or the reports of some maliciously disposed persons."

Caught by a Belt and Killed.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 25.—Michael McCafferty, twenty-seven years old, of 457 Henderson Street, met with a frightful death this afternoon. He was employed in Burke & Co.'s paint mills, 117 Ninth Street. One of the belts became displaced, and McCafferty climbed up a ladder to adjust it.

In arranging it he was caught in the belt, whirled about the shaft, and dashed against the ceiling. When the machinery was stopped he was dead. His body was sent to the Morgue. He was unmarried.

State Engineers' Examinations.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The Civil Service examination held Jan. 25 for assistant engineers, rodmen, and levelers, to be added to the force of the State Engineer and Surveyor, resulted as follows: For assistant engineers, 23 passed, 13 failed; rodmen, 14 passed, 44 failed; levelers, 29 passed, 24 failed.

HEINE FOUNTAIN REPORTS

Aldermanic Committee Divided as to Artistic Merit.

THE BOARD MAY ACCEPT THE MEMORIAL

Majority of Members Favor the Monument—Arguments For and Against It Made Public.

The proposition pending before the Board of Aldermen to authorize Commissioner Louis F. Haffen of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards to accept Herter's Heine Memorial Fountain and select a place for it in the annexed district, without cost to the city, was not definitely acted upon at yesterday's meeting of the board.

The sub-committee having the matter in charge is composed of Aldermen Olcott and Goodman, Republicans, and Brown, Tammany. Mr. Olcott was in Albany yesterday and Mr. Brown was at a funeral. Alderman Goodman explained to the board that, on account of their absence, no reports would be made, and the matter would have to go over to next Tuesday.

There are two reports—one for, and the other against the acceptance of the memorial. They were given out for publication yesterday.

Mr. Olcott prepared the report against the acceptance of the fountain. He expects Mr. Brown to sign it, and it is, therefore, called the "majority" report. Mr. Brown, however, said yesterday that he would not sign either report until he had read both. His name appears on the typewritten copy of Mr. Olcott's report, but it was only put there tentatively. Mr. Goodman prepared the minority report in favor of the fountain.

The advocates of the fountain in the board claim to have enough votes, not only to adopt the minority report and accept the fountain, but to pass the resolution over the Mayor's veto if necessary.

A hasty poll of twenty-eight members of the board taken yesterday showed that twenty were in favor of the monument, three against it, and five undecided, as follows:

For the Fountain—Burke, Campbell, Clancy, Goodman, Goodwin, Hackett, Lantry, Marshall, Muh, Murphy, Noonan, Oakley, O'Brien, Parker, Randall, School, Quit, Windolph, Wines, and Wund.

Against—Olcott, Robinson, and Brown.

Undecided—Kennefick, Hall, Woodward, Ware, and Jeroloman.

Mr. Goodman's minority report is a lengthy document, in which it is stoutly insisted that the fountain should be accepted. Mr. Goodman asserts that it is an artistic piece of work. He quotes Bagas, the designer, and the fountain bearing his name near the Imperial Palace, of Berlin, as saying that neither in conception nor in execution is the Lorleley Fountain inferior to his own. Prof. Ludwig Pietsch of Berlin and Prof A. Kips also praised the fountain. The men of art in Baltimore, Chicago, and other cities were anxious to get the memorial.

Mr. Goodman said the objection to it was based mainly on the class of work. As to the mermaids, he said he had found that two out of three mermaids of the same design had taken prizes at the Chicago World's Fair.

He agreed with the argument used before the Park Board that a committee of professional sculptors with certain ideas, and with their adherence to a certain school, was not an impartial jury. He also said impossible standards should not be set up for non-members of the Sculpture Society.

The so-called majority report gives a history of the different efforts to have the Heine memorial accepted by the city. It pays a high compliment to the Sculpture Society, and the Fine Arts Federation, and remarks that "it is safe to say that no city in this country, if in the world, contains an association of artists and artistic people of equal number and prominence with those associated together in the Fine Arts Federation of New-York."

The report also says:

Public monuments are public honors, almost the highest possible. They should not be erected for trifling reasons or without careful scrutiny of their propriety at every point. Manifestly, a memorial designed for a country or birthplace of the man to be honored would be on a scale which would be unsuitable for distant countries. Many local associations which might justify the erection of a monument of great size and importance to a man in his birthplace could not be transferred. The relations which should be borne by one monument to another should also be taken into account.

The Heine memorial would require a space of about forty or fifty feet in diameter, or much more than is occupied by any memorial of either Washington or Lincoln in this city.

It can scarcely be reasonably claimed that the above suggestion constitutes an objectionable form of "nativism." In fact, while there has been the suggestion from a few of those advocating the erection of the fountain that the rejection of it would be a nativistic action, and one directed against the German people, your committee believe that it is generally recognized that there can be no foundation for such a charge.

The authorities of a city which contains such evidence in its monuments and public galleries of its cosmopolitan appreciation of art as New-York does, need not believe that any petty motives will be ascribed as the foundation of their action.

In this connection it is not improper to refer to the rejection by our municipal authorities, on account of expert opinions against its artistic worthiness, of the proposed statue of Chester A. Arthur, a memorial to an American President, offered to the city by some of its best American citizens.

It is also interesting to note that, on that occasion, the subscribers of the Arthur Monument Fund immediately withdrew their proposed gift from before the municipal authorities upon learning that our local expert authorities believed it objectionable.

In the letter to the Park Board withdrawing the Heine fountain, it was explained that one of the chief motives in offering it to New-York was to commemorate Heine as a worthy subject for honor in this country as a champion of liberty.

Three of the four figures of the fountain are mermaids, representing, respectively, lyric poetry, satire, and melancholy. The fourth and most conspicuous figure of the work is seated on top of the pedestal in the centre, and represents a woman combing her hair, supposed to be the Lorelei, or water fairy, mentioned in one of Heine's most popular poems.

There is absolutely no suggestion, which the public would appreciate, of a champion of liberty. Irrespective of the considerations of art, your committee is compelled to find that reasons are lacking which would urge your honorable body to accept the Heine memorial as an evidence of the city's devotion to the principles of freedom and liberty.

Among the petitions in the report cited as having been received by the board was the following:

So important a principle is involved in the application before the Board of Aldermen to place among our public monuments a piece of statuary pronounced undesirable when offered through the usual channel of the Park Board, that we, as the present representatives of the Art Council advisory to that body before the selection of the Sculpture Society, beg leave to be heard:

The Fine Arts Federation, which includes the Sculpture Society, and the various associations of artists of all professions, was organized largely with the hope of assisting in the harmonious development of our public art. We respectfully submit that it would be a grave misfortune if an opinion of such weight as that given adversely to the Heine memorial should be subordinated to the petition in its favor. We respectfully protest, therefore, against the memorial being accepted in behalf of New-York City.

This petition is signed by George B. Post, President of the Architectural League of New-York; Thomas W. Wood, President of the National Academy of Design, and Henry G. Marquand, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The report concludes as follows:

It is the universal practice of every great city to establish in some form a jury of experts to decide upon questions of public art, whose decisions it becomes a matter of civic pride to follow.

If this practice had been more closely followed in years past in this city, we should have in our parks fewer examples of bad art and less opportunity for the proponents of the memorial in question to urge its acceptance on the plea that it is "quite as good as some of the horrible statuary in Central Park," &c., a plea which your committee believes wholly insufficient upon which to predicate the favorable action of your board upon the pending application.

Convinced, as your committee is, that, upon the question of erecting any monument in this city there should be at least a presumption in favor of advice from the Fine Arts Federation of New-York, the evidence which has come before your committee must be regarded as much stronger against the fountain as an acceptable work of art than the evidence in its favor.

Your committee, therefore, begs to report that in its judgment the Heine fountain should not be accepted, and that the resolution for its acceptance, herewith returned to your board for its action, should not be adopted.

Some of the Aldermen believe Alderman Brown will sign Mr. Goodman's report, thus making it the majority report.

LONG ISLAND SPRING ELECTIONS.

First Town Meeting July 10, 1658—An Effort to Abolish the Ancient Institution.

JAMAICA, L. I., Feb. 25.—Should the bill introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman Brownell of Queens County, to change the time of electing town officers from the Spring to the general election in November, be passed, a large number of agricultural politicians on Long Island will be out of work.

Spring elections are always looked forward to by native Long Islanders with considerable interest. They are more like home affairs than are the general elections. There is no State ticket, and not even a county official, to be voted for in the Spring. Every candidate is seeking a purely local office. There is more genuine excitement about a town election than about any other, and more chance for the farmer to exercise his wire-pulling and log-rolling abilities.

The Spring election really commences early in February, and lasts until the closing of the polls. Weeks before the delegates to the conventions are chosen the merits of the prospective candidates are discussed in the village stores; their family histories are reviewed and their political strength is canvassed. The subject is even fresh when the time arrives for the primaries. The fight for the delegates usually brings several "dark horses" to the front, and then the chances of all those mentioned for the different offices are talked over again.

The conventions follow, and after the nominations the fortunate ones buckle on their armor and start out after the votes of their friends. It is a continuous handshake, and a "Hello, Bill," "Hello, Tom," until the votes are all in the ballot boxes. There is the usual suspense until the result is announced, and after it is all over, and each candidate measures his friends by the number of votes he has received, for a time there is not so much good-fellowship abroad in the villages.

So far as can be ascertained from records, the first town meeting on Long Island was held at Hempstead, July 10, 1658. For several years these meetings were merely a gathering of land owners to discuss the affairs of the town. The town meetings were legally recognized by Gov. Nicolls in 1665. It did not take many years for the meetings to become important affairs. The settlers gathered on the stated day with their families, and, while the women traded at the stores, the men attended the meeting, and listened to speeches by the rival candidates. In those days lung power frequently won the fight over oratory, as the man who could talk the loudest and longest made the most lasting impression and secured the greater number of votes.

The vote at the Spring elections is usually light, compared with the number of voters in each town. This is due in many cases to the rush of farm work, which prevents farmers with a limited number of "help" from devoting the necessary time to casting their ballots. It is estimated that the Spring elections in the six towns in Queens County cost at least $20,000.

NEW TRIAL FOR MARTIN V. STRAIT

Killed His Wife and Another Woman—Ruling as to Insanity Evidence.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The Court of Appeals to-day reversed the judgment of the lower court, and ordered a new trial in the murder case of Martin V. Strait. The appeal of Strait was from a judgment of conviction given at the Chemung Oyer and Terminer, and from an order denying a new trial.

Strait lived at Elmira, and was convicted of shooting and killing Mrs. Whitford, who took a side in a family quarrel between Strait and his wife, and also shooting and killing his wife with whom he had been unable to live in peace. The defense interposed a plea of insanity.

At the trial testimony was introduced to show that Strait's appearance was rational. The rule, the Court holds, is that the persons, not experts, after testifying to facts in relation to a person tending to show soundness or unsoundness of mind, may testify to the impression produced upon them thereby, and as to whether the acts and declarations testified to, impressed them as rational or irrational; but they cannot be permitted to give an opinion as to the general soundness of mind of the person or his mental capacity. None of the witnesses was permitted to express any general opinion as to the mental condition of Strait, but the testimony of each was brought squarely within the rule.

SILVERWARE FOUND BY HUNTERS

And a Cave Supposed to Have Been Used as a Refuge by Burglars.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 25.—John Cronan and Joseph Flynn of Belleville, while hunting in Crane's woods, yesterday, discovered a quantity of silverware in the trunk of a hollow tree. The goods included a solid silver cake plate, soup ladle, and half a dozen spoons.

The hunters took the goods home and reported the matter to the authorities. It is believed to be a part of the plunder taken from residents of that section during the epidemic of burglaries several months ago.

Near the old tree the hunters also came across a cave hollowed out of the rocks. There was an opening large enough for a man's body to be squeezed through, while inside there was ample room for a dozen persons. Old clothes and cooking utensils, which were strewn about the place, seemed to indicate that it hal been occupied by the thieves who secreted the silverware.

MISS BLASSETT TOO INDEFINITE.

Justice Clement Directs Her to Give More Particulars in Her $50,000 Suit.

Miss Mary C. Blassett, who is suing Clarence Crane in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for $50,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage, was directed by Judge Clement yesterday to furnish a more complete statement of her case than she has yet done.

Miss Blassett says that on March 8, 1893, Crane promised to marry her on condition that she should discontinue a suit which she was then prosecuting against the New-York and Northern Railroad. The nature of the suit has not been disclosed. She says she agreed to do as he wanted, and did withdraw the suit, but Crane has not yet married her.

Albert Day, Miss Blassett's lawyer, was quoted yesterday as saying that Crane acted as an agent for the railroad company in the suit, and after inducing her to discontinue the suit had no further use for her and decided not to marry her.

A Company of Stevedores to Dissolve.

The New-York Stevedoring and Contracting Company of 27 South Street applied yesterday to the Supreme Court, through its officers, President George Dick, Vice President Henry N. Carver, and Treasurer Emil Rothnealer, for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. Justice Beach set down the order to show cause for April 10.

It was stated that all the stockholders desired to retire from the company and withdraw their capital, that there were no debts, and that there were considerable assets, as follows: Cash, $2,700; 50 hand trucks, 50 oil trucks, 100 tackle blocks, spars, derricks, &c., the value of which is not mentioned. The company was incorporated in December, 1892, with a capital stock of $25,000, as a consolidation of four firms which had been in the stevedoring business many years.

Public School Teachers to Meet.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday granted permission to the teachers of the public schools to use the board chamber Saturday afternoon, when they will consider the proposed changes in the existing laws affecting the public schools.

HELD, THE CHARGE ARSON

Dr. O. H. Albanesius Said to Have Tried to Burn His Dwelling.

INDICTED ON EXPERT'S TESTIMONY

Mysterious Anonymous Letters, Cans of Powder, and a Marriage in the Case.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 25.—Dr. Otto H. Albanesius, formerly of 376 Central Avenue, but who now lives in Rutherford, N. J., was arrested this afternoon on a charge of arson. The arrest was made on a capias, the Grand Jury having already found an indictment against him. It was handed up to the Court of Oyer and Terminer at 4:30 o'clock P. M. He was locked up without bail.

Dr. Albanesius is a well-known dentist and is believed to be wealthy. He was a bachelor until last Thursday, and lived in a handsome house at 376 Central Avenue. About a year ago Dr. Albanesius received an anonymous letter telling him that his house would be burned. The writer also expressed the hope that Dr. Albanesius would be at home at the time and would be burned to death.

About a month after the house was partially burned in a mysterious way, but the flames were extinguished before much damage had been done. The fire was clearly of incendiary character, and an investigation was made, but nothing came of it.

A chowder party passed Dr. Albanesius's house late at night last Fourth of July and sent a skyrocket into one of his windows, setting fire to the house. This time the house was partially destroyed.

The doctor received several anonymous letters late in the Fall telling him that his house would soon be fired again, and then sure work would be made of it.

The threatened fire came at 11:30 o'clock on the night of Jan. 23, this year. There was no one in the house at the time, but Dr. Albanesius, who was playing billiards at a neighboring clubroom, soon reached his home.

The fire had started in an extension, and was spreading to the front of the house. Just as the firemen were dragging the hose into the extension an explosion occurred.

It did no serious damage, but two firemen were cut by pieces of glass from the shattered windows. Some of the firemen were about to go into the parlor when Dr. Albanesius warned them to be careful lest there should be another explosion.

When the fire was finally extinguished the police found in the parlor a twenty-five-pound can of powder manufactured by the Hazard Company.

Chief of Police Murphy obtained from Dr. Albanesius the anonymous letters he had received. He also learned that Miss Tillie Schaub, to whom the doctor was paying attentions, had received an anonymous letter telling her that the best thing she could do would be to marry the doctor.

The Chief secured this letter also, and then arranged with the officers of the insurance company in which the doctor had insured his house for $6,000 to write him a letter, in order to secure a specimen of his handwriting. This and the anonymous letters were sent to an expert, who yesterday reported that all the letters had been written by one person.

The case is complicated by the fact that Miss Tillie Schaub and Dr. Albanesius were married last Thursday. The police believe that Dr. Albanesius induced her to marry him in order that she should not be able to give evidence against him.

Her friends say that she had always treated the doctor coolly, but that last Thursday the doctor's sister invited Miss Schaub to visit her, and it was then that the wedding took place. Her statement cannot be obtained, as she is still at her new home in Rutherford.

GROUNDING OF THE LAMINGTON.

Hearing Before the Board of Inquiry—May Save the Vessel.

British Consul General Sanderson, Capt. Henry Walker of the Campania, and Capt. James Hamilton of the Anchor Line steamship Scotia constituted the Board of Inquiry which took testimony yesterday, in the British Consul's office, regarding the recent stranding of the steamship Lamington on the Long Island coast.

Capt. J. W. Duff of the Lamington testified that he and Mate Smith and one hand from the forecastle were on deck when the vessel grounded. It was the first time he had ever been on this coast. Capt. Duff attributed the stranding to the current. He said that he had a patent log over the side, and that the instrument showed the rate of speed to be six and one-half knots an hour. The weather, he said, was hazy.

Mate Smith testified that at 6 P. M. on Feb. 4 he went on deck to relieve the Captain. He was told then to take a cast of the lead at 8 P. M., but at 7 o'clock it was decided to take soundings at once. At that moment the vessel struck. The evidence has not all been taken. The decision of the board will not be made public for two or three days.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The steamer Lamington, which came ashore on Great South Beach on Feb. 5, was moved twenty-five feet at last night's tide, and the wreckers expect to get her clear with the first good tide and sea.

ST. PAUL WILL SAIL TO-DAY.

Will Not Start Until Evening—Some of the Passengers Booked.

The following notice was posted yesterday in the offices of the American Line Steamship Company:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1896.

The steamship St. Paul has been ready to leave the dry dock at Newport News since Friday evening, but owing to low tides, caused by severe westerly winds, there was not water enough for her to get out of the dry dock until 5 o'clock this morning.

The St. Paul sailed from Newport News at 9:30 A. M. to-day, and will sail from here for Southampton to-morrow about 9 o'clock in the evening. Passengers should therefore arrange to be on board shortly before that hour.

The regular sailing hour for ships of the American Line is 11 A. M. Among those who have been booked to sail by the St. Paul are T. E. Crimmins, G. W. Folsom, John S. Ferguson, Mrs. A. A. Hartley and Miss Hartley, Morton P. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lyon, E. F. Leonard, E. A. McLennon, A. Phillips, Dr. I. H. Pike and John H. Pike, E. C. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Shoemaker, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Weinberg, Mrs. Albert Young, Miss Edna Hoyt Young, and Henry M. Yeager.

HENRY C. BOWEN'S FUNERAL SERVICE.

He Will Be Buried in the Family Lot at Woodstock, Conn.

Henry C. Bowen's funeral services will be held at his home, 90 Willow Street, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock this morning. They will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs of the Church of the Pilgrims and the Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward, editor of The Independent. There will be no pall bearers. The body will afterward be transferred to the Grand Central Station and placed upon the 1 o'clock train of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad and will be taken to Woodstock, Conn. The members of Mr. Bowen's family will accompany the body.

Final services will be held in the First Congregational Church, Woodstock, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. They will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. George Austin Bowne, a nephew of the dead man, and the Rev. Dr. Ward. The burial will be in the family lot in Woodstock Cemetery, where Mr. Bowen's ancestors for many generations are buried. The family will immediately return to Brooklyn.

Brought in Egyptian Sugar.

The British steamer Bretwalda, which arrived yesterday from Alexandria, brought in a full cargo of 30,000 bags of Egyptian sugar, weighing about 3,000 tons.

Johannis

"King of Natural Table Water"

s conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported

Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.

ERNEST GOGORZA, 50 Broad St., New-York, Managing Agent in United States and Canada for JOHANNIS, LIMITED, London.

ITS MORTGAGE IS DISCHARGED

SANDS STREET MEMORIAL M. E. CHURCH NOW OUT OF DEBT.

Services of Thanksgiving Will Be Held by the Congregation Next Sunday—Bishop Andrews Will Preach.

The Sands Street Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, the oldest church of that denomination in Brooklyn and known as the Mother of Methodist Churches on Long Island, has been freed from debt, and next Sunday thanksgiving services of an unusually interesting character will be held in the edifice, at the corner of Clark and Henry Streets.

Ever since the present able and popular pastor, the Rev. D. A. Jordan, took charge of the church he has worked unremittingly

Sands Street Memorial Church.
Methodist Episcopal Place of Worship in Brooklyn Freed of a Mortgage.

to raise money to pay off the mortgage of $13,000 on the church building and parsonage, with which the church had been incumbered for many years.

Mr. Jordan aroused interest in the matter among the church members, and succeeded in gradually securing the funds requisite to cancel the mortgage. It has now been paid and canceled, and Mr. Jordan and the church officers have arranged jubilee services fitting to a proper celebration of the occasion. The following card has been issued:

Having, by the favor of God and the assistance of our friends, canceled the entire mortgage indebtedness of church and parsonage, amounting to $13,000, the official board of the church unitedly feel that a day of special thanksgiving is appropriate and should be observed. They therefore invite all to whom these invitations shall come, with their friends, to meet and worship with us on Sunday, March 1, 1896, and join with us in grateful acknowledgment of mercies received.

The morning service will begin at 10:30 o'clock. Bishop E. G. Andrews will preach. A layman's platform meeting will be held at 2:45 o'clock P. M., at which President J. J. Barnier will preside. Ex-Mayor D. D. Whitney, who is one of the oldest members of the church and its Treasurer, will make a financial statement of the work that has been accomplished. Other addresses will be made by leading members of the church. The evening service will begin at 6:45 o'clock; Presiding Elder C. S. Wing, D. D., will conduct it. Former pastors of the church, and other Methodist Episcopal clergymen will make addresses, and short speeches will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, and others. The services will close with the celebration of the holy communion.

NEW LEGISLATION FOR BROOKLYN.

Corporation Counsel Burr Sends Several Important Bills to Albany.

Corporation Counsel Joseph A. Burr of Brooklyn has sent to Albany several bills relating to that city. One provides for the appointment of a commission, to consist of a resident of the Twenty-sixth Ward, a civil engineer, and a lawyer, and two others, who shall inquire into the condition of Atlantic Avenue, with a view of reforming and improving it.

Another bill relates to the construction of bridges across Newtown Creek, and provides that the powers in relation to them which have heretofore been exercised by the Board of Supervisors shall be committed to the City Works Commissioner.

A third measure provides for the issuing of bonds for $600,000 in 1897 and succeeding years; but not more than $300,000 to be issued in one year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

SALVATION ARMY CRISIS—Commander Ballington Booth and wife resign.

McKINLEY HAS THE LEAD—Strongest of the Republican Presidential candidates.

LONDON AND PARIS NEWS—Bourgeois leads Chamber, defies Senate, and laughs at both.

SYMPTOMS OF DISCONTENT—Possibility of a strong revolt against the Raines bill.

WHY INDIANA IS IN DOUBT—The Hoosiers are waiting to hear from the conventions.

GOMEZ AND MACEO LEAVE—The Cuban forces pass out of the Province of Havana.

A STATE THAT IS IN DOUBT—Thirty electoral votes that as yet belong to no party.

BANKER DROWNED AT SEA—Adolf Ladenburg disappeared mysteriously from the Niagara.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK BRIGHT—Improvement shown in the financial district.

DIRECTION OF THE RAYS—Idea of longitudinal waves in the Roentgen discovery.

M. D. HARTER A SUICIDE—The ex-Congressman while suffering from insomnia, shoots himself.

WHEN WE TAKE TO FLYING—What has been done so far in the way of aeronautics.

MUST WAIT FOR SEEDS—Congressmen, too, cannot pay political debts with clerkships.

MARTH' SNELL—An interesting, illustrated story from Ogunquit.

WOMEN IN WASHINGTON—The hidden badges of the Daughters of the Revolution.

THE TARIFF BILL DEAD—House leaders abandon hope of present action.

GUIANA IN ARBITRATION—Proposal not official, but the end is to be expected.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Effects of Freezing on the Soil, by Henry Stewart; the Diseases of Poultry; American Farm Exports to Great Britain, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,280 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies.....3 Cents
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TO BUILD COAST DEFENSES

Report to the Senate of the Committee on Fortifications.

A LUMP SUM OF $80,000,000 SUGGESTED

The Harbors of This Country Without Means Properly to Defend Themselves if Attacked by an Enemy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Senator Squire, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Fortifications, to-day submitted the report of that committee

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A LIFE OF BAYARD TAYLOR.

BAYARD TAYLOR. American Men of Letters Series. By Albert H. Smyth. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The transitory nature of literary fame is illustrated impressively in the rise and decline of popular interest in the works of Bayard Taylor. No American man of letters thirty years ago had a wider celebrity than he. He was known all over the country as the writer of charming books of travel, and had, in addition, an enviable reputation as poet, journalist, novelist, historian, and translator. He also was a famous lecturer, who commanded the highest prices, and placed his own limit on the number of his engagements, making his list of dates longer or shorter each year, according to his own inclinations and the greatness of his needs.

He delivered in one year 220 lectures, his range extending throughout the territory from New-York to the Mississippi River. He had an audience of 4,000 in Baltimore, and the night he spoke in Penn Yan part of his audience had come all the way from Canandaigua by special train. "I am stared at and pointed at," he wrote his mother, "as if I were the great Gyaskutos itself," and to his friend R. H. Stoddard he wrote, "I have lectured nine times since I saw you, and have had great success everywhere—crammed houses, women carried out fainting, young ladies stretching their necks on all sides, and crying in breathless whispers, 'There he is! That is he!'" His books of travel sold by the thousands even before they were printed, were read by all sorts of intelligent persons, and were esteemed the best works of their kind in the language.

For another thing, Mr. Taylor was in complete fellowship with the literary men of his time. He knew everybody in this country who had written anything of consequence, and on account of his great versatility enjoyed intimate relations with the very best of them—he was journalist among journalists, historian among historians, novelist among novelists, poet among poets, and he had his own distinctive standing as the most famous of American travelers. Personally he had many charming qualities, and his friends were legion.

Those who knew Bayard Taylor twenty-five and thirty years ago, and those who knew of him, are surprised, now and then, as facts come to their knowledge that indicate how comparatively small a place his works fill in the literature of to-day. The rising generation may hardly know that such a man lived. Mr. Smyth, the author of this excellent biography, tells us that there still is a demand for certain of Mr. Taylor's books, but undoubtedly the demand lessens rapidly with respect to everything except the translation of Faust. It was not wholly Taylor's fault, perhaps, that he did not write for posterity, but the world's fault that it changed in such a way that it gets along comfortably without the sort of books it was greedy for in Taylor's lifetime.

A traveled American was a lion when Taylor started on his career as a globe-trotter in 1844. Our people had to get their knowledge of the Old World at second hand. Their thoughts flew across the sea just as do the thoughts of men and women of these times. They devoured with avidity everything that came from the printing presses descriptive of the transatlantic continents. They rushed pell-mell to the lyceums to hear from the lips of lecturers what they had seen and heard as they had rambled about in foreign lands. Now and then an American would go to see for himself, after making his will and arranging for the offering of prayers for his safety while he should be gone. But generally speaking the American people had to depend for their knowledge of the Old World on what they could find in books, magazines, and newspapers and could hear in the lecture halls.

It did not take the American reading public long to find out that whatever Bayard Taylor might write about his travels abroad would be entertaining and instructive. He wrote of matters that interested Americans and wrote in a vigorous, picturesque style that was charming. Nobody knew him when he left home, in 1844, but within a year after his return to this country the book in which he had described his journey had run through six editions, and at the end of the year was in greater demand than ever. So it was with all his books of travel. There was great demand for them, and they fully deserved their popularity. Mr. Taylor was lamenting once his lack of special knowledge, when Humboldt said to him: "But you paint the world as we explorers of science cannot. Do not undervalue what you have done. It is a real service, and the unscientific traveler who knows the use of his eyes observes for us always without being aware of it." Dr. Barth and Dr. Petermann, famous men in their day, said of Taylor that he "brought vividly home to thousands of firesides clear pictures of the remotest regions of the earth." The Duke of Argyll told Taylor that he was the cause of Tennyson's visit to Norway. After reading "Northern Travel," Tennyson was determined to see the Northern lands.

The reportorial quality of Taylor's writings, Mr. Smyth thinks, was the secret of their popularity. There is no doubt of it. It was because he put men and women, mountains, rivers, and forests into his books that the people liked them. Back in New-England, a hundred years ago, lived a man who was famous among his fellow-townsmen simply because he had seen a picture of an elephant. An elephant he never had seen, but it was a source of satisfaction to him and of distinction as well that he once on a time had looked upon what purported to be an artist's drawing of an elephant. The feeling this old New-Englander had was of the sort Bayard Taylor's readers had. After reading his books, they could shut their eyes and see him moving about in England, in Paris, in the far East, away up in the North. They became acquainted with the people he met; they climbed with him to the summit peak of the Himalayas; they trudged along with him through the solitudes of the Black Forest. It was the life and nature in Taylor's books that made them sell. They would be selling to-day if the world had not been revolutionized in one way and another, so that books of travel have "gone out," as they say in the fashion books.

Taylor's life in still another respect epitomizes the literary life of his time. If he had secured such prices for his labor as good men command in these days, he would have died rich; indeed, he might have ceased from the work he hated in the last twenty years of his life and devoted himself to what he considered a higher order of literature. As it was, he worked like a slave when he did not give his time to travel. The list of his books of all sorts is an appalling one. He began his literary life in needy circumstances, and, though he had times of prosperity, there were few years in which he did not feel under the necessity of doing work for the sake of the money it would bring.

After his return from his first European trip, the story of which he told in "Views Afoot," he went into country journalism, and of course soon became sick of it. He decided that he wanted to go to New-York, and at once wrote to every publisher and literary man in the city whom he knew. It is hard to believe that it was a long time before he could secure employment and that the first engagement he had in New-York was for six days' hard work every week for the absurd sum of $5. He was in circumstances even severer than those of which one of Douglas Jerrold's young men complained when, referring to his allowance from his mother, he said it was not enough to keep a blind man in dogs. For this $5 a week Taylor wrote for The New-York Literary World. So that he might not starve, he taught "belles-lettres" in Miss Green's school, for which she paid him the magnificent sum of $4 a week. Five and four make nine—$9 a week to a man who could write books that would run through twenty and twenty-five editions, and knew enough to teach belles-lettres in the most fashionable boarding school in New-York.

Whether Taylor sawed wood and worked at carpentering in his times of leisure in order to get a little spending money Mr. Smyth does not tell us, but assuredly $9 a week, even fifty years ago, hardly would keep a man's body and soul together unless he could do what Taylor could not do—stay in bed and save buying coats, vests, trousers, shoes, and other things that climate and social conditions compelled a man to have who worked on a paper and taught belles-lettres in a young ladies' boarding school.

Taylor's next engagement was on a daily paper, where he received $12 a week. Mr. Smyth says he worked fifteen hours a day for these $12, and turned his pen to anything—book notices, editorial articles, domestic news, foreign intelligence, and reporting. But Tayor was satisfied. He wrote to Mary Agnew, the young woman he hoped to marry: "I seem to have turned over a new leaf of life, and I shall write a better story upon it than the blotted pages I have left behind." Soon after this Taylor saw the gates of the literary heaven open for him and then slam back in his face. The owners of Graham's Magazine offered him $1,000 a year to edit the magazine, and without hesitating a second he said yes; before he could get to Philadelphia to begin his work there was a change in the financial condition of the magazine, and Taylor dropped back to earth again.

So it was throughout Taylor's life. It was his misfortune that the days of adequate remuneration for journalistic and literary work were a long way ahead of him. There was some improvement in his later years, but he seldom saw the time he could earn much more than many young reporters earn in these days. In one sense at least Bayard Tayor lived too soon.

WORKS OF FICTION.

A Children's Tale by Ouida.

THE NUERNBERG STOVE. By Ouida. Illustrated. New-York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

We have not been accustomed to regard the author of "Strathmore" and "Moths" as a teller of children's stories. All the more welcome is this beautiful and touching story of the Hirschvogel, which is not a flying deer, but a marvelous porcelain stove.

Augustin Hirschvogel of Nürnberg, the greatest of all the famous family of Hirschvogels, designed this splendid thing, and made it with his own hands for the Emperor Maximilian. How it ever got in the Ober-Innthal no one ever knew. But early in this century it was dug up by a mason named Strehla out of some ruins in the town of Hall, and for three generations it warmed his children and their children.

To little August Strehla it was a god, a saint, a companion, and a source of inspiration. When his poor father sold it to a pair of swindling merchants for 200 florins he followed it on its journey. He got inside of it and was carried by railway to a bric-à-brac shop in Munich. Here he had some strange adventures at night, when all the rare and curious things in the shop were endowed with motion and speech. Finally the Hirschvogel, with the boy inside of it, was sold to King Louis of Bavaria. And then justice was done.

The story is simply and gracefully told. The picture of the quaint, out-of-date life in the Austrian Tyrol is charming. The author may or may not understand ordinary, every-day children, and sympathize with them, but her odd, aspiring, emotional little August is certainly an agreeable and understandable boy, and not a bit of a prig.

A Good Story by a New Writer.

A CLEVER WIFE. A Novel. By W. Pett Ridge. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

No one ever heard before of W. Pett Ridge, and the name suggests an ill-chosen pseudonym. But it will hereafter be held pleasantly in the memory by all who read this bright and thoroughly entertaining story. We infer that W. Pett Ridge is a woman, from evidence inherent in the story, especially from the delineation of male character. One must not be too positive, though.

Here is a story which, if its elements had been proclaimed in advance, any well-seasoned novel-reader would have avoided. One's interest is stimulated at the very beginning by the freshness of the author's narrative style and the appreciable if somewhat trivial wit displayed in the early passages. The things that provoke smiles are not, perhaps, such as would shine brightly apart from their context. "Don't smoke stationery," says a veteran to a youth who is rolling a cigarette, "have a cigar." "I am turning Republican," says a young man who is short of money, "and am getting rid of my last sovereign." "Needy actors" are said to "eke out a livelihood by borrowing half-crowns of each other." Here is a short dialogue between a "man of the world" and a callow youth:

"Never been in love?"

"Heavens, no!"

"What's her name?"

Together with this modern flippancy, which is not at all disagreeable, there is a seemingly unconscious imitation in some descriptive passages of the manner of Dickens, or one of his manners, which is not at all bad. The reader finds himself well along in the story, and bound to finish it, before he thoroughly realizes that this is still another novel of the "art life" of London, with Fleet Street editorial offices, the theatres, the semi-fashionable "musical and literary evenings," and the picture galleries all in evidence again, and that hitherto detestable personage the "new woman" is the protagonist.

Cicely Westerham, however, is not a bit detestable. She is really bright, and always very much a lady. She marries a handsome young artist in black and white, partly because she loves him, partly because she fears, with some reason, another girl will get him, just on the eve of the publication of her first novel, which is a "big hit." Her idea of woman's independence estranges husband and wife and keeps them apart until the inevitable failure of her second book. In agreeable contrast with this character is gentle Georgina, whose early death of a broken heart and complications is extremely touching. Darley, the journalist, is sometimes real, and often entertaining, while Bertha and her preposterous baby, the spinisters who keep a girls' school, the lodging house keeper, and the mandolin player are all reminders of Dickens.

The hero is not much of a fellow, though he is not positively disagreeable, and a little of his friend Pryce, the actor, goes a great way. One of the reasons why we think Pett Ridge is a woman who does not know men very well is found in three passages in which the hero, Halliwell, encounters the only villain in the story, Egerton, the lady-killing actor. Men do not talk and act, in such circumstances, as this author imagines.

But the book is lively and inspiriting from beginning to end. Its ensemble passages, so to speak, are admirably graphic and original. Its pictures of London and Paris life have the "local color" well applied. It is free from pessimism and other mental maladies. It treats of young love in a wholesome and charming way, and its pathos and its humor are alike unforced. Wherefore "A Clever Wife" is worth reading.

A Famous Scotch Story.

THE ENTAIL; OR, THE LAIRDS OF GRIPPY. With Introduction by S. R. Crockett. Illustrations by John Wallace. 2 vols. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.50.

The seventh and eighth volumes of the new edition of the works of John Galt are given up to that one of his novels in which, Mr. Crockett thinks, his faults, limitations, and peculiarities "are more insistent and apparent than in any of his other important Scottish books." Yet Mr. Crockett considers it "a delightful chronicle, wayward and wimplesome." He insists that its second title, "The Lairds of Grippy," is enough. It is the simple history of three generations of a Scotch family. When it was written fashionable novelists affected such generalizing titles as "Marriage," "Destiny," "Precaution," and "Eccentricity"; wherefore, "The Entail."

Byron was particularly fond of this work. Perhaps readers will be found at this late day fond enough of truth in the form of fiction to agree with him and Mr. Crockett in appreciation of the diverting qualities of Leddy Grippy, Cornelius Luke and his wife, Mr. Walkinshaw, Kilfuddy, Keelevin, and Betty Bodle.

The best of Galt's novels are now before a public that has hitherto scarcely known his name, in a perfect form as regards text and typography. The work of the editor has been admirably done, while Mr. Crockett's speeches before the curtain, so to speak, are alone worth the price of admission.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The memoirs of Sir Arthur Paget, which are soon to appear, will relate to the Napoleonic period, when their author was the English envoy to several European Courts. He was present at some of Napoleon's battles, including Austerlitz. The memoirs with letters are edited by Paget's son, Sir Augustus Paget, who was recently the English Ambassador to Vienna.

—A work is announced by Macmillan & Co., "The Coming Individualism," by A. Egmont Hake, is described as "an attempt to combat the theories of collectivism, which, in even their most advanced form of Socialism, are finding gradually a wider practical application the world over. It carries the war boldly into the enemy's camp, and seeks to demonstrate that collectivism means retrogression, leading to depression, poverty, and social chaos; that the anomalies of our civilization spring from collectivist features; and that personal liberty is the indispensable condition of happiness and prosperity, and the immediate goal of all progress."

—John Burroughs has written for The Outlook his recollections of his boyhood.

—A. Blanck of 4 West Twenty-eighth Street will publish on March 1, "Sarah Bernhardt, Artist and Woman," by A. L. Renner, with numerous autograph pages especially written by Bernhardt. The volume will contain sixty illustrations and facsimiles, with the scenery of "Izeyl."

—A volume entitled "Studies in Judaism," by S. Shechter which Macmillan & Co. are soon to bring out, deals with some obscure topics in the Jewish faith.

—F. Hopkinson Smith will describe some of his own experiences in an article he has written for the March Century, with the title "A Personally Conducted Arrest in Constantinople."

—The first volume of W. E. Henley's edition of Byron will be issued next month and one volume each month thereafter. The poems will be arranged strictly in chronological order. Besides the letters which Moore gave there will be others. A few notes will be added to the letters.

—A series of biographies devoted to famous Scots has been undertaken in London, and the first volume, "Thomas Carlyle," by Hector G. Macpherson, is just ready.

—Kirk Munroe has written a new story for Harper's Round Table, the first installment appearing in the current number. It is called "Rick Dale," and contains the adventures of a young Californian, the son of a millionaire.

—Warburton Pike's volume of travel, "Through the Southern Arctic Forest," will be issued this Spring by Edward Arnold. It records a canoe journey of 4,000 miles from Fort Wrangel to the Pelly Lakes and down the Yukon River to Bering Sea. Mr. Pike for some months was cut off from outside supplies, and supported himself by hunting and fishing.

—The first volume of J. B. Bury's edition of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" is about ready in London. The edition will comprise seven volumes, with exhaustive notes and appendices.

—Mr. Gladstone is arranging to publish a volume of theological essays. His edition of Butler's writings is having a good sale.

—Justin McCarthy is writing a popular biography of Pope Leo XIII. He will also publish this year a three-volume novel and a collection of short stories.

—The March number of Cosmopolis, the new periodical, with papers in English, French, and German, will have an article by George Moore on Lord Leighton and one by Mlle. Blaze de Bury on Paul Verlaine.

—The next volume in Edmund Gosse's translations of the novels of Björnson will be "A Happy Boy," which is about ready in London.

—Peter Bayne, the Scotch journalist, who wrote "Lessons from Masters: Carlyle, Tennyson, and Ruskin," and "Two Great Englishwomen: Mrs. Browning and Charlotte Brontë," as well as other works, died a few weeks ago. "He was a most worthy and industrious man," says The Athenaeum, "and one of considerable ability; but although resident in England five-and-twenty years and more, he never altered, and remained a somewhat angular Scot to the end of his days."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

SIX MODERN WOMEN. Psychological Sketches by Laura M. Hansson. Translated from the German by Hermione Ramsden. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

STUDIES IN ENGLISH CHURCH HISTORY. Five Lectures by the Rev. Hamilton Schuyler. With an introduction by the Rev. Thomas Richey. 12mo. New-York; Crothers & Korth. $1.00.

NOBODY'S FAULT. By Netta Syrett. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

ELECTRICITY UP TO DATE FOR LIGHT, POWER, AND TRACTION. By John B. Verity. 16mo. New-York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.

LEVIORE PLECTRO (Occasional Verses.) By Alfred Cochrane. 16mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

OLD MAIDS AND YOUNG. By Elsa D'Esterre-Keeling. 12mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

JAMES INWICK PLOUGHMAN AND ELDER. By P. Hay Hunter. With a glossary. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

AT THE SIGN OF THE GUILLOTINE. By Harold Spender. 12mo. New-York; The Merriam Company. $1.

BIBLICAL CHARACTER SKETCHES. By Dean Farrar and others. Second edition. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

THREE GRINGOS IN VENEZUELA AND CENTRAL AMERICA. By Richard Harding Davis. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF MR. TYRAWLEY. By E. Livingston Prescott. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

THE CRITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE GREEK NEW TESTAMENT. By Edward C. Mitchell, D. D. Illustrated. New and enlarged edition. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

PHYLLIS OF PHILISTIA. By Frank Frankfort Moore. 12mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. $1.

OFFICIAL, DIPLOMATIC, AND SOCIAL ETIQUETTE OF WASHINGTON. Compiled by Katherine Elwer Thomas. With an introductory note by Mrs. John A. Logan. 18mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 75 cents.

IN SEARCH OF QUIET. A Country Journal. May-July. By Walter Frith. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

THE GALLERY OF ANTIQUITIES. By Honoré de Balzac. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

RARE BOOKS AND THEIR PRICES. With Chapters on Pictures, Pottery, Porcelain, and Postage Stamps. By W. Roberts. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

THE WOODLANDERS. A Novel. By Thomas Hardy. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

THE COIN COLLECTOR. By W. Carew Hazlitt. 8vo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.25.

WITH KELLY TO CHITRAL. By Lieut. W. G. L. Beynon. With illustrations. 8vo. New-York: Edward Arnold.

MISTHER O'RYAN. An Incident in the History of a Nation. By Edward McNulty. New edition. 18mo. New-York: Edward Arnold.

PAPIER-MACHE. By Charles Allen. 18mo. New-York: Edward Arnold.

CONCRETE GEOMETRY FOR BEGINNERS. By A. R. Hornbrook. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company.

THE HEROES; OR, GREEK FAIRY TALES FOR MY CHILDREN. By Charles Kingsley. With illustrations by the author. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

CHRISTIAN UNITY. By the Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy. 16mo. New-York: The Catholic Book Exchange.

THE PRINCESS, A MEDLEY, AND ENOCH ARDEN, AND OTHER POEMS. By Alfred, Lord Tennyson. The People's Edition. Two volumes. 24mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

GREENLAND ICEFIELDS AND LIFE IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC. With a New Discussion of the Causes of the Ice Age. By G. Frederick Wright and Warren Upham. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

ELEMENTS OF BOTANY. By J. Y. Bergen. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

ELEMENTS OF PLANE GEOMETRY. By John Macnie. Edited by Emerson E. White. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 75 cents.

ROBINSON'S NEW HIGHER ARITHMETIC. For High Schools, Academies, and Mercantile Colleges. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company.

THE EXPLOITS OF BRIGADIER GERARD. By A. Conan Doyle. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

CALIFORNIA OF THE SOUTH, ITS PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, &c. By Walter Lindley, M. D., and J. P. Widney. Illustrated. Third edition. Rewritten. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

TALKS FOR MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE

Fraulein Antoine Stolle to Lecture at the Berkeley Lyceum.

Fräulein Antoine Stolle's pictures have just been creating a great deal of interest in Boston, where her first lectures in this country have been given, and the press of that city commented most favorably upon her remarkable productions. She throws upon a screen an exact reproduction of a painting, not only in outline, but in tone and color as well.

New-York will this week have an opportunity of viewing these masterpieces in their original color, under the auspices of the Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association of New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity.

Some months ago Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago offered the Trustees of Mount Holyoke College $50,000, provided its friends would secure $150,000 more, the total to be used as an endowment fund. The local alumnae are ardently loyal to their college, and desire to do their share in meeting the conditions of this generous offer. In the interests of this endowment they have therefore secured Fräulein Stolle's services.

Mount Holyoke was the pioneer of chartered institutions for the higher education of women in this country. It was founded by Mary Lyon at South Hadley, Mass., sixty years ago. Of the 8,000 women educated there, over 2,000 were from the State of New-York.

Fräulein Stolle is a graduate of the Berlin Art School. She will give two lectures at the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 and 21 West Forty-fourth Street, each illustrated by more than eighty colored slides. Friday evening, Feb. 28, her subject will be the Vienna Gallery, and Saturday morning, Feb. 29, upon the Dresden Gallery. Of these pictures one of the most renowned painters and instructors in art in Germany says: "It is a great thing to have the chief works of an artist like Rubens brought together from Vienna, Dresden, and elsewhere, and displayed upon the screen successively, so that all the characteristics of their coloring and composition may be noted and remembered."

These exhibitions, tickets for which have already been in great demand, will be given under the patronage of Mrs. William Barbour, Mrs. S. Q. Brown, Mrs. William F. Dodge, Mrs. George S. Edgell, Mrs. William A. Ewing, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Phebe Hearst, Mrs. Eli J. Herrick, Mrs. D. Willis James, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. James Moses, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. William Merle Smith, Miss Anna Sprague, Mrs. Henry A. Stimson, Mrs. Richard M. Storrs, and Mrs. George E. Weed.

Tickets for the art lectures by Fräulein Antoine Stolle can be obtained from Mrs. E. F. Ward, 29 West Thirty-sixth Street, New-York, and Miss M. W. West, 76 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, until Thursday, Feb. 27, when they will be on sale at the box office of the Berkeley Lyceum.

MISS FLAGLER THREE HOURS IN JAIL.

Also Fined $500 for Killing a Negro Boy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Miss Elizabeth Flagler, daughter of Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, who about a year ago shot and killed a colored boy who was stealing pears from her father's garden, was brought up in the Criminal Court this morning to answer to an indictment for manslaughter.

The hearing was brief and resulted in a verdict of guilty. Miss Flagler was sentenced to three hours in the District Jail and a fine of $500.

The Long Island Bridge Case.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the order of the lower court in the case of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company vs. Lenox Smith, appellant. This was an appeal in a case to test the constitutionality of legislative enactments regarding the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company.

The action, which was argued on appeal to-day, grew out of the application for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal of the property of Lenox Smith and Patrick Skelly, on Third Avenue. The bridge company was created by an act of the Legislature in 1867, and since that time several acts relative to the company, and granting it certain rights, have been passed.

Mr. Smith opposed the petition for appraisers, which was overruled by the Court upon the report of Referee Noah Davis. Judge Gray dissents.

Was This a Mafia Murder?

SPOKANE, Washington, Feb. 25.—The body of Dominico Perri, a wealthy Italian merchant of this city, was discovered floating in Hangman's Creek, just beyond the city. The skull was fractured, and the corpse bore every evidence of foul play.

Perri was last seen Saturday night. He had then a large sum of money. Only $10 was found in his clothing. It is supposed that he was murdered, robbed, and thrown into the creek.

The murdered man was the acknowledged leader of the Italan colony here, and his friends claim that the Mafia had a hand in the crime. No arestts have been made.

Brutal Fight of Students.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Feb. 25.—The trouble in college circles that originated Friday night over the kidnapping of three members of the freshmen class started afresh yesterday afternoon, and ended seriously. The freshmen, twenty-five in number, wore their colors to recitations, and the members of the other classes attempted to capture the bits of ribbon. A scrimmage followed.

Charles Gowans of St. Louis was knocked unconscious, and is in a critical condition. Dudley Ferrell of Morning Sun, Iowa, has a leg broken, and several others were badly bruised.

SURROUNDED BY DISEASE

Enormous Death Rate of Children in Rear Tenements.

DEATH TRAPS IN CASE OF FIRE

Crowded Houses in Which over 50,000 People Live—Children Exposed to Vice and Disease.

Contrary to a general impression, all the rear tenements in this city are not in the down-town quarters of the city. There are rear tenements on the east side as high up town as One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.

In the 2,500 or more rear tenements, most of which are centres of vice and disease, over 50,000 men, women, and children live. The death rate of children in these houses is enormous, being sometimes as high as 232 in 1,000, and the young boys and girls who escape death from the diseases that surround them are exposed to vice and crime of all kinds. Most of the rear tenements would be death traps in case of fire, as the means of exit are bad, and firemen would find it difficult to reach the flames.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES began on Monday the publication of a list of these rear tenements, and to-day the list is concluded below, the table giving the street number of each tenement, the name of the owner, and the number of individual occupants, men, women, and children:

EAST SIXTH STREET.

204	Henry Sanger	
602	Charles Miller	29
602	Charles Miller	27
713	William Clarke	22
715	Ellen Cullen	16
745	David H. McAlpin	56
747	David H. McAlpin	49

EAST SEVENTH STREET.

185	P. F. McSweeney	34-35-29-29-10
202	Pauline Blaustein	31
203	Andrew Dorn	23
208	Nathan Langshue	18
210	Jacob Horowitz	14
212	Michael Wielandt	17
222	John Harris	20
249	Louis Frankenthaler	11
291	Stephen Wright	12

EAST EIGHTH STREET.

102	S. Mayer	11
118	August Lasse	33
304	Thomas Finigan	14
309	George Wolf	17
324	William Long	21
369	Margaret Reith	10
400	Mary Halves	17
402	Peter Sportz	10
404	Joseph Brehem	8

EAST NINTH STREET.

317	Mrs. J. Rosendorf	9
343	H. Singer	29
605	Rosey Rupprecht	21
607	John J. Kobs	12
609	John Grasenauer	13
611	Mary E. Albrecht	22
613	William Dalton	19
617	John A. Betz	17
619	Henry Kracke	24
627	Louis Shimpf	13
728	Ferdinand Dress	6

EAST TENTH STREET.

254	W. C. Kraener	32
256	Jacob Killian	18
270	A. Luhrs	27
503	W. H. Lunney	19
325	Mrs. M. Wulfers	19
354	Arthur Scanlan	18
356	Arthur Scanlan	12

EAST ELEVENTH STREET.

108	John Hayes	11
202	E. P. Schell	47
318	Edward McMahon	27
326	M. J. Collins	5
327	J. Kunzermann	32
329	J. Kunzermann	40
331	J. Kunzermann	33
333	William Hugo	43
333	William Hugo	34
333	William Hugo	37
336	J. Fulton	37
337	W. L. Dippel	14
337	W. L. Dippel	19
339	C. Voege	53
412	H. Schumacher	34
414	Thomas Kreckler	32
500	Jacob Kuchlin	22
430	Jacob Kichlin	18
432	David Levi	35
434	E. Kneisel	30
503	H. Schumacher	31
508	Henry Weller	41
518	Mrs. K. McCluskey	33
522	G. Ganzer	33
529	M. Wegmann	11
539	J. Stonbridge	35
613	Barbara Schmidt	14
632	Aaron Moses	10

EAST TWELFTH STREET.

15	Kate Prodsazka	
407	M. Bollowa	43
409	Denis Smith	49
411	H. Merritt	68
423	J. Cunningham	19
425	F. Whibush	36
429	Thomas Kreckler	35
437	M. A. Goggin	32
439	John Blank	15
504	A. Fink	34
506	Louis Lining	33
507	M. Silver	27
509	H. Merritt	27
511	C. Heffner	41
513	Mrs. W. Weber	37
515	J. Schumacher	32
519	J. Weisinger	37
530	L. Spero	36
533	M. Wertheimer	38
532	H. Merritt	27
628	Mrs. William Erickman	22
625	Peter W. Meyer	22
627	George Muhifeld	24
635	Christina Feilhardt	15
641	Julia Deile	18
643	Julia Deile	22

EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.

139	B. McQuade	26
141	S. Fisher	47
424	A. Kempner	24
426	John Hurley	31
428	M. Wynn	29
430	M. Keegan	36
432	J. Levi	35
434	H. Haffen	26
442	A. Klemens	33
443	S. Kempner	33
443	S. Kempner	39
443	S. Kempner	51
506	Denis Smith	35
507	Mrs. A. Collins	30
508	Denis Smith	23
509	Denis Smith	33
511	Mrs. E. Meyers	34
514	Mrs. E. Wagner	15
522	John Becker	36
525	Mrs. J. Fagan	14
539	P. Diehl	20
600	Mary E. Dumser	21
612	Mrs. Barbara Faith	17
618	James Hanley	12
620	James Hanley	17
622	Frank Butler	23
632	Nathan L. Nathan	24
644	John Elganbrodt	12
646	Louis Tekulsky	39

EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.

349	Benedict Smith	10
432	C. Raeder	4
504	William Sell	24
506	P. Schaeffler	45
508	William Nelson	39
512	J. Erlich	9
514	B. De Groot	28
516	H. D. Most	37
518	H. D. Most	39
606	Andrew Klarman	19
608	Louis Kirscher	27
610	Julia Ganter	20

EAST FIFTEENTH STREET.

405	Michael Kelly	22
407	Mrs. H. Mellmer	24
515	Max Hebfrich	24
517	James Conder	17
519	Thomas Knekeler	18
521	John Conoway	18

EAST SIXTEENTH STREET.

404	Michael Wieland	14
405	Charles McManus	21
406	Catharine Schlimper	9
407	Henry Keil	17
427	D. Duffy	11
512	Pauline Becker	11
516	Mrs. L. Blyn	13
546	Martin Kalb	15
548	Martin Kalb	25
550	Martin Kalb	24

EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.

347	—	10
410	Henry Setzer	20
412	Henry Setzer	9
414	P. Fuering	18
416	Jacob Haubert	10
418	Daniel Herold	10
420	John Bencke	15

EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

314	R. P. Paddin	9
323	B. Amend	24

EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.

206	Ernest Gussilbrecht	14
208	Charles Dunn	15
226	M. Kelser	14
235	Sydney Fisher	25
320	John J. McGovern	25
322	John J. McGovern	24
324	James Fetney	15

EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

339	E. Purdy	9

EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.

237	Mrs. M. Deany	7
309	John Kenny	11
311	Mary Hanehan	19
313	Bridget Denny	22
315	Mrs. H. Bower	22
317	E. W. Klaffert	17
319	E. W. Klaffert	14
321	Ellen Shane	12
323	Leo Myer	22
326	Jacob Luffer	11
407	H. Wrankaw	14
411	C. Behfus	14
417	Robert De Witt	10

EAST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.

220	F. Bohman	6
318	B. Murphy	12
320	S. Townsend	16
322	A. Hermann	24
313	Albert McCord	10
317	Mrs. J. Drewes	31
331	Killmore estate	15

EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.

206	J. Hougout	27
308	J. Koen	19
332	Jacob Pfuffr	15
225	David Jackson	16
313	William White	58
321	Henry Swing	14
327	W. D. Burns	16

EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.

210	Mrs. McKeane	34
212	Mrs. McKeane	31
216	D. L. Hoffman	14
245	John Demut	84
245	John Demut	49

EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.

227	Edward Carmody	53
230	John P. Foster	64
232	John P. Foster	65
233	Samuel Levy	16

EAST THIRTIETH STREET.

238	John Moore	23
247	Joseph Rutz	9

EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.

213	James McFall	—
221	Mrs. A. Calahan	10
223	Mrs. A. Calahan	17
234	James Harrington	13

EAST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.

216	Edward Keoge	36
219	Otto Cook	12
221	Charles Potts	11

EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.

206	Herbert Peck	10
214

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation More Active and Prices Higher.

FIRMER WEST AND BETTER CABLES

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Strong—Provisions Lower—Cotton Steadier—Coffee Lower.

There was more disposition to purchase grain, and prices were much higher, on reports of crop damage in Argentina, better cables and following the West, with free covering by local shorts. Provisions continued dull and lower. Cotton was fairly active and unsettled, but closing steadier. Coffee followed Europe, and closed lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	81½@	81¾
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	26¼@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	37¼@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00	@$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.70	@ 3.80
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅞@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 20
Pork, mess	10.50	@10.75
Lard, Western steam	5.62½@	..
Beef, family	10.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	21½@	..
Sugar, granulated	5 @	5⅛
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13¼@	13⅝
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼@	10¾
Copper, lake	10.90	@11.15
Lead	3.20	@ 3.22½

WHEAT—Contracts were more active, and closed firm at a net advance of 1⅜@1½c on better cables, foreign buying, good export demand, firmer West, reported crop damage in Argentina, and Bradstreet's report of a decrease of 1,072,000 bushels east of the Rockies and 384,000 bushels afloat and in Europe. Spot was 1½c higher, and in active demand....Sales, 232,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 40,000 bushels No. 1 hard, Manitoba, at private terms; 16,000 bushels No. 2 hard do at 21¼c over May, free on board, afloat, and 176,000 bushels, mainly No. 1 Northern, on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2, 10c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 3c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4½@4¾c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3¼c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4½@4¾c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 23,985 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 89,751 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 9,305 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active, and firm at ⅛@⅜c advance, on better cables, firmer West, and local covering. Spot was scarce and firm, with a moderate demand. Sales, 25,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 white, part at 41½c, free on board, afloat; 5,000 bushels steamer yellow at 38c, delivered; 2,000 bushels do, at 37c, elevator; 1,300 bushels steamer mixed, at 36¾c, elevator, and 700 bushels No. 2 yellow at 37¼c, elevator. Receipts, 7,800 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 143,169 bushels....Clearances hence, 41,369 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 146,500 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull, and nominally ⅛c higher, without transactions....Spot were firmer and in better jobbing demand. ....Sales, 98,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 27½c; No. 3 white at 26½c for 5,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 28c; No. 3 white, clipped, 27½c; No. 2 mixed, 26¼c for 30,000 bushels; No. 3, 25¼c; rejected white, 25c; rejected mixed, 23½c; No. 2 Chicago, 27¼c; track mixed, 26½@27½c; track white, 27@29c for 60,000 bushels....Receipts, 38,400 bushels; exports, 31,-366 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February		@..	75⅛
March	115,000	74⅛@75 7-16	75⅝
May	1,330,000	72¼@73 11-16	73⅝
June	25,000	72 11-16@73¼	73¼
July	280,000	71⅞@73⅛	73⅛
Total	1,750,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February		@..	37¼
May	180,000	36⅝@37	37
July	45,000	37⅝@37⅞	37⅜
Total	225,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February		@..	26¼
March		@..	25⅞
May		@..	26
No. 2 white—			
February		@..	27½

FLOUR—The advance in wheat caused a firmer feeling, and trading was more active. Sales, 15,400 bbls, including of City Mills, 3,800 bbls; patents, 3,000 bbls clears, 100 bbls extra, and 100 bbls fine, at quotations; 1,500 sacks Winter No. 1 at $3, 2,200 bbls straights at $3.65@3.75, 450 bbls patents at $3.90@4.10; 3,500 bbls spring patents at $3.60@3.75, and 600 bbls bakers' extra at $3.05@3.10....Arrivals, 8,750 bbls and 15,749 sacks; exports, 4,746 bbls and 24,053 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 50,373 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.40 per bbl; supers, $2.40@$2.50; No. 2, $2.50@2.85; No. 1, $2.75@$3.10; clears, $3.25@3.65; straights, $3.65@$3.75; white wheat, straights, $3.75@$4; patents, $3.90@$4.10; city patents, $4.20@$4.45; city clears, $4.15@$4.25; city extras, $3.35@$3.40, city supers, $3.15@$3.25; city fine, $2.10@$3.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@2.50; No. 1, $2.30@$2.85; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.50; patents, $3.30@$3.75; special brands, $3.50@$4.30.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady. Sales, 350 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Fairly active and steady at $1.20@$1.25 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 41c elevator, and 42c delivered.

OATMEAL—Quiet and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3.20; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$3; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.90@$2.10; white do, $2@$2.35; brewers' meal, 85@90c; grits, 85@90c; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 74c; fine, white, 85@90c.

FEED—Quiet and firm. Quoted: 40, 60 and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There were 1,500 bbls prime yellow obtained for export at 25c; that price was further bid, while 25½ was asked; good off yellow, while not receiving attention from England, salvers, yet had demand from other sources abroad at 25c; but the grade was scarce, and was almost uniform in rate with prime, since the seller probably would have to deliver the prime grade. The export demand was not at all urgent, but appeared inclined to close out a few small orders, with spasmodic interest in a more important quantity when offered at an inside price. Crude in bbls had 21c as a nominal price; crude in bulk at the mills had 17½c as a nominal price for small tank lots; the large holdings at the South were held practically off the market. LINSEED OIL showed steady prices and moderate demands; American at 41c; boiled at 44c; Calcutta at 52c. NEATSFOOT OIL was at firm prices; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady and wanted moderately, quoted at 52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Feb. 25.—Oil opened at $1.29; highest $1.30; lowest, $1.29; closed, $1.30. Standard's price, $1.33.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market continued on the downward turn, and was 15c lower on pork, 5@7½ points on lard, and 5@7½ points on bacon, followed by slight reactions. Speculation continued tame, either way, while there was no increase of cash demands. Besides, the hog receipts were larger and their prices lower, while the swine were of heavy average, and indicated the probabilities that way from low-priced corn and its large crop, and as in sharp contrast to this time last year, when the chief supplies showed poorly fed stock. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 32,000 head.

LARD—The West was depressed, and 5@7½ points lower, closing a trifle steadier, with the good quality and increased number of hogs arriving working against the market in consideration of the dull export and speculation. February was at 5.35c bid and 5.40c asked, closing at 5.35c nominal; May was at 5.50@5.55c, closing at 5.50c bid; July at 5.62½@5.67½c, closing at 5.62½@5.65c. Here there was absence of export demand, and but little call from refineries, yet 1,250 tcs cash were taken at 5.65@5.67½c, closing nominally at 5.62½c. City steam was at 5c, and sales of 75 tcs. May option nominal at 5.82c. Refined was slow; Continent at 5.95c; South American at 6.15c; compound at 4¾@5c, as to quality.

PORK—There was an easy market here and a moderate export demand. Sales, 400 bbls mess. The West was 15c lower, recovering slightly, with February closing at $9.70, nominal; May was at $9.80@$9.92½, closing at $9.85@$9.87½; July at $10@$10.07½, closing at $10.05. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10.50@$10.75; family mess, $11@$11.50; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—The dealings in short ribs were small, while there was a decline of 5@7½ points in prices, with at the West February closing at 5c, nominal, while May was at 5.12½@5.17½c, closing at 5.15c asked; July at 5.22½@5.27½c, closing at 5.25c asked.

CUTMEATS—There was restricted trading to actual needs, while the supplies in cutters' hands were rather liberal and freely offered at easy figures. Sales of a small lot (2,000 lb) of pickled bellies, 10 lb average, at 5¼c; also, at Western points, 50 tcs California hams at 5½c; 75 tcs sweet-pickled hams, 16 lb average, at 8½c, and 100 tcs skinned hams at 8c. City-pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 5c; 10 lb average, 5⅛@5¼c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 5¼c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7¾c; 16 lb, 7⅜c; 12 lb, 8¼@8¼c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 8¼@8¼c.

BEEF—The shippers were taking only moderate quantities, but for choice stock they met a steady line of prices. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$16 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—There was little inquiry from smokers, while the packers were offering supplies at somewhat irregular prices; quoted at $14.50@$15 here, and $14@$14.50 at the West.

HOGS—Were here offered at easier prices. Bacon at 5¾c; 180 lb at 5⅜c; 160 lb at 5¼@5⅜c; 140 lb at 5⅛@5⅜c; 120 lb at 5⅛c; pigs at 6c. Receipts at the West, 62,316 head; same time last year, 67,036 head. Chicago—Receipts, 28,000 head; slow; 5c lower; $3.75@$4.15; left over, 4,000 head. St. Louis—Receipts, 10,881 head; lower; $3.50@$4.10. Omaha—Receipts, 6,000 head; opened 5@10c lower at $3.70@$3.90. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,500 head; weak; $3.75@$3.90. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.25@$4.30. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,319 head; weak; $3.60@$4.20. Pittsburg—Slow; $4.35@$4.45. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $4.10@$4.20. Milwaukee—Receipts, 616 head; $3.75@$4.

TALLOW—The market was about steady at 3 13-16c for city, while a lot of 50 hhds special was sold at 3⅞c. The supplies on offer for the week were moderate, as the recent export business took up the make ahead to a fair extent. For country-made there was little inquiry at 3¾@3⅞c.

STEARINE—Of oleostearine there were 50,000 lb city obtained at 4⅝c, at which there were further offers to sell, while at 4¾c there would be trading from local and export sources, perhaps to a sufficient extent to clean up the supplies. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at 6½c for city.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active and lower with Europe, closing steady at 10@25 points decline, with free local realizing. Havre was quiet at ½f@¾f decline, and Hamburg steady at ¼ pfennig decline to ¼ pfennig advance....Spot Rio dull and steadier; No. 7 quoted at 13¼@13⅝c....Sales, 300 bags Santos and 1,900 bags Maracaibo, on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 1,000 bags at 12.55c; May, 750 bags at 12.05c; July, 250 bags at 11.50c, and 750 bags at 11.45c; September, 250 bags at 10.85c; total, 3,000 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 500 bags at 12.55c, 2,250 bags at 12.50c, and 1,000 bags at 12.45c; April, 250 bags at 12.25c, and 500 bags at 12.15c; May, 1,000 bags at 12c, 2,500 bags at 11.95c, and 1,000 bags at 11.90c; June, 250 bags at 11.70c, and 250 bags at 11.65c; July, 500 bags at 11.40c; September, 2,000 bags at 10.80c, and 1,000 bags at 10.75c; November, 500 bags at 10.75c; December, 750 bags at 10.60c, and 1,000 bags at 10.55c; total for to-day, 15,250 bags; total, 18,250 bags.

Closing Prices—January, 10.45@10.55c; February, 12.50@12.60c; March, 12.45@12.50c; April, 12.10@12.15c; May, 11.90@11.95c; June, 11.55@11.60c; July, 11.35@11.40c; August, 11@11.10c; September, 10.75@10.80c; October, 10.65@10.75c; November, 10.55@10.65c; December, 10.50@10.60c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	231,555
Arrivals—SS Flaxman, Rio	10,835
SS Flaxman, Victoria	14,764
	26,778
SS Turkish Prince, Rio	13,706
SS Turkish Prince, Santos	6,072
SS Turkish Prince, Victoria	7,000
	25,778
Total	283,732
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	21,369
Total stock in New-York to-day	262,363
Total stock in Baltimore	32,177
Deliveries yesterday	1,804—30,373
Total stock in New-Orleans	30,824
Deliveries yesterday	470—30,325
	60,698
Total stock in United States	323,061
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 24	77,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 24	3,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 24	49,000
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 12	13,000
	142,000
Total	465,061
Same time 1895	414,273

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean 13¼@13⅜

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	3.25 above No. 7	No. 5	1.25 above No. 7
No. 2	2.75 above No. 7	No. 6	.75 above No. 7
No. 3	2.25 above No. 7	No. 8	.75 below No. 7
No. 4	1.75 above No. 7	No. 9	1.25 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE—Invoice Rates—Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25@25½c; Macassar—Timor, 22½@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Tovar, 15¾@16¼c; Merida, 16¼@17c; Cucuta, 16@18½c; Bucaramauga, 17¼@18¼c; Bogota, 19@21c; San Salvador, 17@20½c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 16¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16@19¾c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16@17¼c; Mexican—Cordova, 16@18¼c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 18@22c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were fairly active and unsettled, with trading mostly local and influenced by Liverpool, and the close steady at 2@4 points advance. Spot was more active and steady. Sales, 2,000 bales to shippers and 270 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8⅛c; middling uplands, 7⅞c....Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; strict middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day, are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing.	Extremes. High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
February	7.57@7.58	....	....	....
March	7.57@7.58	7.58	7.50	47,900
April	7.63@7.64	7.63	7.56	2,800
May	7.68@7.69	7.69	7.61	55,700
June	7.72@7.73	7.73	7.65	7,600
July	7.76@7.77	7.77	7.70	9,500
August	7.76@7.77	7.77	7.70	28,700
September	7.53@7.54	7.54	7.48	1,900
October	7.42@7.43	7.43	7.35	13,400
November	7.39@7.40	7.39	7.33	900
December	7.41@7.43	7.41	7.34	3,300
Total				171,700

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 28.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	1349	6712	1394	..	..	..
New-Orleans	3830	5909	5201	..	..	..
Mobile	1106	221	900	..	..	..
Savannah	3700	1475	3851	..	..	..
Charleston	574	433	1567	..	..	..
Wilmington	..	1828	175	..	..	..
Norfolk	1872	..	2444	..	..	..
New-York	..	..	995	..	..	..
Boston	640	456	381	..	..	..
Philadelphia	..	100	570	..	..	..
West Point	100	..	300	..	..	..
Total	13177	18387	17778	..	..	..
This day last week	18240	22420	19647	10359	15527	15873
This day last year	12199	29394	29219	18505	27949	16934

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 1,016 bbls; peas, 350 bbls. Exports: Beans, 1,526 bbls; peas, 1,286 bbls. A little more confidence is felt in most varieties of domestic beans. Trade has improved only slightly, but receipts are light and there seems to be quite general unwillingness on the part of farmers to sell their stock at the rates current of late. This has caused some effort to work prices up a little, which has resulted in an advance of 2½@6c on some varieties. At the close choice marrow are firm at $1.37½, with an effort to get 2½c more on extra marks. Medium of strictly choice quality are not obtainable below $1.25, but some marks that are not quite up to the wants of highest class trade are shaded 2½c. It is easy to get $1.22½ for pea, and some are holding for more; stock here has been light all the week. No interest in white kidney at present. Exporters are taking only a moderate quantity of red kidney for this week's steamers, and the general price will probably be $1.12½; one sale is reported 2½c higher. Yellow eye neglected, and turtle soup are very dull and weak. California lima without further change. Green peas not plenty on the spot, and with firmer Western advices sellers are securing some advantage. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.37½; do, pea, $1.22½@$1.25; do, medium, $1.25; do, white kidney, $1.35; do, red kidney, $1.10@$1.12½; do, turtle soup, $1.45; do, yellow eye, $1.35@$1.40; do, lima, California, $1.80; do, foreign, pea, old, 95c@$1.05; do, foreign, medium, old, 90c@$1; green peas, bbls, 80c@82½c; do, bags, 75@77½c; do, Scotch, 77½@80c.

BUTTER—A continued good demand for top grades, which rule firm, some few lots of fancy creamery reaching 22c.... Creamery, Western, 14@21½c; do, extra, 21½c; do, June, 13@19c; State dairy, 9@19c; Western, imitation creamery, 11@15½c; do, factory, 8½@12½c.

CHEESE—A fair steady call for small lots from the home trade. Fancy is firm ....State, full cream, large, 6@10¼c; do, fancy, 10¼c; do, small, 6@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Large receipts and lower prices.... State, Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 12½@13c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 12½c; Western, late gathered, fair to good, 12@12¼c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 12c; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 11½@11¾c; refrigerator, per case, $1.75@$3; duck, 25@30c.

GAME—Quail and grouse continue dull, but held about steady. Partridges in fair request, a lot of 600 pairs selling to-day to a local dealer at $1 per pair. Wild ducks slow. Venison very dull. Rabbits slow and irregular. We quote: Partridges, per pair, 50c@$1; grouse, $1.35@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $2.25@$2.75; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2@$4; do, red heads, $2@$3; do, mallards, 75c@$1; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 20c; do, drawn, 15@18c; do, jacks, 30@50c; venison, per lb, saddles, 18@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

HAY AND STRAW—The receipts have continued light, but trade generally slow and market no more than steady at the slight advance quoted. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c@$1; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 75@95c; do, clover and clover mixed, 65@80c; do, salt, 45@50c. Straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75@95c; do, short rye, 55@60c; do, oat, 50@55c; do, wheat, 45@50c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts for week: Apples, 9,834 bbls; cranberries, only small lots; apples have been in lighter supply, and selling readily, with prices firm for top grades. Red fruit has shown most strength, and fancy Baldwin close with a slight improvement. Catawba grapes in light supply and steady, but demand light. Choice Cape Cod cranberries in light stock and firm; best Jersey crates steady; defective lots urgently offered and weak. Oranges gaining a little in strength. Strawberries more plentiful and green, and moving slowly in range of 20@40c per quart. A few ripe reach 45@50c, but not many. A small lot Hoffman's Seeding from Charleston, raised under glass, brought $1. Recent cold weather south has undoubtedly retarded the ripening of the crop, both in South Carolina and Florida, and in many sections the bloom has been killed. We quote: Apples, wineap, good to fancy, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; do, York Imperial, $3@$4; do, Ben Davis, $2.75@$3.50; do, Baldwin, $2.75@$3.25; do, greening, $2.50@$3; do, red fruit, fair to good, $2@$2.50; do, green, fair to good, $1.75@$2.25; grapes, Catawba, per small basket, 8@14c; do, per case, $1.75@$2.50; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $6@$10; do, Jersey, $6@$8; do, per crate, $1.50@$2.25; oranges, California, per box, $2@$3.75; strawberries, Florida, per quart, 20@50c. DRIED—Receipts for week, 6,946 pks; exports, 6,028 pks. All grades of evaporated apples have had slow sale throughout the week, but there has been no change of importance in values. Nearly all the business is of a jobbing character, and it would be difficult to name figures at which lines of goods could be sold. Stocks here are not large, and it would take only a little improvement in the demand to steady the market. Sun-dried sliced and coarse cut apples are still very plenty, dull and irregular; sales at our outside figures are now quite rare. Chops are steady. Cores and skins, firm. Very little interest in southern peaches, and values somewhat nominal. Raspberries slow, but in very light stock. Blackberries are gaining strength; most of the old lots have been cleaned up. Other small fruits working out very slowly. A good deal of California fruit is moving, but mostly in a jobbing way; prices easy. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 6¼@7c; do, prime to choice, 5@6c; do, common to good, 3¾@4¾c; do, sun-dried, sliced, southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, southern, 2@2¾c; do, southwestern, 2¼@3c; do, western, 2½@3¼c; do, State, 3@3½c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 1⅞@2c; peaches, southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 2@2½c; raspberries, evaporated, 18½@19c; cherries, 8@10c; blackberries, 4c; huckleberries, 6c; plums, southern, 5@5½c; apricots, 9@13c; peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 3¼@7c; prunes, 3½@7c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts for the week from all points, about thirty carloads. The Hebrew Purim holiday, Feb. 28, has caused an active demand, and market is firm and fully ½c higher on all grades than it was a week ago. At the close 11c is firmly established on fowls and chickens, bulk of sales still making at 10½c. Southern poultry is selling fully as high as Western. Roosters have been steady and unchanged in price. Turkeys very scarce and much higher, occasional sales exceeding 13c. Ducks and geese firm for choice, fat stock. Pigeons steady. We quote: Fowls and chickens, per lb, 10½@11c; roosters, per lb, 6½c; turkeys, per lb, 13c; ducks, per pair, 70@90c; geese, per pair, $1.25@$1.75; pigeons, per pair, 30@40c. DRESSED—Receipts for the week, 8,991 pkgs. The receipts have run somewhat larger the past week, more especially of fowls and chickens. Trading was interfered with the latter part of last week by the occurrence of the Washington Birthday holiday on Saturday, and quite a little stock had to be carried over. A weaker feeling developed on Friday, and some sales made of choice fowls and chickens at 10½@10¾c, while on Monday of this week, with larger receipts, liberal invoices, and slow demand, the market showed increased weakness, and soon settled to 9½@10c, without attracting much increased attention. On Tuesday the receipts were fairly large and demand without improvement, but weather was cool and favorable, and, with a better demand anticipated later in the week, holders were inclined to resist any further downward tendency, and the close was fairly steady on the basis of 9½@10c for choice lots. Fancy large capons not plenty, and in fair request at firm prices, occasionally exceeding quotations, but under sized, as most lots run, continue slow and irregular. Fresh turkeys in fair supply, but nearly all run too large and coarse, with the toms flabby, and such grades slow and irregular, though choice hens held firmly. Scarcely any fresh ducks or geese arriving. Squabs plenty and slow. Frozen poultry very slow. Choice turkeys and ducks held firmly, but all other kinds weak and irregular. We quote: Fresh dressed turkeys, choice young hens, 15c; do, average best hens and toms, mixed, 13½@14c; do, average young toms, 12@13c; do, old toms, 11@12c; capons, large, Philadelphia, 18@19c; do, medium size, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western, large, 16c; do, small and slips, 12@13c. Chickens, Philadelphia, 11@15c; chickens and fowls, Western, average best, 9½@10c; do, fair to good, 8@9c; old cocks, 6½@7c. Ducks, choice, 10@11c; good, Western, 7@10c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$3. Frozen turkeys, No. 1, 14½@15c; do, No. 2, 9@11c; do, old toms, 11@12c. Chickens, No. 1, 11c; fowls, No. 1, 9½c; fowls and chickens, No. 2, 6@7c; ducks, No. 1, 15@17c; geese, No. 1, 9@11c.

VEGETABLES—Liberal supplies of potatoes, and prices rule weak, with a limited outlet. Onions quiet; choice fairly steady....Potatoes, Maine, 90c@$1.75; Long Island, 65@85c; State, 60c@$1.50; Jersey, 60@75c; Bermuda, $2@$5; sweets, $3.25@$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $1.50@$5; celery, per dozen stalks, 15c@$1.25; eggplant, per bbl, $3@$7; onions, white, per bbl, $1@$1.75; do, red, 60c@$1; do, yellow, 75c@$1.25; tomatoes, per carrier, $1.25@$2.25; kale, per bbl, $1.50@$2; peas, per crate, $1@$2.50; string beans, per crate, $1.50@$4.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Choice grades in demand at steady prices....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Market firm and a fair trade reported in fine grades....Domestic ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@6¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 4¼c; Java, 3¾@3¾c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was very steady and in light demand. Sales, 1,000 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 4¼c....Refined quiet and steady. Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, at 3⅜c bid; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3½c bid; centrifugal, 90° test, 4¼c bid. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 19, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugar on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-bbl lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.... Cutloaf, 5¾c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5 @5½c; standard A, 5c; off A, 4 7-16@4 11-16c; softs, 3⅝@5c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market for bricks is generally dull. Haverstraw and up-river hard are worth $5.25@$5.75 per 1,000; Jerseys, $4.50@$5.25; pale, $2@$2.25; Croton, dark and red, $13; Croton, brown, $12; Philadelphia front, $22; Trenton front, $20....Rosendale cement is worth $1 per bbl; American Portland, $1.90@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.75@$1.95; English Portland, $2@$2.10; German Portland, $2.05@$2.15....Lime is in limited supply, and in good demand. Rockland, common lime, is worth 90c per bbl, and do, finishing, $1; State, common lime, 75c, and do, finishing, $1.05....There are no laths on hand, and only two cargoes reported on the way. Prices are nominal at $2 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HOPS—Brewing demand very light, with offerings urgent, and prices weak....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@8c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@4½c; do, olds, 1½@2c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@8c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 3@4½c; do, crop of 1894, common, 2½c.

HIDES—Tanners have bought largely during the past week, and the market rules firm....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted, Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—Demand very moderate and prices unchanged....Buenos Ayres, nonacid, heavy to light, 20c; do, seconds, 19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak seconds, 26@28c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange: Tin barely steady at 13.35@13.40c. Copper firm at 10.90@11.15c. Lead firm at 3.20@3.22½c. Spelter firm at 4@4.05c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market steady and demand slow. Southern regular at 29¼c; machine-made, barrels, 29¾c.

RESIN—Demand good and prices firm. Good strained, $1.67½; common strained, $1.62½; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 25.—Resin firm; strained, $1.25; good strained, $1.30. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 27½c; irregular, 26¾c. Crude turpentine nominal; nothing doing. Tar steady at 90c.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 25.—Cotton steady. Turpentine firm at 26¼c. Resin firm; A, B, C, $1; D, $1.20; E, $1.30; F, $1.40; G, $1.50. Other grades no demand; prices not quoted.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 25.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 27c; sales, 15 bbls. Resin firm at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was offered at easier rates, with a light inquiry. Engagements: To Antwerp, 1 load grain at 1¾d.

Charters: British steamer, ore, Seriphos to Baltimore, 10s 9d, chartered abroad; British steamer, deals, Montreal to the United Kingdom, 41s 9d; British steamer, ore, Carthegena to Philadelphia, 10s, chartered abroad; British steamer, general cargo, Newport News to Amsterdam, private terms; British steamer, 1,813 tons, general cargo, hence via Liverpool to China and Japan, private terms; German steamer, Philadelphia to St. Thomas, owners' account; steamer, 650 tons, West India time charter, one or two months, $3,000 per month; ship, (to arrive,) 50,000 cases petroleum, hence to Chefoo, 20c; Norwegian bark, (to arrive,) naval stores, Savannah or Brunswick, to Cork for orders, private terms; British ship, grain, Portland, Oregon, to Cape Town, 25s, option of Algoa Bay, 27s 6d, spot; British ship, redwood, San Francisco to the United Kingdom or Continent, 45s; Italian bark, sawn timber, Pensacola to the United Kingdom or Continent, 92s 6d; British ship, deals, West Coast of South America, 40s; Norwegian bark, (to arrive,) lumber, Pensacola to Rio de Janeiro, private terms; schooner, 1,100 tons, general cargo, hence to Bahia, 60c per bbl; bark, lumber, Portland to Buenos Ayres, $7, Rosario, $8; bark, 540 tons, case oil, hence to Pernambuco, 18c; British bark, 896 tons, lumber and cases oil, hence to Rio de Janeiro, $9.25 and 18½c, respectively; schooner, (previously,) lumber, Portland to Buenos Ayres, $7, Rosario, $8; schooner, ice, &c., Portland to Demerara, private terms; British brig, sugar, Guantanamo to a port north of Hatteras, 13@14c; schooner, coal, Baltimore to Tampico, $1.75; schooner, salt, Turk's Island to Boston at or about 5½c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Martinique, $2.10; bark, lumber, Brunswick to Boston, $4.87½; schooner, ties, Savannah to Philadelphia, 15c, coal out, 75c; schooner, lumber, Darien to Boston, owners' account; schooner, lumber, Darien to Boston, $4.87½; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Hyannis, $1; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to New-Haven, 75c; two barges, 950 and 1,050 tons' capacity, coal, Perth Amboy to Boston, at or about 70c.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The domestic receipts for the week included 100,298 pks flour, 5,526 pks cornmeal, 12,940 bushels wheat, 234,800 bushels oats, 157,350 bushels barley, 3,850 bushels peas, 81,900 bushels corn, 20,539 bales cotton, 957 bbls spirits turpentine, 14,851 bbls resin, 116 bbls tar, 1,375 bbls pork, 220 bbls beef, 13,968 pks cutmeats, 29,120 pks butter, 5,425 pks cheese, 2,717 tcs lard, 7,142 kegs lard, 1,680 bbls whisky, 1,119 hhds tobacco, 1,338 pks tobacco, 644 bales wool, 717 bbls beans, 3,177 bbls cottonseed oil, 3,086 bbls molasses, 2,855 bags peanuts, 58,072 pks eggs, and 2,791 pks rice.,

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic products for the week were $8,100,353, and since Jan. 1 $61,-650,263, against $54,516,890 same time last year. The week's exports included 3,425 bbls apples, 20 bbls pot ashes, 160,464 bbls wheat flour, 89 bbls rye flour, 3,023 bbls cornmeal, 358,876 bushels wheat, 6,000 bushels rye, 56,553 bushels oats, 105,424 bushels barley, 4,380 bushels peas, 406,169

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Professionals Succeed in Bringing About a Moderate Reaction.

FOREIGN SELLING HELPS THE DECLINE

Investment Issues Show Strength—Manipulation in Tobacco—Baltimore and Ohio's Financial Condition.

TUESDAY—P. M.

Efforts to bring about a reaction were more successful to-day than yesterday, although, aside from a few specialties, the declines were not very material. London came lower, and during the day it is estimated that about 15,000 shares were sold for the foreign account. The settlement in London shows that foreigners are, as a rule, long of our stocks, although as yet the interest is not very large. The fact that buying of investment bonds for foreign account continued in the face of the selling in the stock market was regarded as good evidence that to-day's decline in the latter was merely a momentary reaction, such as is not uncommon in all advancing markets. It is noteworthy that the weakness failed to bring out any large amount of stocks and that with the decline the market became very dull.

The notably weak spots in the market were Tobacco in the industrials, and Baltimore and Ohio in the railway list. Tobacco is being very skillfully manipulated by persons desirous of obtaining stock without unduly advancing its price. It is well to recall at this juncture that the annual statement recently issued showed that at the close of the last fiscal year, after paying 9 per cent. dividends, the company had a surplus of about $1,500,000, earned in the year. The passing of the February dividend, which was announced early in December, while severely criticised at the time because of the manner in which it was done, was subsequently recognized as wise in view of the then prevailing situation. The period for acting upon the quarterly dividend is again approaching, and as it is known that the business of the company has been satisfactory, it is quite possible that the old rate of distribution—3 per cent. quarterly—will be decided on. Whether it will be announced as promptly as was the incident of last December remains to be seen. At the decline to-day the buying was by brokers who usually represent insiders. Baltimore and Ohio, which closed yesterday at 35¼, opened to-day at 33½, declined to 31⅞, and closed at 33½ on sales of about 4,000 shares. Rumor has it that the investigation of the accounts of the company, now under way, is disclosing a condition of affairs much more serious than had been supposed to exist

There was nothing in the rumors of the day but what was favorable. The jump in the Treasury gold reserve of nearly $18,000,000, to $126,522,378, was much beyond expectation. The money market continued to show growing ease for time loans and commercial paper, although the rate for call loans was run up to 5 per cent. late in the day, to some belated borrowers. At the close, however, offers at 3 per cent. were made. Sterling exchange was quiet and firm. Railway earnings continue satisfactory. The increase of $81,150 for St. Paul was below the average of recent weeks, but it was explained by weather conditions. Notable increases for the third week of the month were: St. Louis Southwestern, $12,500; Missouri Pacific, $12,000; Norfolk and Western, $33,500; Rio Grande Western, $6,000; Mexican Central, $15,200; Iowa Central, $12,300, and Texas Pacific $8,500. Southern Railway in January gained $128,800 in gross, but the increase in net was only $12,500. For the seven months of the fiscal year the company has increased its net earnings by $304,922. An advance of 1⅝ cents in wheat was one of the satisfactory features of the day.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3½@5 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. bid for all periods offered at 5 per cent. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5½@6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6 per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 6 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $107,376,348; balances, $8,518,627; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $905,130.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, ⅝@15-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68½@69. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54¼.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 5-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$12,502,184
Exports for same period	12,436,110
Net imports	$66,074
Net exports to date, 1895	25,800,022
Net exports to date, 1894	2,079,320
Net exports to date, 1893	20,682,810

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.87 for 60 days and $4.88¼ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼@$4.86½ for 60-day bills, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for demand, $4.87¾@$4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞@95 and 95 5-16@95⅜, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—1.00 discount. Boston—5@15 discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were less active and the prominent issues reacted about 1@1½ per cent. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1925	2
Minn. & St. L. 1st, S. W.	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st t. r.	1
St. Louis & San Francisco Trust 5s	1½
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class B	1
St. Paul & S. C 1st	2
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st Tenn Ser.	1

DECLINED.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s, t. r.	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	1⅛
Cin., Day. & Ir. 1st	1
Dul., S. S. & At. 5s	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st, t. r.	2
Northern Pacific 3d, c.	1
Northern Pacific con.	1½
Northern Pacific con. t. r.	1¾
Or. R. & N. con., t. r.	1

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were steady. The 4s, 1907, registered, and do, of 1925, registered, declined ¼. The sales were $156,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117¾@117½@117⅝; $1,000 do, registered, at 117¾, and $1,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	109½	110½
4s, c., 1907	110	111
4s, r., 1925	117½	117⅝
4s, c., 1925	117½	117¾
5s, r., 1904	113¼	114
5s, c., 1904	113¼	113⅝
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities $20,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 6⅝@6¾.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150½	150½	150½	150½	148	152	10
American Coal	115	115	115	115	115	..	170
American Cotton Oil	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜	18	25
American Cotton Oil pf	67¾	67¾	67	67	66	67½	97
*American Sugar Refineries	117	117⅝	116½	117⅛	117⅛	117¼	16,937
*American Sugar Refs. pf	102	102⅝	102	102⅜	102	102½	649
American Tobacco	81½	81⅝	78¾	78⅞	78⅝	79	41,055
American Tobacco pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	102	103	50
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17½	5,085
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	27⅝	27¾	27½	27½	27	27⅝	2,864
Baltimore & Ohio	33½	33½	31⅞	33½	33	33¼	4,209
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	24¾	24	23¾	24	23¾	24½	405
Canada Southern	51⅝	51⅝	51¼	51¼	51¼	51½	910
Central Pacific	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	16½	10
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17½	415
Chicago Gas, t. r.	69½	70	69¼	69⅝	69¼	69½	10,970
Chicago Stock Yards	95⅝	96¼	95⅝	96¼	97	..	200
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	80⅞	81	80¼	80½	80⅝	80⅝	8,753
Chicago & Northwestern	105¼	105¼	104¾	104⅞	104¾	105	2,640
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	78¾	78¾	78½	78¼	78¼	78⅜	21,000
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	130	130	130	130	130	129½	220
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	74⅜	74¾	74	74⅛	74⅛	74⅜	10,325
Chicago, St. L. & Pittsburg	39	39	38¾	38¾	38½	39	420
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	90	90	89	89	88½	..	220
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	90	90	89	89	88½	..	100
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	52	53	100
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	2½	3¼	1,303
Colorado Fuel & Iron	33⅜	33⅝	33	33	33	33¼	25
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	2	3	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	17	150
Consolidated Gas Company	158¼	158¼	158¼	158¼	157½	159	200
Delaware, Lack. & Western	120½	120½	120½	120½	120	120½	200
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	163½	163½	162½	162½	162¼	163	4,550
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	50¼	50½	50⅜	50¾	50¼	50⅝	7,525
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	18⅞	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	18¾	19	10
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	98½	500
Evansville & Terre Haute	33	33⅜	33	33⅜	33	35	300
Flint & Père Marquette	15½	16	15¼	15¼	15¼	16	250
Flint & Père Marquette pf.	42	42	41½	41½	30	40½	11,700
General Electric	32¾	33⅜	32½	32½	32½	32¾	100
Iowa Central	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10	300
Iowa Central pf.	36⅝	37	36⅝	37	36½	37½	100
Laclede Gas	24½	24½	24½	24½	24	24¾	100
Laclede Gas pf.	80	80	80	80	79	81	350
Lake Erie & Western	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74½	75	347
Lake Erie & Western pf.	149¼	150	149¼	150	149	150	951
Lake Shore	54⅜	55	54½	54⅜	54⅝	54¾	17,751
Louisville & Nashville	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9¾	300
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	24¼	24⅝	24	24	24	24½	350
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	106	106	104½	105	105	105¼	2,710
Manhattan Consolidated	106¼	106¾	106½	106¾	105½	107½	20
Metropolitan Traction	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	81½	83	112
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	52	52½	200
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13	13½	400
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	30⅞	31⅛	30⅜	30½	30⅜	30⅝	1,790
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	23⅞	24⅜	23	24⅜	24⅜	24½	15,862
Missouri Pacific	26½	26½	26	26	25⅞	26	790
*National Lead Company	17	17	16	16	15	17	600
National Linseed Oil	107⅜	108	107½	107⅝	107¼	107½	610
New-Jersey Central	98⅜	98¾	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98¾	441
New-York Central	100	100	100	100	100	100¼	100
New-York, N. H. & Hartford	185	185	185	185	184	185	500
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	30	30	30	30	29½	30½	300
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	16⅞	17⅝	100
N.Y., L. E. & W. pf., all in. pd.	28½	28½	28½	28½	..	..	205
New-York, Sus. & Western	10¼	10¼	10⅜	10⅜	10	10¼	310
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	29½	29⅝	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½	5
Norfolk & Western pf.	9	9	9	9	5	8⅞	1,050
North American	6	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6	300
Northern Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4½	4⅜	358
Northern Pacific pf.	16	16	16	16	15¾	16	26
Ontario Mining	10½	10½	10½	10½	10⅜	..	925
Ontario & Western	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	15½	15⅜	144
Oregon Railway & Nav.	11	11	11	11	11	13	600
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	7	8	480
Pacific Mail	29⅛	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	28¾	29¼	1,400
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd.	13⅜	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13½	100
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	19	160
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	58	58	58	58	58	59½	160
Pullman Palace Car Co.	159½	159½	159½	159½	158	161	150
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12¾	120
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	110	110	110	110	109	113	700
St. Paul & Omaha	42½	42½	42¼	42¼	42¼	42⅜	122
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½	125½	300
Southern Pacific	20¼	20¼	20	20	19½	20½	460
Southern Railway	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	2,505
Southern Railway pf.	33	33¼	32¾	32¾	32⅝	32⅞	3,130
Tennessee Coal & Iron	33¼	33½	33⅛	33⅛	33	33¼	1,400
Texas Pacific	9	9⅛	9	9	9	9¼	100
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	7	7	7	7	6½	8½	4,025
Union Pacific, t. r.	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½	57
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.	5	5	5	5	5	5⅜	200
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝	10
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11¼	11½	400
*United States Leather	10½	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	10½	17,712
*United States Leather pf.	67½	67½	65¼	65⅞	65¾	66	190
United States Rubber	28½	28½	28½	28¾	28¼	28½	6
United States Rubber pf.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85	87	300
Wabash	7½	7½	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅝	1,735
Wabash pf.	19½	19⅝	19	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜	5,815
Western Union Telegraph	86⅞	86¼	85	85¼	85⅛	85½	3,420
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	12¼	226
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	38⅜	39¼	38⅜	39¼	38½	39⅞	251,369

Total sales.....

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s 10,000 71¾
Atch, Top & S F 4s Trust Co certfs 1st instlmt paid 20,000 80
3,000 79¾
15,000 79⅝
18,000 79⅝
5,000 79½
Atch, Top & S Fé gen 4s when issued 12,000 81¼
10,000 80⅞
Atch, Top & S Fé adjustmt 4s when issued 10,000 50⅞
2,000 51
5,000 50⅞
15,000 50⅝
24,000 50½
2,000 50⅜
53,000 50½
9,000 50
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s Class A Trust Co certfs 1st instlmt paid 3,000 28½
15,000 28⅝
20,000 28½
10,000 28¾
5,000 28¾
12,000 28¾
10,000 28¼
12,000 28⅜
10,000 28¼
10,000 b3 28¼
2,000 28¼
16,000 28¼
40,000 28⅜
82,000 28¾
5,000 28⅜
10,000 83 28⅜
15,000 28¼
5,000 28
5,000 27¾
5,000 28
25,000 27⅞
10,000 28
Atlantic & Pacific Inc 9,000s10F 23
5,000 24
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925 2,000 95
Brooklyn Elev 1st 1,000 100¾
4,000 100½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 9,000 100½
Bur, C R & N 1st collat trust 5s 5,000 101¾
Canada So 1st Gtd 2,000 108¾
Canada South'n 2d 4,000 106¾
Cent'l N J G M 5s 1,000 119
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 15,000 78
23,000 78¼
6,000 78⅛
34,000 78¼
Cnes & O R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 4 000 96
2d cons 4s 10,000 85½
Chic, B & Q deb 5s 12,000 100¾
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s 4,000 117⅞
5,000 117¾
Chic, B & Q conv 5s 5,000 103⅞
2,000 104
Chic, Bur & Quincy Nebraska ext 4s 1,000s20F 91½
Chicago & Erie 1st 2,000s20F 110½
Chic G L & C Co 1st 2,000 93
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certfs 12,000 45¼
5,000 45½
2,000 45¼
4,000 45⅜
4,000 45½
42,000 45¼
11,000 45
Chic & Northwestern S F deb 6s 1933 6,000 111½
Chic & N W S F 6s 1,000 115
Chic. R I & P ext 5s 21,000 103¼
Chic, St P & M 1st 1,000 127
C, St P, M & O Cons 2,000 126
Ch'c & W Ind G M 5,000 118½
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s 5,000 108½
Col. H Val & Tol 5s 7,000 90
4,000 89½
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s 1,000 84
4,000 84¼
Denv & Rio G'de 4s 2,000 90½
500 91
5,000 90¼
Denv & R G imp 5s 5,000 89½
500 90
10,000 89¾
1,500 90
Duluth & Manit'ba 1st Dakota Div Trust Receipts stamped 5,000 87½
Dul, S Shore & A 5s 7,000 97
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 1,000 108¾
Eliz., L & B Sandy 5s 22,000 102
5,000 102½
Flint & Père Marq'te Port Huron Div 5s 5,000 92
Ft W'th & D C 1st Trust Co certfs 5,000 70
5,000 69
20,000 68
Gal, Har'g & S'n An Mex & Pac Div 5s 10,000 92
Han & St Jo Cons 3,000 118
H & Tex Con G M 4s 5,000 70
Illinois Central West'n Line 1st 4s 10,000 102
Int & Gt N 3d Mtge 2,500 25
Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s 15,000 94½
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Division Assented 1,000 108¾
Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co certfs 8,000 77⅛
Kings Co Elev 1st 1,000 70
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 5,000 95
L S & M So Div bds 2,000 111
Lehigh & W-B Cons Assented 5,000 106
5,000 105¾
L Isl'd Ferry 4½s 5 000 95
7,000 94¾
Louisville & Nashville N O & Mob 1st 1 000 119
Louisv & Nashv 5s 1,000 99
Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s 12,000 80⅝
Lo, N A & Chic G M 5,000 73½
Manhat'n Ry con 4s 9,000 98
Mil, L S & W Inc 3,000 105
Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Pac W'n 5s 1,000 113¼
South'n Minn Div 2,000 115¼
2,000 115⅜
Southwest Div 1,000s20f 115
2,000 115½
Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Mo Riv 5s 5,000 107⅜
5,000 107½
10,000 107⅝
M & St Paul 7 3-10 1,000 125
Mil St Paul Cons 2,000 127½
Mil & St Paul 8s 1st 1,000 105⅝
Minn & St L 1st Southwest'n Ext 10,000 126¾
20,000 126½
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 500 87
10,000 86½
2,000 86
8,000 86½
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 10,000 63
16,000 63¼
5,000 63½
10,000 63¾
20,000 63¾
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 1,000 85
2,000 83¾
Mo, Kan & East 1st 21,000 94
Missouri Pacific 3d 2,000 109¼
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 17,000 68½
Morris & Essex 1st 1,000 140
Nash, C & St L Con 2,000 102
N Y, C & St L 4s 4,000 105
N Y, O & W Con 5s 1,000b3 109
2,000s20f 110
1,000 109¼
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s 5,000 53
N Y, Sus & Wn G M 1,000 75
North Pac 1st Reg 15,000 102
North Pac 3d Coup 14,000 79½
2,000 79⅝
14,000 79¾
10,000 79½
5,000s20f 79¼
5,000 79¾
15,000 79
North Pac Cons 5s 10,000 44⅜
28,000 44
5,000 43¾
5,000 43¾
10,000 43
10,000 43¾
10,000 42⅞
17,000 43
Trust Co Certfs 15,000 44
5,000 42⅜
Nor Pac Col Tst Nts 4,000 87¼
Nor Pac & Mon 1st Trust Co Certfs 3,000 35½
7,000 36
5,000 36½
2,000 36
Ohio & M Con S F 3,000 104
Ohio Southern 1st 6,000 93½
Oregon R & Nav 6s Trust Co Certfs 1,000 96
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs 9,000 112½
4,000 112¾
2,000 112½
2,000 112⅝
12,000 112
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs 1,000 69¼
10,000 69⅝
5,000 69¼
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d Trust Co Certfs 4,000 28
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs 15,000 79½
2,000 79⅝
5,000 79¼
Philada & Reading 3d Pref Inc Trust Receipts 1st Instlmt Paid 45,000 18½
P'ts, C & St L 4½s Series A 15,000 111
Series B 5,000 110⅜
Pittsb'h & W'n 1st 1,000 76
2,000 76¼
Rio Grande Wn 1st 4,000 77½
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co Certfs 14,000 50
7,000s3 51
St L & Iron Mt 5s 20,000 80
St L & S F G M 5s 1,000 95½
St L & S F Trust 5s 15,000 86
St L & San Fr 2d Class B 3,000 115
St P & Sioux C 1st 1,000 130
St Paul, M & M 1st Con 6s Redu to 4½s 3,000 104
Scioto Val & N E 4s 3,000 84¾
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 5,000 90⅜
11,000 91
Southern Ry 1st 5s 6,000 93½
4,000 93⅜
1,000 93½
12,000 93¼
14,000 93¾
4,000 93⅜
Tenn, C'l Ir & R 6s Tenn Div 6s 1,000 93
Tex & N O Cons 5s 10,000 96¾
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 6,000 88½
5,000 88¾
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 1,000 24
5,000 24¼
14,000 24
10,000 24⅛
28,000 24¼
10,000 24⅜
10,000 24¼
20,000 24
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 4,000 109
Union Elev 1st 6s 2,000 90
Union Pac 6s, 1898 Trust Co Certfs Ex Matured Coups 1,000 96½
U S Leather Co 6s 5,000 111½
Wabash R R 1st 50,000 106¾
30,000 107
1,000 106¾
2,000 107
Detroit & Chic Ext 1,000 99½
Wabash 2d 5s 10,000 77
34,000 77¼
Wabash Deb, Ser B 9,000 27⅝
West Shore Gtd 4s 3,000s3 106½
3,000 106½
1,000 106½
10,000 106½
20,000 106¾
Registered 500 105⅝
Wn N Y & Penn Inc 2,000 17¼
5,000 17⅜
Wn Nor Car 1st 6s 9,000b3 112¾
Wheel'g & L E 1st 2,000 101
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 3,000s3 45¾
7,000 45½
5,000 45¼

Total sales..... $2,178,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	175	..
Alton & T. H.	58	60
Adams Express	110	112½
Ann Arbor	11	13
Ann Arbor pf.	28¼	29½
American T. & C.	91	94
Atlantic & Pacific	5⅝	⅞
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	8
B. & So. Ill. pf.	..	140
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106
Buffalo, R. & P.	10½	18
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	..	55
Bur., C. R. & N.	65	90
Canadian Pacific	57	57½
Cedar F. & M.	..	9
Chicago & Alton	155	160
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	43	46
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	98	101
C. & N. W. pf.	145	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	98
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	94	60
C., H. V. & T. pf.	55	143
Commercial Cable	157	36
Consol. Coal	30	9
D. M. & Ft. D.	7	53
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	30
Detroit Gas	27	6½
*D., S. S. & A.	5¼	14½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	61
Erie Tel. & Tel.	60	56
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	51	5½
Maryland Coal pf.	50	60
Mexican National certificates	1¼	2
Minn. & St. L.	21¼	22
Minnesota Iron	71	72¼
Mor. & Essex	164½	166
N., C. & St. L.	70	85
*National Lead pf.	87¼	87¾
National Starch	5	9
National Starch 1st pf.	45	55
National Starch 2d pf.	15	25
New Cent. C.	7	8½
New-England	46	52
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13⅜	15
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas.	39	39½
Norfolk Southern	60	70
Norfolk & Western.	2⅝	2⅞
Ohio Southern.	5	15
Oregon Imp. t. r.	2	3½
Pennsylvania Coal	325	..
Peoria & Eastern	5	9
Peoria, D. & E.	3½	4
Pittsburg & W. pf.	..	20
P., F. W. & C.	162	..
Quicksilver	1⅞	2¼
Quicksilver pf	..	15
Rens. & Sar.	182½	..
Rio Grande W.	16	18½
Rio Grande W. pf.	44	45⅝
R. W. & O.	115½	116¼
St. L. S. W.	5	5½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Su. Ref.	116⅞	117¾	116½	117¼	12,650
Am. Tobacco.	81½	81½	79	79	8,230
A., T. & S. F.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	830
B. & O.	32¾	33	32¾	33	110
Chicago Gas.	69⅝	70¼	69⅛	69¼	3,580
C., R. I. & P.	74½	74⅞	74	74	3,150
C., B. & Q.	80⅝	81	80⅝	80⅝	3,070
C. M. & St. P.	78⅞	78⅞	78¼	78⅜	10,370
Chi. & N. W.	104⅜	105¼	104⅝	105¼	50
Cent. of N. J.	107½	107½	107½	107½	10
D. & C. F.	19	19⅜	18¾	18⅞	1,410
Gen. Electric.	32⅝	33¼	32⅜	32¾	2,850
L. & N.	54⅞	55	54½	54⅝	4,080
Mo. Pacific.	23¼	24⅞	23¼	24⅜	4,760
Nat. Lead.	28	29	28	29	30
Phil. & Rdg.	13½	13¾	13¼	13⅜	400
Southern pf.	33	33	32⅞	32⅞	20
Union Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	20
U. S. L. pf.	67⅛	67⅛	65⅝	66⅛	1,480
Wabash pf.	19¾	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	20
West. Union.	86¼	86⅜	85¼	85⅜	2,710

Total sales..... 60,430

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. T. & S. F. 2d a.	28½	28½	28⅛	28⅛	$25,000
C. & N. P. 5s cfs.	45½	45½	45¼	45¼	12,000
M. K. & T. 2d	63	63⅜	63	63⅜	$10,000
Nor. Pac. 3d.	79½	79½	79½	79⅝	3,000
Tex. Pac. 2d.	24	24¼	24	24¼	10,000

Total sales..... $60,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Bulwer	.25	.25	.25	.25	100
C. & C. C.	.08	.08	.08	.08	300
Croesus	.04	.04	.04	.04	400
G'n Fleece	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1,000
Horn Silver	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	500
Moulton	.30	.30	.30	.30	100
Ophir	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	200
Victor	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	100

Total sales..... 3,700

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	66	67⅝	66	67⅝	1,064,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	90	95
American Bank Note	41	43
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	55
American Surety Company	211	215
American Typefounders'	4	4¾
American Typefounders' pf.	22½	25
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895.	103½	104½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	170	180
Barney & Smith Car.	15	20
†Barney & Smith Car pf. stock.	70	75
‡Barney & Smith Car 6s.	97½	101
†Boston & New-York Air Line.	..	11
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	103½	105½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	185	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.	188	198
‡Broadway & Seventh Ave. 1st.	105	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Ave. 2d.	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d.	104½	106
Brooklyn City Railroad.	172	174
Brooklyn Elevated.	15	16
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s.	99½	100½
Brooklyn

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 20 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
49 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS. $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustee's Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
New-York, Feb. 18, 1896.

The Trustee has this day designated, by lot, the following:

11	327	1413	1892	2295	2418	2636	2911
66	347	1482	1902	2298	2453	2640	2995
85	371	1510	1906	2293	2471	2662	3002
99	396	1554	2017	2299	2474	2693	3026
102	426	1560	2047	2327	2477	2725	3034
167	435	1650	2073	2330	2480	2756	3138
170	1329	1702	2082	2344	2495	2756	3145
262	1322	1743	2086	2364	2528	2706	3149
281	1336	1848	2165	2373	2555	2818	3287
315	1385	1884	2176	2412	2594	2838	

as the numbers of the seventy-nine bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Surviving Trustee.

MORRIS AND ESSEX
7 % Cons. Mtge. Bonds.
Guaranteed by the Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
DUE JUNE 1ST, 1915.
INTEREST PAYABLE JUNE AND DEC.
Price upon application.

LANDALE & TAYLOR,
42 NEW ST., N. Y.

LOST.

Notice is hereby given that a CERTIFICATE FOR TEN (10) SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLIC OF NEW-YORK, standing in the name of Francis Skiddy, has been lost or mislaid, and that application has been made to said bank for the issue of a new certificate in lieu of the same. Any and all persons interested are hereby required to show cause why such new certificate should not be issued on or after the 6th day of April, 1896.
Dated New-York, Feb. 22, 1896.
Signed. MARGARET S. FISCHER, Executrix.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
Pittsburg, Feb. 20, 1896.

Holders of the first mortgage 7 3-10 bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, due March 1, 1896, will receive payment of the principal and interest of said bonds on presentation at this office, or at the office of the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the City of Philadelphia.
THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.)
150 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
80 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
133 shs. Barney Dumping Boat Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
22 shs. New-York & Harlem R. R. Co.
4 shs. Nat'l Broadway Bank.
50 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
55 shs. Equitable Gas Co., N. Y.
$11,089.26 National Cordage Co., (Trust Certfs.)
1,000 shs. Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co. pfd., (Hypd.)
100 shs. Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Ry. common, (Hypd.)
100 shs. Union Pacific R'way Co., (Hypd.)
100 shs. Northern Pacific Ry. Co. pfd., (Hypd.)
$10,000 Colorado Midland R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., (Central Trust Co. Certfs.,) (Hypd.)
$10,000 Colorado Midland R'way Co. 4 p. c. Consld. Mtge. Bds., (Central Trust Co. Certfs.,) (Hypd.)
$3,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'way 4 p. c. 2d Mtge. Bds., 1990, (Hypd.)
100 shs. Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. common, (Hypd.)
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
$2,000 Brooklyn & New-York Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
50 shs. John Good Cordage Machine Co.
10 shs. Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank.
50 shs. Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R.
100 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
50 shs. Nat'l Bank of North America.
15 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
25 shs. Hide & Leather Nat'l Bank.
50 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
$5,000 Newburg Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1944.
100 shs. American Lithographic Co. Pfd., (Trust Certf.)

The Farmer

Finds THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES almost indispensable. Its unequaled Agricultural Department is edited by Henry Stewart, the eminent authority on all agricultural matters, and author of

The Shepherd's Manual,
Irrigation for the Farm,
Garden and Orchard,
The Dairyman's Manual,
The Culture of Farm Crops.

The farmer who reads THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES has the benefit of Mr. Stewart's pen, advice, and experience free.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, 23 Broad St., Mills Building.
New-York, Feb. 24, 1896.

The following coupons, due March 1, 1896, will be paid at this office after that date: Texas and New-Orleans R. R. Co. (Sabine Division) 1st mortgage 6 per cent. N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL R. R. CO., 23 Broad St., Mills Building, New-York, Feb. 24, 1896.—The coupons due March 1, 1896, on the 1st Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds of this company will be paid at this office after that date. F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DANNAT, SUSAN J.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William T. Dannat, David Jones Dannat, Mary C. D. Starr, Julia D. Haviland, Walter D. Starr, Leonie D. Haviland, (an infant over fourteen years of age,) Renee D. Haviland, (an infant over fourteen years of age,) William David Haviland, (an infant under fourteen years of age,) Guy Dannat Haviland, (an infant under fourteen years of age,) Margaret Jones, Susan D. Griffith, Marie Imogene Eidlitz Starr, Mary Griffith, Jane J. Thayer, Margaret J. Thayer, St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, the Amity Baptist Church, the American and Foreign Christian Union, and to all persons interested in the estate of SUSAN J. DANNAT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting.
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-eighth (28th) day of February, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Julia D. Haviland and William T. Dannat, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 2nd day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
ja15-1aw6mW Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MEAD, JEREMIAH G.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John J. Mead, Austin Mead, Thomas Mead, Patrick Mead, William Mead, Edward Mead, Mary Bauer, née Mead; William Mead, Michael Mead, Thomas Mead, Josephine Mead, Bridget Mead, send greeting.
Whereas, John J. Mead of the City of New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 23d day of January, 1896, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JEREMIAH G. MEAD, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 23d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
N. J. O'CONNELL, Attorney for Executors, 1,488 Third Avenue, New-York City, New-York.
ja29-1aw6wW

GARCIA, JOHN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Carmen Fonseca y Garcia, Casilda Fonseca y Garcia, Balbina Fonseca Garcia, Eulogio Fonseca y Garcia, Telesforo Fonseca y Garcia, Maria de la Consolacion Garcia de la Riega, Rogelio Garcia de la Riega, and Celso Garcia de la Riega, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of March, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made ratifying and confirming in all respects the probate of the last will and testament of JOHN GARCIA, deceased, heretofore made and the decree entered thereon in this Court on the second day of August, 1884, and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem proper; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
[L. S.] hereunto affixed.
HENRY DE FOREST WEEKES, Atty. for Petitioner, 58 Wall Street, N. Y. f12-1aw6wW

HASHAGEN, VIOLETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VIOLETTA HASHAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Black & King, 44 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895. EMILIE H. SMITH, Administratrix.
BLACK & KING, Attorneys for Administratrix, 44 Pine Street, New-York City.
o9-1aw6mW

DICKINSON, ISABELLA H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Isabella H. Dickinson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 104 Franklin Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December, 1895. HORACE E. DICKINSON, FANNIE D. LEWIS, SARAH D. LEWIS, Administrators. ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Administrators, 320 Broadway, New-York City. d25-1aw6mW

DOUGLASS, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. DOUGLASS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 145 East 40th St., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1895. HUGH DOUGLAS, Executor, 145 East 40th St., New-York. o9-1aw6mW

STOCKLEY, DANIEL GROVER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL GROVER STOCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Far Rockaway, Long Island, in the State of New-York, on or before the 4th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. BRYNES F. EBLE, Executor. n27-1aw6mW

ALLEN, THERESA F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THERESA F. ALLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jeroloman and Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. GEORGE W. DUNN, Administrator. JEROLOMAN AND ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, New-York City. n27-1aw6mW

RENWICK, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES RENWICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 118, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1895. JAMES A. RENWICK, AUGUSTIN MONROE, EDWARD B. RENWICK, Executors. au28-1aw6mW

CLARK, EDWARD V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD V. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George R. Schieffelin, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1895. EMILY V. CLARK, FREDERICK C. BOYNTON, Executors.

CLELAND, CLARENCE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Clarence B. Cleland, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 56 West 85th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1895. SAMUEL BUDD, Executor. d4-1aw6mW

OSBORN, MARION.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARION OSBORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the subscribers at their place of business, 275 Canal Street, New-York, on or before the 4th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, November 28, 1895. WILLIAM R. OSBORN, EDWARD OSBORN, Executors. WILLIAM R. BAIRD, Attorney for Executors, 271 Broadway, N. Y. n27-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROGERS, ABBIE P.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABBIE P. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 26 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1896. HENRY H. ROGERS, Executor. KNOX & WOODWARD, Attorneys for Executor, Nos. 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City. ja15-1aw6mW

CONWAY, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CONWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. JOHN T. CONWAY, Administrator. CARTER, HUGHES & DWIGHT, Attorneys for Administrator, 96 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. n27-1aw6mW

ALLEN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ethan Allen, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jeroloman and Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of November, 1895. GEORGE W. DUNN, Administrator. JEROLOMAN and ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, New-York City. n20-1aw6mW&my20

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—City and County of New-York.—ELIZABETH FINK, plaintiff, against CHARLES AUGUSTUS and Margaret Paulus, his wife; Jacob Paulus and Henrietta Paulus, his wife; Eliza Gerlach and Henry C. Gerlach, her husband; Johanna Bossert and Jacob Bossert, her husband; Josephine Jenkins and William Jenkins, her husband; Charles Weigand and Catharine Weigand, his wife; Margaret Weigand, (1,) Matilda Sheridan and Richard B. Sheridan, her husband; Joseph Weigand, Caroline Weigand, Margaret Weigand, (2,) Caroline A. McCloskey and Francis L. McCloskey, her husband; Daniel Weigand (3) and Jennie Weigand, his wife; Daniel Weigand, (2,) Carolina Gradt and Francis H. Gradt, her husband; Christiana Volkens, Elizabeth White and James F. White, her husband; Magdalena Murke, Amelia Becker, Andrew Becker, David C. Rendt, Mary A. Rendt, Charles W. Rendt, The Lutheran Cemetery, located at Middle Village, Long Island; Charles Weigand, Eva Weigand, William Fink, and Christian Armbruster, as executors of the last will and testament of Christiana Saul, deceased; Leopold Leo, John Kerr, The People of the State of New-York, Louis Straus, Emanuel Hirsch, Nicholaus G. Saul and Geertje Saul, wife of Nicholaus G. Saul, the Fredirich Saul and Catharina Saul, his wife; Focke Nicolaus Saul and Linchen Saul, his wife; Freiderich Heinrich Saul and Anne Saul, his wife; Annette Borchers and Thomas Borchers, her husband; Catharina M. Saul, Johannes Ferdinand Saul and Dora Saul, his wife; Martin Ferdinand Saul and Minna Saul, his wife; Martin Saul and Gretchen Saul, his wife; Edine, or Edina, Gudop and Herman Gudop, her husband; Elise Sikken and Eds Sikken, her husband; Jan Kramer, Carl Muller, Catharina Ernst and Louis Ernst, her husband, (sued as Louis Ernst, his real first name being unknown to plaintiff;) Diedrich Blecker, Catharina Saul, Herman Saul, Johanna Saul, (formerly Johanna Saul, sued as Johanna Saul, her real surname being unknown to plaintiff,) and John Saul, her husband, (sued as John Saul, his real name being unknown to plaintiff,) and others, the heirs and next of kin of the deceased two brothers and two sisters of Henry Saul, deceased, residing in 1874 at Leer, Germany, and their respective wives and husbands, the names of which said heirs and next of kin and of their respective wives and husbands being unknown to plaintiff, and each and every other living person who, as descendant, heir, next of kin, devisee, legatee, or assign, executor, administrator, or other legal representative of brothers and sisters of said Henry Saul, deceased, or his or her heir, next of kin, devisee, legatee, or assign, wife or husband of any such person, whether such person be living or dead, and each and every other person who may be interested in the premises to foreclose which this action is brought, the names of which such descendants, heir, next of kin, devisee, legatee, and assigns, executor, administrator, or other legal representative, husbands, wives, and persons, being unknown to plaintiff:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George P. Andrews, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 16th day of December, 1895, as amended by an order granted by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of said court, dated January 6th, 1896, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated New-York, January 21, 1896.
JAMES T. McMAHON,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 176 Broadway, New-York City, New-York.

SEVENTH AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED and Forty-second Street.—New-York Supreme Court.—GEORGE H. RAYMOND, plaintiff, against BRIDGET HOGAN, Patrick Hogan, and Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, defendants.
By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale granted by this court in the above-entitled action and entered on the 7th day of February, 1896, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the undersigned, Edward J. H. Tamsen, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, duly appointed in this action for such purpose, will sell at public auction, on the 12th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by August Kleinau, auctioneer, (of Messrs. Kleinau, Lutz & Co., Sheriff's auctioneers,) at the stand of J. J. Phillips & Co., the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:
"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue distant fifty-four (54) feet and four (4) inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue; running thence westerly and parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-second Street and partly through the center of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue twenty (20) feet and six (6) inches; thence easterly and again parallel, or nearly so, with One Hundred and Forty-second Street seventy-five (75) feet to the said westerly side of Seventh Avenue; thence northerly and along the same twenty (20) feet and seven (7) inches to the point or place of beginning."—Dated New-York, February 18th, 1896.
EDWARD J. H. TAMSEN, Sheriff.
HENRY LIPSKY, Deputy.
DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 27 Pine St., New-York.
f19-2aw6mW&S&mh11

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—MIDDLETON CRAWFORD, plaintiff, against BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WATKINS, defendant.—Summons.
To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New-York, January 20, 1896.
JOHNES & TRAVIS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 50 Broadway, New-York City.
To Benjamin Franklin Watkins: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the New-York Supreme Court, dated the 13th day of February, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New-York County, at New-York City, New-York.—Dated New York, February 17th, 1896.
JOHNES & TRAVIS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 50 Broadway, New-York City, New-York. f19-1aw6mW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, PURSUant to an order of the United States Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina, dated February 17, 1896, I will, on and after April 1, 1896, at my office—40 Wall Street, New-York City—pay to the holders thereof the amounts rateably due out of the proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged premises, on the first consolidated mortgage bonds of the South Carolina Railway Company issued under the mortgage dated November 1, 1880, according to the terms of the final decree of Foreclosure and Sale filed November 23, 1892, in the case of FREDERICK W. BOUND against THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILWAY COMPANY AND OTHERS.
New-York, Feb. 25, 1896.
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Special Master.
f26-2aw4wW&F.

VALUE OF COLD WAVE WARNINGS

Millions of Dollars Saved by That Issued Early in January.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Chief Moore of the Weather Bureau has made a special report to the Secretary of Agriculture with reference to the actual money value of cold-wave warnings to the people of this country, with special reference to the cold wave of Jan. 2 to 5 of the present year.
This wave, the report says, was of unusual severity, spreading over the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of the southern portion of Florida. Reports received from 102 stations indicate that these warnings were directly instrumental in saving from destruction property exceeding $3,500,000 in value.
The largest saving reported was by owners and shippers of perishable produce. Water pipes were protected in factories, residences, and public buildings, the size of trains regulated by railroad officials, while florists and agriculturists protected their hothouses.

To Make the Convicts Work.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The State Prison Commission met to-day, and President Lispenard Stewart and the Commissioners considered an application for the approval of a proposed appropriation of $75,000 for the completion of the new building at Sing Sing, intended to provide a mess hall, kitchen, bakeries, and an eight-thousand-dollar heating plant. The commission decided to recommend that the Legislature make an appropriation of only $40,000, having in mind the period after Jan. 1 next, when the prisoners would be deprived of work in certain industries under the revised constitution. Possibly at that time the unfinished work could be completed by the convicts who would otherwise be unemployed.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, City and County of New-York.—FLINT, EDDY & CO., plaintiff, against ALFRED SOLOMON and John Doe and Richard Roe, whose real names are unknown to plaintiff, John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, but who are engaged in business with the defendant, Alfred Solomon, in the City of Mexico, under the firm name of A. Solomon & Co., defendants.—Summons.—Action No. 2.
To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, January 7th, 1896.
MYERS & ANABLE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 Wall Street, New-York City, New-York.
To Alfred Solomon and John Doe and Richard Roe, whose real names are unknown to plaintiff, John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, but who are engaged in business with the defendant, Alfred Solomon, in the City of Mexico, under the firm name of A. Solomon & Co., defendants:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated February 4th, 1896, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of said County, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York.—New-York, February 5th, 1896.
MYERS & ANABLE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 Wall Street, New-York City, New-York.
f5-1aw6wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—To all persons interested in the estate assigned by JOHN L. CRAMER to MAX L. RANSOM, for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the Supreme Court, at Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, at the Court House, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the ninth day of March, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Max L. Ransom, as assignee of the said assigned estate, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account.
Witness, Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court, and the seal of said court [L. S.] the 4th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.
BOORAM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Assignee, 100 Broadway, New-York City. f5-1aw4wW&mh4

Office and Post Office Address, No. 176 Broadway, New-York City, New-York.
To the defendants Nicholaus G. Saul and Geertje Saul, his wife; Carl Friedrich Saul and Catharina Saul, his wife; Focke Nicolaus Saul and Linchen Saul, his wife; Friedrich Heinrich Saul and Anne Saul, his wife; Annette Borchers and Thomas Borchers, her husband; Catharina M. Saul, Johannes Ferdinand Saul and Dora Saul, his wife; Martin Ferdinand Saul and Minna Saul his wife; Martin Saul and Gretchen Saul, his wife; Edine, or Edina, Gudop and Herman Gudop, her husband; Elise Sikken and Eds Sikken, her husband; Jan Kramer, Carl Muller, Catharina Ernst and Louis Ernst, her husband, (sued as Louis Ernst, his real first name being unknown to plaintiff;) Diedrich Blecker, Catharina Saul, Herman Saul, Johanna Saul, (formerly Johanna Saul, sued as Johanna Saul, her real surname being unknown to plaintiff,) and John Saul, her husband, (sued as John Saul, his real name being unknown to plaintiff,) and others, the heirs and next of kin of the deceased two brothers and two sisters of Henry Saul, deceased, residing in 1874 at Leer, Germany, and their respective wives and husbands, the names of which said heirs and next of kin and of their respective wives and husbands being unknown to plaintiff, and each and every other living person who, as descendant, heir, next of kin, devisee, legatee, or assign, executor, administrator, or other legal representative of brothers and sisters of said Henry Saul, deceased, or his or her heir, next of kin, devisee, legatee, or assign, wife or husband of any such person, whether such person be living or dead, and each and every other person who may be interested in the premises to foreclose which this action is brought, the names of which such descendants, heir, next of kin, devisee, legatee, and assigns, executor, administrator, or other legal representative, husbands, wives, and persons, being unknown to plaintiff:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George P. Andrews, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 16th day of December, 1895, as amended by an order granted by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of said court, dated January 6th, 1896, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated New-York, January 21, 1896.
JAMES T. McMAHON,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 176 Broadway, New-York City, New-York.

SEVENTH AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED and Forty-second Street.—New-York Supreme Court.—GEORGE H. RAYMOND, plaintiff, against BRIDGET HOGAN, Patrick Hogan, and Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, defendants.
By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale granted by this court in the above-entitled action and entered on the 7th day of February, 1896, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the undersigned, Edward J. H. Tamsen, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, duly appointed in this action for such purpose, will sell at public auction, on the 12th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by August Kleinau, auctioneer, (of Messrs. Kleinau, Lutz & Co., Sheriff's auctioneers,) at the stand of J. J. Phillips & Co., the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:
"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue distant fifty-four (54) feet and four (4) inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue; running thence westerly and parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-second Street and partly through the center of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue twenty (20) feet and six (6) inches; thence easterly and again parallel, or nearly so, with One Hundred and Forty-second Street seventy-five (75) feet to the said westerly side of Seventh Avenue; thence northerly and along the same twenty (20) feet and seven (7) inches to the point or place of beginning."—Dated New-York, February 18th, 1896.
EDWARD J. H. TAMSEN, Sheriff.
HENRY LIPSKY, Deputy.
DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 27 Pine St., New-York.
f19-2aw6mW&S&mh11

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—MIDDLETON CRAWFORD, plaintiff, against BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WATKINS, defendant.—Summons.
To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New-York, January 20, 1896.
JOHNES & TRAVIS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 50 Broadway, New-York City, New-York.
To Benjamin Franklin Watkins: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the New-York Supreme Court, dated the 13th day of February, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New-York County, at New-York City, New-York.—Dated New York, February 17th, 1896.
JOHNES & TRAVIS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 50 Broadway, New-York City, New-York. f19-1aw6mW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, PURSUant to an order of the United States Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina, dated February 17, 1896, I will, on and after April 1, 1896, at my office—40 Wall Street, New-York City—pay to the holders thereof the amounts rateably due out of the proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged premises, on the first consolidated mortgage bonds of the South Carolina Railway Company issued under the mortgage dated November 1, 1880, according to the terms of the final decree of Foreclosure and Sale filed November 23, 1892, in the case of FREDERICK W. BOUND against THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILWAY COMPANY AND OTHERS.
New-York, Feb. 25, 1896.
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Special Master.
f26-2aw4wW&F.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)
Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 29 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.
WEDNESDAY.—At 7

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Grain Traffic Diverted from East-Bound Channels to the Gulf.

WESTERN LINES MUCH CONCERNED

J. N. Faithorn and E. N. Howe to Arbitrate Question of Rates—Conference with Joint Traffic Managers.

J. N. Faithorn of Chicago and E. N. Howe of New-Orleans had an informal conference with the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association in this city yesterday on a matter of much importance to both the shippers and carriers of grain. Mr. Faithorn was the Chairman of the old Southwestern Railway and Steamship Association in St. Louis, and Mr. Howe is ex-Chairman of the New-Orleans Freight Association.

These two gentlemen have been selected by the Western Freight Association and some of the Southwestern lines to act as arbitrators in determining grain rates on freight traffic to Gulf points as relating to the grain rates from points in the Missouri River territory to the Atlantic seaboard. Their visit to New-York is for the purpose of ascertaining the existing freight rates on grain from the Missouri River territory to all Atlantic ports; also the ocean rates on grain from the Atlantic ports to foreign ports. They found the Board of Managers cordially disposed to aid them in obtaining the information desired.

A very unusual condition of affairs prevails just now in the course of the grain traffic. Instead of the great bulk of the marketable grain moving eastward to the Atlantic seaboard as formerly, a large proportion of it is being diverted to ports on the Gulf of Mexico, owing, it is asserted, to the extraordinary inducements offered to shippers by the Southwestern roads. It is the hope of the Western railroad men that the mission of the Messrs. Faithorn and Howe will bring about such an adjustment of grain rates as will afford some protection at least to the Chicago and New-York interests. Most of the Western roads are more interested in having the grain traffic take an easterly course than a southerly one, because their principal connections are with Eastern roads.

It is the intention of Arbitrators Faithorn and Howe to visit other Atlantic shipping ports in search of information.

The following somewhat breezy dispatch comes from Chicago: "Eastern railroad officials are rapidly coming to the conclusion that the joint traffic trust is a rank failure for the reason that it prevents a healthy competition between the roads, and forces business into other channels where cheaper rates can be secured. Formerly nine-tenths of the export grain from the Missouri River and points west thereof went via Chicago. Now most of it is being shipped to Galveston, New-Orleans, and other Southern points, because the rates are from one-third to one-half lower than the through rates to New-York, and in addition to that, the ocean vessels from Southern ports are making better rates to foreign points than the vessels from New-York, as they are more anxious to secure the business. Much of the grain from the Northwest, the great bulk of which used to go via Chicago, is now going via the "Soo" line, and the Canadian Pacific. The latter is not a member of the trunk line, and hence can make whatever rate it pleases. Another thing prevents export grain from going via the trust lines to New-York, and that is the three-cent terminal exacted by the trunk lines at New-York, and which is taken out of the through rate before the pro rating with the Western roads.

"It can thus be seen that Chicago and New-York are the worst sufferers from the enforcement of the trunk line trust agreement. To get business to go via Chicago to New-York as formerly it is necessary for the trunk lines to meet the competition of the gulf roads and the "Soo" and Canadian Pacific Roads. The Board of Managers of the trust, however, will permit no such competition."

BROOKLYN RAILWAY DEAL.

Nassau Electric Gets the Atlantic Avenue Line.

Arrangements for the leasing of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad system to the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, in Brooklyn, have been so far completed as to permit those interested in the deal to make public their plans. The lease is to be for a term of 999 years. The Nassau company is to pay $150,000 a year rental for two years and thereafter $180,000 a year. The Nassau company agrees also to expend $500,000 in improving the Atlantic Avenue system, and to bear all its fixed charges.

The Nassau Electric Company may also purchase the stock of the Brooklyn Traction Company or its successor at the rate of 20 for the common and 80 for the preferred stock.

It is proposed to reduce the capital stock of the Brooklyn Traction Company. The $6,000,000 common stock will be cut down to $1,500,000, but the $3,000,000 preferred stock will remain as it is. A new company with a capital of $4,500,000 will be organized, and holders of Brooklyn traction preferred will receive share for share. Common stock holders will receive only one share for four if they subscribe at par for Brooklyn, Bath Beach and West End Railroad bonds amounting to 7½ per cent. of the amount of their stock.

Brooklyn, Bath Beach and West End Railroad bonds, amounting to $1,000,000, are in the treasury of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, and it is expected to realize $450,000 from a part of them. The remaining $550,000 will remain in the treasury to retire old bonds when due. The new bonds will be guaranteed by the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company and by the Nassau company.

The stockholders of the new company will receive an annual dividend of 4 per cent. It is expected to make up any deficiency in the rental by the sale of the West End Railroad bonds, with enough to spare to pay 4 per cent. on the entire capital stock

FIGHTING RECEIVER HOPKINS.

Action of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Stockholders.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The receivership and complicated finances of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad were brought into the Federal court to-day on a petition of the latter corporation for a modification of the orders appointing the receivers for its property two years ago. Judge Jenkins, sitting as a United States Circuit Judge, is hearing the case, which will occupy several days in argument. It is an attempt of the Chicago and Northern Pacific stockholders to regain their hold on the property now in the hands of A. Lawrence Hopkins, as receiver, and to intrench themselves in a position where they can command the foreclosure proceedings. The property involved consists of a track system inside this city and the big station and general offices at Harrison Street and Fifth Avenue, known as the Wisconsin Central Station.

The petitioners assert that under the terms of the mortgage, by which the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company foreclosed, the Trustee of the mortgage could not enter until after six months' default in payment of interest, whereas the receivers were appointed one week after default. The court is therefore asked to decree to the railroad corporation all the rentals collected by the receivers prior to April 3, 1894, amounting to about $400,000. The receiver is also charged with taking $1,500,000 worth of bonds not covered by the mortgage. For the railroad appeared Silas W. Pettit, Philadelphia; ex-Senator Spooner, George P. Miller, and Howard Morris, Milwaukee; for the bondholders, Simon Sterne and W. A. Allen, Jr., of New-York. The receiver and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company were also represented.

THE CUT RATE ON GRAIN.

Western Roads Dissatisfied with the Joint Traffic Agreement.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The fight between the Eastern and Western roads over the Grand Trunk's 25-cent grain tariff, which has been in effect since Feb. 1, was temporarily ended yesterday by Chairman Midgely giving notice that the tariff would be canceled March 15. Mr. Midgely did not take this action, however, until after he had been requested to withdraw the rate by General Manager Hays of the Grand Trunk, who authorized its issuance.

Chairman Midgely says that the forced cancellation of this tariff will compel the Western roads to refuse hereafter to join the Eastern lines in any low rate which they may wish to make on west-bound business to meet outside competition. He says further that he will at once order the Eastern lines to cancel all irregular traffic that they may have on west-bound traffic.

A morning paper says: "Serious injury is being done to the east-bound freight traffic from Chicago by the enforcement of the Joint Traffic Association rules. Up to a month ago the east-bound through shipments of flour, grain, and provisions to Eastern seaboard points amounted to over 100,000 tons. Last week's shipments were only one-half of that amount. More or less rate-cutting is still going on, and if it was entirely prevented the east-bound through shipments would be less than they were at this time last year."

Sale of the "Nypano."

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 25.—The New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad was sold in Akron to-day for $10,000,000. The purchasers were C. C. Mason of Cleveland and Roswell G. Ralston of New-York, representing the English bondholders. There was no competition. The property was sold under foreclosure proceedings begun last November in the name of the New-York Trust Company, trustees for the English bondholders, whose claim on the first mortgage bonds and interest amounts to $74,000,000. The road's outstanding indebtedness is about $150,000,000. Mr. Mason, one of the purchasing committee, stated that the reorganized Erie would eventually acquire possession of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and that everything had been agreed upon beforehand. The English bondholders will get, he said, in the bonds of the new Erie, about $14,440,000, or one-fifth of their mortgage claims. An arrangement has also been made with the third mortgage holders whereby they will receive in Erie bonds what will represent a very small fraction of their holdings. The sum of $10,000 was paid down. The balance must be paid within thirty days after the ratification of the sale.

General Passenger Agents Meet.

Various matters relating to railway passenger traffic in Trunk Line and Central Traffic Association territory occupied the attention of a joint conference of General Passenger Agents, held in the Hotel Brunswick yesterday. F. C. Donald, Chairman of the Central Traffic Passenger Committee, presided over the conference, which was attended by Chairman L. P. Farmer of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee, J. R. Wood of the Pennsylvania Railroad, D. I. Roberts of the Erie, Charles O. Scull of the Baltimore and Ohio, Charles S. Lee of the Lehigh Valley, C. S. Crane of the Wabash, A. J. Smith of the Lake Shore, O. W. Ruggles of the Michigan Central, M. W. Euler of the Chesapeake and Ohio, and D. B. Martin of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.

The result of the deliberations of the General Passenger Agents will be submitted to-morrow to the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association.

Northern Pacific Matters.

The recent marked improvement in Northern Pacific conditions, as regards both the receivership and the earnings, impels many friends of the property to look for a definite reorganization plan sometime in the Spring.

Receivers E. H. McHenry and Frank G. Bigelow of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company announce the following appointments: J. W. Kendrick, General Manager; C. W. Bunn, General Counsel; John C. Spooner and George P. Miller, Advisory Counsel; W. H. Phipps, Land Commissioner; John Scott, Controller; M. P. Martin, Auditor, and C. A. Clark, Treasurer. R. H. Relf is appointed Secretary pro tem. at St. Paul and George H. Earl at New-York.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The report of the Second Avenue Street Railroad Company of New-York City for the quarter ended Dec. 31 last, filed with the Railroad Commission in Albany yesterday, shows: Gross earnings from operation, $218,798; operating expenses, $177,190; other income, $625; fixed charges, $33,150; net income, $9,083; cash on hand, $41,707; profit and loss, (surplus,) $46,354. The net income for the same quarter a year ago was $8,961.

—Federal Judge Hanford, in Seattle, Washington, last Monday, pursuant to the recent decision of four Supreme Court Justices, set March 3 as the date upon which his Honor and Circuit Judge Gilbert will meet in Chicago to confirm or reject the appointment of the receivers named by Judge Jenkins for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

—Stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad yesterday reelected the old Board of Directors with the exception that Moses Taylor Pyne was chosen to succeed the late George Bliss. The total vote cast was 392,000 shares. President Samuel Sloan was re-elected.

—The Chattanooga Electric Railway Company property was bought at receiver's sale in Chattanooga, Tenn., yesterday by C. A. Lyerly, representing holders of the second mortgage bonds, for $28,000. Purchasers take up a lien of $550,000 on the property held by the first mortgage bonds.

—Col. E. P. Pope, Western Passenger Agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio, has designed a form of special round-trip ticket which, it is asserted, will diminish the opportunities for scalping and will afford additional protection to both railways and passengers.

—John J. Byrne, General Passenger Agent of the Atlantic and Pacific, will retire on March 1. The general freight agency will be abolished, and H. C. Bush, now Freight Agent, will become General Agent of the Freight and Passenger Departments.

—James Keavy, General Agent of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis at Grand Rapids, Mich., has been appointed District Freight Agent of the same road, with headquarters at Benton Harbor, Mich.

—A sub-committee of the joint Traffic Managers submitted a report on east-bound business to the full board yesterday. Various routine and technical matters were involved, but no action of public interest was taken.

—At the annual convention of the National Association of Car Service Managers, held in New-Orleans recently, the report of the Secretary showed that during 1895, the association handled 12,137,999 cars.

—A Kansas City newspaper makes the positive announcement that through trains will be run over the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway to the Gulf of Mexico by the first of next September.

—An official denial is given to the statement that General Manager C. M. Hays of the Grand Trunk has ordered the discontinuance of the use of private cars by officers of that system.

J. Bayard Henry succeeds James M. Wilcox, deceased, in the Directory of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. All of the other members of the old board were re-elected yesterday.

—A special train on the Atchison Road last week made the run from Topeka to Fort Worth, at an average speed of forty-five miles an hour.

—Plans have been filed by the New-York Central for a pretty suburban station at One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

—F. P. Dwyer, Eastern Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk, was in this city yesterday.

—About 1,500 tons of steel rails have been ordered by the Cumberland Valley Railroad.

—Receiver John W. Doane of the Union Pacific is in New-York for a few days.

Condition of the Rice Market.

There has been a good demand at advancing values in the rice market in the last week. The upward trend is partly attributable to the shutting down of the mills at New-Orleans, by which the supply has been somewhat restricted, but chiefly to the appreciation of the fact that rice is below normal value. The trade has been aware of this for some time past, but, with contrary financial conditions, every conservative merchant was inclined to wait for the monetary situation to readjust itself.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co., of Charleston report the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts, cleaned, 45,325 barrels; sales, 38,465 barrels. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans report the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 1,119,750 sacks; last year, 709,715 sacks; sales, cleaned, (estimated,) 218,330 barrels; last year, 153,959 barrels.

Not Concerned in Miss Delmar's Death.

Coroner Hoeber yesterday released from custody Prof. Correno of 215 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Dr. Anna C. R. Stevens of 247 West Forty-second Street. They were arrested Monday night charged with being concerned in the death of Miss Ada Delmar, at her home, 213 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Monday. Prof. Correno was released absolutely and Dr. Stevens on her own recognizance to furnish bail later.

BURGLAR SPINS A BIG STORY.

Mason Made More "Breaks" Here Than He Can Count and Says It Is a Good Field for Thieves.

Frank Mason, the burglar, who was surprised with a bag full of plunder at the home of Francis Grundy, 441 Third Avenue, Monday night, and who was caught after a chase by Police Captain Martens and another policeman, was held in $7,000 bail in Yorkville Police Court yesterday, for action by the Grand Jury. It is believed that his capture is the most important one made in this city for a long time.

Mason, when surprised, attempted to shoot Mrs. Grundy, and a boarder, named Lyons, but his pistol would not work. He fought off Mr. Grundy and Lyons, and was chased by a mob, and finally caught. He was photographed for the Rogues' Gallery yesterday, but he would not talk to the police.

He was quite voluble with the reporters, however, and talked of his criminal career with great pride. He has been a proficient thief, he says, since nine years old. He says that he intended to kill Grundy, but that his revolver was out of order. "I did not intend to kill the woman, though," he said with a smile. "I never shoot a woman, but I would rather shoot a policeman. I would always shoot a man if it was necessary for me to do so to get away."

He says he comes from the West, and has performed numerous jobs in New-York, because recently it has become to be known as the Mecca for crooks. He came here from Chicago, when word was passed around and he says that the best thieves and burglars from the West are now in this city.

Mason has a boyish face, and does not appear to be over twenty-eight years old.

A telegram from P. J. McNamara of Sing Sing, saying, "Hold Mason until I arrive," was shown Mason, who, with a swagger air, said to the reporters:

"Why, I have turned off more tricks in this town than I have fingers and toes. They have got me dead in this job, and I will have to take my medicine. But talk about fly men; why, they haven't any on the force. None of them could rap me. I have been onto them all the time, but they were not onto me. I have been arrested on small charges in this town, under the names of Duffy, Ryan, O'Connor, and other names since I have been here, but none of them are my right names."

About the above telegram from Sing Sing, he said, "They can't rap me for that. I was never in Sing Sing in my life."

"How long have you been in the city?" Mason was asked.

"Well, I won't tell you the exact time," he said, "but suppose you say it was six months, on this last trip. I have been here before, off and on, but I didn't stay long.

"I have made so many breaks here, and done it so easy, that I can't remember the number. It was only by the merest chance that I was caught this time. No credit is due to the police for my capture either. I was discovered by this man and his wife, and even then, if my gun had not been out of order, I would have settled them and got away."

Mason admitted that he had served time in Joliet Prison, in Illinois. His picture is 210 in the Chicago Rogues' Gallery.

SENATOR LEXOW AND CONSOLIDATION.

Nothing in His Report to Weaken Objections to the Bill.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I examined Senator Lexow's report on consolidation with interest, to see what he would say about the objections, urged before the sub-committee at the hearing in Brooklyn, that the proposed bill would destroy the limit to the debt-contracting power which the Constitution imposes upon cities and counties, and that the establishment of the proposed city would, according to the Constitution, require the reconstituting of Boards of Supervisors in New-York and Kings Counties, with the dangers of expense and extravagance which would result therefrom.

As to the debt-contracting power, I find that Senator Lexow disposes of the objection in these words only: "It seems to us that this can constitute no valid objection. If, for the sake of argument, we assume that the proposition is true, there is adequate power in the Legislature by proper limitation to forestall any such predicted abuse."

Senator Lexow did not attempt to show that his proposed bill would not destroy the limitation on the debt-contracting power of the two cities, which the Constitution has established. He saw that he could not do that. He has sought to avoid the objection by saying that some Legislature may set up a statutory barrier in place of the Constitutional barrier which he proposes to have this Legislature throw down. This mode of avoiding the objection suggests the famous lines of Bramston:

"I hear a lion in the lobby roar.
Say! Mr. Speaker! shall we shut the door,
And keep him there, or shall we let him in
To try if we can turn him out again?"

Because the animal in question in this case is a tiger instead of a lion, the lines are no less applicable. Senator Lexow urges the Legislature to open the door and let the creature in, because, possibly, some Legislature may turn him out again.

But what does Senator Lexow mean by saying that this doubling of the debt-contracting power "can constitute no valid objection?" Doubtless there are those to whom the fact that the bill would break down the Constitutional limitation on the contracting of debt in these cities, would be not only no objection to it, but really an argument in its favor, because the contracting of a debt amounting to 20 per cent. of the value of the real estate of the two cities would possibly furnish, to those who were friends with the parties in power, double the amount of jobs which they could hope for under a 10 per cent. limit. But for the citizens who have to pay the debts by taxation, such an extension of the limit is certainly very objectionable, because it is to them a great danger. And the very reason why the limitation was put in the Constitution was this, that people knew that the Legislature could not be relied on to guard against the suggested abuse of the debt-contracting power.

As to the Supervisor question, Senator Lexow adroitly fails to answer the objection at all. The objection is: "If you pass the bill, there must be Boards of Supervisors, which are a useless expense and a menace to economical administration." Senator Lexow does not deny either statement. He writes as if the objection made to the bill was that it did not provide for Boards of Supervisors, instead of that it made it necessary to provide for them. He says that there is time to provide for Boards of Supervisors prior to 1898. Of course there is, but that has nothing to do with the objection.

Then he says that, if the Legislature does not perform its duty and provide for Boards of Supervisors, "the failure to perform that duty would not leave the communities of New-York and Kings deprived of an instrument essential to the execution of the governmental powers now vested in their Common Councils and Boards of Supervisors." Does not Senator Lexow know that neither New-York nor Kings County now has a Board of Supervisors? Does he not see that, if the Legislature should bring about a state of things in which the Constitution requires that each of them should have a Board of Supervisors, it would instantly raise innumerable questions as to what powers could lawfully be exercised by their Common Councils, if the Legislature should fail to provide for the election of Boards of Supervisors? If the Legislature determines to create the state of things in which the Constitution calls for the existence of Boards of Supervisors in New-York and Kings Counties, it ought, by the very same act, to provide for their election. It will violate its duty under the Constitution if it does not.

Hence, either the Legislature, if it passes this bill, must violate its Constitutional duty, or it must set up Boards of Supervisors in New-York and Kings Counties.

The objection, therefore, that the bill will throw upon the citizens of New-York and Kings Counties the useless expense of Boards of Supervisors, with all the complications, confusion, and menace to economy and good government, which has resulted from their existence in those counties in times past, is left entirely unanswered by Senator Lexow's report.

Citizens who believe in the performance of Constitutional duties, who believe that the Constitutional limitation of the debt-contracting power of cities and counties to 10 per cent. of the real estate valuation is a wise one, and who believe that the existence of County Boards of Supervisors alongside of City Common Councils is a danger to prudent and economical government, will find nothing in Senator Lexow's report to weaken the force of the objections to the Consolidation bill which have been urged on these grounds. ROBERT D. BENEDICT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1896.

GREGORY MURDER TRIAL

Doctors Disagree as to the Prisoner's Mental Condition.

SOME THOUGHT HIM TO BE INSANE

Letters from the Defendant to His Father Introduced—Urgent Appeals for Money.

The space assigned for spectators in Part IV. of the General Sessions Court was nearly filled when Recorder Goff ascended to the bench yesterday morning for the continuation of the trial of Jesse M. Gregory for the murder of his wife, Clara, on April 6, 1895.

Dr. S. W. Seward, who has charge of an institution for the insane near Goshen, N. Y., was on the witness stand as an expert when the court adjourned Monday. He was called to the stand yesterday morning to continue his testimony.

Mr. Levy, of counsel for the prisoner, rehearsed the details of the physical and mental condition of Gregory as preliminary to the query: "Was the prisoner insane at the time of the killing?"

"I object to the question," said Assistant District Attorney Osborne.

"With certain modifications of the question the witness may answer," said Recorder Goff.

"The prisoner was insane," said Dr. Seward.

"Tell me, doctor, did you examine Gregory with reference to intellectual and moral powers?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I do not understand the question," said the witness.

"Well, as to intellectual powers, aside from the moral, did you examine him?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes," said Dr. Seward.

"What do you mean?"

"I examined him," said the witness, "to ascertain the condition of his memory and reasoning faculties. There is a plain distinction between intellectual and moral faculties."

"Did Gregory show that he had the power of memory?"

"He remembered some things."

"If Gregory planned to kill his wife, and after the deed knew enough to run away, did he show some rationality?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes, to the extent of the acts you have named," replied Dr. Seward.

"If he told you these circumstances he must have remembered, will you say?"

"Yes; a person must have memory to remember."

"Now, doctor, you still say that the man was insane?"

"I do. Insane persons are sometimes rational," replied Dr. Seward.

Mr. Levy then asked the witness the question: "Now, doctor, you would have us understand that it would not be inconsistent to suppose that insane persons may formulate a plan and carry it into effect?"

"I wish to—" began the witness.

"I object," Mr. Osborne exclaimed.

"Objection sustained," said the Recorder.

"I take exception to the Court's decision," said Mr. Levy.

"If a man has memory just before and just after the commission of a crime, but no memory at the very time of the crime, would you say that he was insane?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"He was insane at the time of the crime," replied Dr. Seward.

"What was the form of insanity in Gregory's case?"

"Melancholia. Gregory had lapses of memory."

"What were his physical symptoms?"

"The most prominent symptom was degeneration. The degeneration caused insanity. The man killed his wife because he was insane."

"You mean to have the jury understand that he was insane because he killed his wife, also that he killed her because he was insane. That is begging the question," said Mr. Osborne.

"The man was insane," said Dr. Seward.

Mr. Osborne introduced thirty-one letters written by the prisoner to his father in 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893. He introduced them to show that the prisoner was sane during those years. In nearly all of the letters there were pathetic statements of poverty and urget appeals for money. The writer stated that his children needed clothes and food; that he met with an accident and was unable to work; that his house rent was due, and unless it was paid he would be dispossessed; that he and his family had lived on bread and coffee alone because other articles of food were too dear; that he could not afford to have even onions and potatoes; that his family had to go without shoes in cold weather, and that they might have starved had it not been for the kindness of neighbors.

Then William A. Gillen was sworn. Mr. Gillen said he knew the prisoner and was the latter's foreman in work on the docks. The prisoner seemed rational while working on the docks, he said.

"Did you know of quarrels between him and his wife?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I object," said Mr. Levy.

"Objection not sustained," said the Recorder.

"I saw them fight," said Gillen. "I gave the wife of Gregory small sums of money because her children were in need. Some of the money was repaid. I had letters from the wife asking aid. She had purchased a sewing machine on the instalment plan, and the agent threatened to take it away unless a dollar was paid. I loaned the dollar. I called at the home of the Gregorys frequently, and helped them for a while. After a while I stopped the assistance and refused to respond to letters. My relations with Mrs. Gregory were simply those of a friend."

At this point Mr. Osborne and Mr. Levy had another dispute, and the Recorder said: "This parrying between lawyers must cease."

Alfred G. Cotte testified that he knew the prisoner and thought he acted like a sane man.

Warner Maxom, a policeman, testified that when a search was being made at the time of the shooting, the prisoner said to him: "Nobody can find the revolver." The prisoner seemed rational, the witness said. He asked Mr. Gregory what he had done, and he said: "Oh, that's all right."

"After the shooting," the witness said, "the prisoner was pale and trembling and very nervous."

Dr. Joseph Coffey was the next witness. He said that he examined Gregory in the Tombs, and found his condition to be very bad. He seemed to be sane, however.

"What did the prisoner say to you?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"The Assistant District Attorney," said the Recorder, "must remember that Dr. Coffey was the prisoner's physician, and there are legal limits to the scope of the examination as to confidences between physician and defendant."

"In what capacity did you (the witness) attend the prisoner?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"As an official physician in the service of the city," replied the witness. "I was not paid by the prisoner."

Other physicians in the employ of the city declined to express an opinion as to Gregory's mental condition.

William Flynn, Night Keeper in the Tombs, testified:

I have seen the prisoner playing chess with the physician and with another prisoner. I have talked with him every night. He frequently complained of pains in the head. I gave him medicine nightly. The medicines were prescribed for him. One night he complained of a chill and I gave him a cup of coffee. I never saw his limbs twitch while he was asleep.

John A. Brown testified:

I have been connected with the medical department of the Tombs for the past five years. I saw Gregory twice a day. I gave him medicines, such as bromide, sulphonal, phenacetine, and morphine. I gave him morphine to make him sleep. He was nervous and the different medicines were to quiet his nerves.

Dr. R. S. Newton testified:

I have made a special study of insanity and nervous and mental diseases. I examined Gregory. He said he was not willing to have me examine him. I visited him several times. He seemed perfectly sane. He talked rationally. His acts and conversation were those of a sane man. I saw him in June and July.

Dr. P. F. O'Hanlon testified:

I am a physician and have paid special attention to insanity and nervous cases. I have examined Gregory. I have examined him as to objective and subjective periods. His memory seemed poor. The pupils were dilated. His pulse was weak. He said his bowels were inactive. His heart was irregular. He told me that he had violent headaches. He said he once had typhoid pneumonia.

"How was his muscular cordination?" asked Mr. Levy.

"His limbs trembled. There was a sensitiveness of the spinal cord. There was ataxia. He had partial paralysis," said the witness.

"I believe that at the time of the killing he was insane," said the witness, in answer to a question by Mr. Levy.

At the request of Mr. Osborne, Dr. O'Hanlon examined the prisoner in court. Dr. O'Hanlon then said: "He is feverish, weak, and flushed, and his blood is poor."

"What do you consider the form of the prisoner's insanity?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Melancholia," said the witness.

Dr. Newton was recalled and said the prisoner's condition at the moment seemed to be normal.

"Is melancholia a curable disease?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"It is," said the witness.

The court adjourned until this morning.

ANOTHER QUICK MURDER TRIAL.

A Jury Convicts De Santo of Manslaughter in the First Degree.

Justice Keogh, from Westchester County, has apparently infused new blood into the criminal courts of this city. Something unprecedented in the speedy disposition of capital cases has been witnessed in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, in which he is now presiding.

When Justice Keogh opened court last Friday he said he proposed to introduce country methods, and start the court business at 9:30 o'clock A. M. promptly. He wanted to open court an hour earlier, but Assistant District Attorney McIntyre protested that the jurors and witnesses could not be expected in court so early.

Louis P. Herman was tried and convicted of wife murder inside of two court days, his trial beginning on Friday and ending Monday, and yesterday Vincenzo de Santo was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, the extreme penalty for which is twenty years.

De Santo was placed on trial for murder at 2:45 o'clock Monday afternoon for the murder of Philippo Epilito. Several policemen and other witnesses were called, and testified that on April 20, 1895, De Santo stabbed Epilito at Barclay and Greenwich Streets in a quarrel. The prosecution was closed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

Delay in the trial was caused by the absence of Coroner's Physician Huber, who had been subpoenaed to appear on Monday. Mr. McIntyre went to the Coroner's office yesterday and found that Dr. Huber was on duty up town.

"He had a subpoena from the Supreme Court," said Mr. McIntyre to Coroner Hoeber.

"That's all right," said Coroner Hoeber. "He is my Deputy Coroner, and I have the right to send him where I please."

"But is it a contempt of the Supreme Court," continued Mr. McIntyre, "and you and Dr. Huber are likely to get into trouble for ignoring the order of the court."

"I must attend to the business of the Coroner's office before everything else," replied Coroner Hoeber.

Owing to the delay caused by Dr. Huber's absence, Justice Keogh left the bench and went into his chambers.

The trial was resumed at 1:15 o'clock P. M., and Dr. Huber testified as to the wounds Epilito had received.

De Santo then took the stand in his own defense. He said Epilito had told his employer that he had stolen some whisky from freight he had handled and he was discharged. When he met Epilito on the night of the killing, the latter fired at him, called him names, and then struck him. De Santo said he then stabbed Epilito in self-defense. De Santo illustrated in court the way in which he stabbed Epilito, using a lead pencil given to him by Mr. McIntyre.

The jury was out about an hour before returning its verdict. De Santo was remanded to the Tombs, for sentence on Friday.

MRS. OSBORN'S WILL CONTESTED.

The Sisters of Howell Osborn's Mother Try to Break It.

Leila O. Henriques and Mary A. Mason have brought suit in the Supreme Court to set aside the will of their sister, Miriam A. Osborn, the defendants in the action being John W. Sterling and the Central Trust Company, trustees under the will. The suit is also for a partition of the property.

Mrs. Osborn died in March, 1891, leaving an estate of over $5,000,000. By the will these sisters get the income each from $50,000. Mrs. Osborn's son Howell Osborn whose spendthrift life and marriage to Fay Templeton, the actress, brought him into notoriety, was left the income from a trust of $300,000, the principal on his death to go to his heirs, provided they were not the issue of a marriage between him and a wife who had appeared professionally on the dramatic stage. Mrs. Osborn also liberally endowed the Miriam Osborn Memorial Home Association, and part of the residue went to Yale College and to charitable institutions.

In a codicil which she wrote herself, the testatrix left her library and $100,000 to her lawyer and executor, John W. Sterling. The latter executed a release, assigning all his interest to certain trustees until he made a final disposition of the bequest, and in the meantime the income from the $100,000 was to be paid to Howell Osborn and Henriette Olve Trowbridge.

The contest is made on the ground that the will was not the free will of the testatrix, and, it is alleged, that it was made through the influence of Mr. Sterling. It is also alleged that the trusts are invalid, for the reason that Mrs. Osborn bequeathed more than one-half of her estate to religious institutions while she had an heir, Howell, surviving.

The matter came up in the Supreme Court before Justice Andrews yesterday on a motion made by the defendant, Sterling, to compel the plaintiffs to make their complaint more definite and certain, there being seven different causes of action named. James C. Carter, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and Thomas G. Sherman appeared for the motion, and Delos McCurdy opposed it.

Decision was reserved.

Accused of Naturalization Frauds.

Gaitio Canio of 86 James Street was arrested yesterday on a bench warrant charging him with forging naturalization papers, which were sold to Italians anxious to get work in some of the city departments.

Canio at one time kept a liquor saloon. It is charged that some time ago Joseph Tanzano and two other Italians went to Canio and bought citizenship papers for $45. They afterward thought the price too much and got their money back. They called on Canio again, and Canio took them to an American, who sold them citizenship papers for $10 each. The Grand Jury indicted Canio yesterday.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Judge McMahon, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, yesterday instructed the jury in the trial of Thomas Cannery to acquit the defendant, and instructed Assistant District Attorney Townsend to resubmit the matter to the Grand Jury. Cannery was admitted to bail. He was indicted for stealing a pair of shoes while a salesman in a Sixth Avenue store, but was accused in the complaint of taking money received for the shoes. His counsel had asked for his dismissal because of the error in the indictment.

—Assistant District Attorney T. J. McManus said yesterday that the District Attorney's office had not forgotten the case of William Hula, who has been in the Tombs for several months on a charge of causing the death of Mrs. Melden at 239 East Third Street. The Grand Jury had not acted on the case because one of the witnesses was sick last week.

—Judge McMahon, in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday dismissed the indictment against Oliver W. Marshall, son of ex-Gov. Marshall of Kansas. Marshall sold a desk last September to pay office rent in the Mills Building, and Malcolm Cameron, his former partner, charged him with stealing the desk.

—The sentence of Harry Wilson for stealing jewelry from Mrs. Barnes was postponed in the General Sessions Court yesterday to some day not fixed. The postponement was made at the request of Wilson's counsel.

—Assistant District Attorney McManus yesterday turned over to officers from Newark, N. J., Sevantiano Pietro Pinto, who is accused of killing Michael Papa in the freight yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The American Exchange National Bank vs. New-York Belting and Packing Company, appellant.—Argued by Austin G. Fox for appellant, M. H. Cardozo for respondent.

Continental Insurance Company vs. Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, appellant.—Argued by E. K. Cowen for appellant. Elihu Root for respondent.

The New-York and Long Island Bridge Company vs. Lenox Smith, appellant; The National Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York vs. Amelia F. Baker, appellant; People vs. Commercial Alliance Insurance Company, in re application of Buell, Toucey & Co. for payment of claim.—Order affirmed, with costs.

New-York Harbor Towboat Company vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order of General Term reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs to abide event.

William Ziehen vs. David J. Smith, appellant.—Judgment reversed and demurrer overruled, with costs to defendant in all courts, with leave to defendant to answer within twenty days of the service of order entered upon remittitur from this court on payment of costs.

In re final accounting of William E. Scott and another vs. William E. Scott and another, assignees, &c., appellants.—That portion of General Term order granting motion of Laura C. Aber modified to remit the proceedings to the County Clerk of Orange County, with instructions to allow and prefer so much of her claim as shall be made to appear was for service rendered after the passage of the act in question, and, as so modified, affirmed, with costs.

People vs. Martin V. Strait, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

Philip Schuyler vs. Ernest Curtis and another, appellant, to amend remittitur.—Granted and remittitur ordered amended so as to make it award costs in all courts.—No costs of this motion.

In re application of Caroline J. Dewey, &c., in re George Edward Barber and another, executors.—Motion to dismiss appeal. Catharine C. Ellerson vs. Elizabeth J. Westcott and another, appellants.—Motion for reargument denied; $10 costs.

Louis Carlson vs. Maria L. Winterson, appellant.—Motion for reargument. Edward Marshall vs. George T. Murdock et al.—Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

John E. Domschke, plaintiff, vs. Metropolitan Railway Company and another, defendants.—Motion for reargument denied, with costs.

The day calendar for Wednesday is: Nos. 1096, 447, 1088, 407, 444, 383, 426, 415.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Held in Trial Term, Part IX. room—For the hearing of appeals from the City Courts and District Courts.—Daly, P. J.; McAdam and Bischoff, Jr., JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Appeals from Judgments of City Court.—9a—Carter, Rice & Co. vs. Howard. 9b—McKinstry vs. Smith.

Appeals from District Court.—Kaufman vs. Klang. 21—Stanton vs. Gohler. 22—Crump vs. Tallman. 23—Maida vs. Sullivan County Club. 24—McCauley vs. Fidelity and Casualty Company. 25—Egan vs. Kieferdorf. 26—Culligan vs. Workingmen's Co-operative Association. 27—Houghton vs. Enders. 28—Flisser vs. Livingston. 30—Carrick vs. Wiley. 31—Zoyarow vs. Fenz. 52—Cohen vs. Moshkowitz.

Motions.—1—Wyman vs. Romer. 5—Graboys vs. Lighte. 7—Cochran vs. Reich. 8—Same vs. same. 9—Same vs. same. 11—Reilly vs. Conger.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Campbell vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 2—American District Telegraph Company. 3—Lynch vs. Porter. 4—Pasavant vs. Levy. 5—Northern Pacific Railway Company vs. Graham. 6—Savage vs. Neely. 7—Balken vs. Balken. 8—Wood vs. Wood. 9—Blanchard vs. Jefferson. 10—Matter of Jewelers and Tradesmen's Insurance Company. 11—

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN TREMONT AND FORDHAM.

The Plan Filed Yesterday—Sale of a Maiden Lane Plot—Notable Auction Offerings for To-day.

A plan filed yesterday by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for a passenger station on the Harlem Division, at One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, will be especially gratifying to the owners of property and to residents between Tremont and Fordham. The project has been long under contemplation, and has been urged in the interests of the public convenience. Now that it has been formally decided on, it will help to develop a large and valuable tract of land which has hitherto not received the attention it deserved. The new station will be about midway between that at Tremont (One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street) and Fordham, (Pelham Avenue or One Hundred and Ninetieth Street.)

Mr. George R. Read has sold to the New-York Realty Company (Messrs. Flake and Dowling) the three four-and-one-half-story brick buildings, with stores, 9 to 13 Maiden Lane, north side, beginning 130.5 feet east of Broadway, 56.6 by about 87. The property at 9 and 13 Maiden Lane was sold for Edward H. Swan and others. That at 11 Maiden Lane was sold by Mr. Read, in conjunction with Messrs. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., for Mrs. L. A. Fellows. The price reported is about $475,000. The purchasers bid, at the Brush sale last week, $261,000 for the northeast corner of Maiden Lane and Broadway, 25 by 50.

Messrs. Potter & Brother have sold to Charles Widing the three three-story and basement brick and stone dwellings, 134 to 138 West Eighty-fifth Street, each 18 by 100; and to Otto H. Dage, the five-story brick double tenement 864 First Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Forty-eighth Street, 25.01 by 100.

Messrs. Adler & Herrman have sold to Charles Neubauer the five story flat, with store, 165 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, 28.3 by 100.11.

Messrs. Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold to Fennell & Schreiner, at about $15,000, the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, 20 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building sales-room yesterday, Mr. Peter V. Meyer sold, in parcels, at $101,725, to Hiram Benjamin and Lewis Rinaldo and R. & J. Ablowich the four five-story brick tenements 60 to 66 Cannon Street, east side, 100 feet south of Rivington Street, 100 by 100.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold to Adam Hill, at $23,000, the five-story brick flat 306 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11; to Lewis S. Samuel, at $32,050, the five-story brownstone front apartment house, with stores, 224 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 400 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 111.6 by 26.0½ by 108.7; and to Otto H. Dage, at $21,000, the five-story and basement stone and brick flat 204 West Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 111 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 100.5.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, in partition, to Pincus Lowenfeld, at $15,100, the two four-story brick buildings, with stores, at 29 Tompkins Street, southwest corner of Delancey Street, 25 by 75, and to John Dimond, at $25,000, the three-story brick building, 27 Tompkins Street, 25 by 75.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, by assignee's order, at $43,000, the four-story and basement brick factory, 151 to 157 Lewis Street, northwest corner of Third Street, 62.1 by 81.4 by 52 by 76. The property was bid in by the assignee, Ferdinand A. Sieghardt.

Mr. William Kendall sold, under foreclosure, at $27,000, to the plaintiffs, the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, the flat 100 by 100.5, on the south side of West Sixty-second Street, 200 feet east of West End Avenue. To the plaintiffs, the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association, he sold, at $10,000, the lease of the southwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, 20.1 by 80, four-story brick tenement.

For to-day a notable sale in partition is set down at 111 Broadway, the property being that of the Kaufman estate. This will be conducted by Messrs. Smyth & Ryan at 59 Liberty Street. There will also be an estate sale by Mr. S. De Walt Tearse, the property comprising two Sixth Avenue corners, and a dwelling on West Eighty-sixth Street. In the detailed list appended, the sales announced will take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated:

By Smyth & Ryan, partition sale, Hamilton Odell, referee, as follows: 100 East Fifty-eighth Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, 20 by 80, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 104 to 118 East Fifty-eighth Street, four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings, the first two each 18 by 80, and the others each 18 by 100.5; also 103 East Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 20 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by about 50, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 107 East Sixty-fifth Street, three-story dwelling, of same dimensions; also, 109 and 111 East Sixty-fifth Street, two three-story and basement brownstone dwellings, each 20 by 100.5; also, 515 and 517 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 168.6 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, each 18 by 100.10, two three-story and basement brick dwellings.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John Jerolman, referee, 659 and 661 First Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of Thirty-eighth Street, 44 by 75 by irregular, two four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $15,970.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Samuel H. Ordway, referee, northeast corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 163.7 by 110.6 by 100.11 by 87.0¼. Due on judgment, $53,470.

By W. W. Fogg, partition sale, G. S. Hubbard, referee, northwest corner of Centre and Bronx Streets, West Farms, 80 by 77.6 by 80 by 78, two frame dwellings and stable.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Hugh R. Garden, referee, lease of 839 Tenth Avenue, west side, 100.5 feet south of Fifty-sixth Street, 20.1 by 80, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $8,865.

At 59 Liberty Street—By S. De Walltearss, auction sale, as follows: 440 to 444 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-seventh street, 74 by 100, two-story brick building, with stores; also 520 Sixth Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-first Street, 20 by 60, three-story brick building, with store; also, 104 West Eighty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.8½, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, a one-story iron railroad passenger station, by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; cost $20,000.

Nos. 491 and 493 Broadway, by Jeremiah C. Lyon of 67 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, for a twelve-story brick store and warehouse; cost $195,000.

Ogden Avenue, east side, 85 feet south of Devoe Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Amelia V. Seacock of 363 West Thirty-first Street, owner; cost $3,000.

Ogden Avenue, west side, sixty feet south of Devoe Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Henry Saidler of 364 West Twenty-seventh Street, owner; cost $3,000.

Nos. 225 and 227 Sixth Avenue, by the Lytch estate of 564 Fifth Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick store and sales-room; cost $150.

No. 423 Broome Street, by Anna Schell and Austin G. Fox, 17 East Thirty-fifth Street, alterations to a seven-story brick store, &c.; cost, $7,000.

No. 137 Madison Street, by Harris Dubinsky of 74 Henry Street, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and store; cost $3,000.

No. 322 West Fifty-eighth Street, by Abraham Bernheimer of 363 West Fifty-fifth Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost $3,000.

No. 1,032 Union Avenue, by Maria Landenberger of 1,030 Union Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost $500.

No. 57 West Forty-fifth Street, by B. F. Spink of 57 West Forty-fifth Street, alterations to a three-story brick and stone dwelling; cost $1,500.

No. 291 Sixth Avenue, by John L. Tonnele of 48 East Sixty-eighth Street, alterations to a three-story brick factory and store; cost $1,000.

No. 68 West Houston Street, by Jasper F. Cropsey of 251 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, alterations to a three-story brick and stone dwelling; cost $1,500.

No. 701 to 707 Eighth Avenue, by the estate of William Astor, 28 East Fifty-sixth Street, alterations to four four-story brick flats and stores; cost $2,000.

No. 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, by the Paran Stevens estate, alterations to a five-story brick and marble building; cost $25,000.

No. 262 Tenth Avenue, by the New-York Brewers' Company, (Limited.) alterations to a one-story brick boiler house; cost $1,200.

Twenty-fifth Street, north side, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue, by the Stevenson estate, 1,122 Broadway, alterations to a five-story brick store and office building; cost $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Feb. 25.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 385.8 ft n of Talmadge St, 16.8x83.9x16.11x79.6; Joseph E. Butterworth and wife to Frank T. Brooks and wife $3,900

STEBBINS AV, e s, 233.9 ft n of Freeman St, 50x114.10x25.11x irregular; Mary Reynolds to Catherine Reynolds 1

FITCH ST, n s, 29.9 ft w of Madison Av, 29.9x90; Mary Cotter to Catherine A. Cotter 5

PENFOLD AV, e s, 88 ft e of Suburban Place, 66x128.9x82.3x129.6; Edward M. Scudder to Henry Ehrhardt 1

23D ST, 237 West; Adelina Bachiller de Varela to Rafael R. Govin 1

88TH ST, 48 West; Peter Duryea to Anna F. Crossmond 1

164TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 50x112.4; William J. Fields and wife to John Schreyer 20,000

2D AV, 2,215 and 2,217; Henry Gieschen and wife to John A. Weekes, Jr.... (Omitted)

GROVE AV, e s, 380 ft n of Cliff, or 161st St, —x100; Newbury D. Lawton and wife to Annie Dalton 1

LOTS 269 and 300, map of Vyse estate, Section B; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Henry H. Neithardt 10

LAWRENCE AV, e s, 125 ft n of Central Av, 50x200; Olivia Thompson to George P. Shirmer 750

LAWRENCE AV, e s, 75 ft n of Central Av, 50x200; George W. Thompson and wife to George P. Shirmer 750

TRACT OF SALT MEADOW, contains 6 acres, adjoining land of Robert Read and George Briggs, near Read's Mills, East Chester; Robert L. Wensley, referee, to Herman Henneberger 1,175

FORDHAM AV, s s, at n e corner of land of Lavinia E. Bell, City Island, 58x100; Nathaniel Leviness to J. P. Hawkins... 600

BIRMINGHAM ST, 3 and 5; Charles L. Ritzmann to Max Bloom 10

MONROE ST, 158; Frank E. Schrenkeisen and others to Catharine E. Schrenkeisen 1

DEY ST, 32 and 34; Kate F. Wheeler to Francis W. Fellowes 1

BIRMINGHAM ST, 3 and 5; Max Bloom and wife to Charles L. Ritzmann..... 1

BROADWAY, 636 and 638; Lily W. Beresford and others to Henry T. Steinhauer..351,000

SAME PROPERTY; Henry T. Steinhauer and wife to Robert W. De Forest....351,000

11TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue B, 20x103.8; Theresa Kohl to Joseph Dubbel.. 16,000

BROADWAY, 736; Lily W. Beresford and others, executors, &c., to Jacob Korn....122,350

RENWICK ST 15, 17, and 19; Edward P. Schell and others, executors, to Ambrose K. Ely 18,500

157TH ST, 615 East; Permella A. Eustis to Patrick Goodman 13,000

34TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of Lexington Av, 46x117.6; Martha W. Horgan and another to George A. Stimpson 1

SAME PROPERTY; George N. Stimpson and wife to Henry E. Jones 1

53D ST, 414 West; Adolph S. Ellison and another, executors, to Gottlob Treffinger. 28,800

72D ST, 35 West; Abraham H. Kohn to Jacob S. Bernheimer 100

53D ST, 412 West; Adolph S. Ellison and another, executors, to Calvin G. Dolg.... 24,300

80TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Henry E. Stevens, Jr., and wife to Eduardo Tolmie 41,000

43D ST, 339 West; Aline S. Gorren to Henry Keale 900

80TH ST, 69 East; Jacob S. Ritterband to Joanna Ritterband 1

111TH ST, s s, 33.4 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.2x100.11; William Hoey to Helena G. Hoey 1

121ST ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 61.8 x irregular; Charles Bichtermann and wife to Samuel Rouse 1

110TH ST, 152 East; Daniel Meder and wife to Joseph Steinert 17,000

99TH ST, n s, 209 ft w of Boulevard, —x —x13.5x100; Henry E. Stevens and wife to William Smith 1

135TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; John Hone, Jr., referee, to John C. Barth 2,500

WEST END AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 96th St, 101x100; George A. Stimpson and another to Martha W. Horgan and another..... 1

124TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 100.11; Adolph S. Ellison and another, executors, to Adolphus Ottenberg..... 49,700

PLOT 10, map of farm of Samuel Thomson, Mount Washington; Robert Goeller to Pauline Keppler 30,000

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, Lot 2, map of Ursuline Convent; John Henney and wife to Annie Griffiths 1

Recorded Leases.

CAIN, Margaret A., and another to Asmus D. Evertsen; 639 East 138th St, 1 year $800

HELMSTETTER, Gustave, to William J. Sanderson and another; 505 Broome St, 5 years 1,500

MULLER, John M., to Henry B. Otto; 162 1st Av, 5 1-6 year 900

THORNALL, Clarence E., to James Ryan; w s of Boulevard, 84.1 ft n of 111th St, 5 years 360

Recorded Mortgages.

AARONS, Julia and Aaron, to Solomon Marx; 75 East 91st St, 6 months..... $1,500

BLOOM, Marx, and wife to H. W. Simpson, trustee of Samuel H. Greene; 3 and 5 Birmingham St, installments 17,000

BRIEN, Wilhelmine, individually, and as executrix of Catherine Brien, to Ernest Reinhardt; n s of 5th St, 174.2 ft w of Avenue C, lease, 3 years 1,000

BROWNOLD, Pauline and Bernhard, to Armand Levy and another, executors of Theodore Levy; n s of 116th St, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 5,000

BURTON, William A., and wife to Walter W. Taylor; n e corner of Spencer Place and 146th St, 2 years 500

BARSTOW, John E. and Eliza C., also Kate A. Williams; n s of 165th St, 230 ft e of Union Av, 3 years 17,000

BERTH, Sophia L., to Catharine T. Smith; s e s of Hull Av, 226.11 ft n e of Southern Boulevard, 3 years 9,000

CARR, Alonzo, to Harlem Savings Bank of New-York; w s of Forest Av, 406 ft s of 166th St, (three mortgages,) 1 year. 750

CARROLL, Peter, and wife to John Welpey; e s of Tinton Av, 75 ft n of Cedar Place; also, e s of Tinton Av, 125 ft n of Cedar Place, 5 years 6,500

DUBBEL, Joseph, and wife to A. Gertrude Cutter; n s of 11th St, 150.7 ft w of Avenue B, 3 years 10,500

SAME to Theresa Kohl; same property, 5 years 6,000

DAVEY, Joanna, and William O'Connell to Charles Wolinsky; n s of Henry St, 23.10 ft w of Clinton St, 1 year 1,100

DALTON, Annie, to Fanny H. Hamilton; 918 Trinity Av, 3 years 2,500

ENGLERT, Michael, to Bertha Busser; Delancey St, s w corner of Forsyth St, demand 1,100

SAME to Frances L. Eliot; same property, 5 years 25,000

GINSBURG, Isaac, and wife to the New-York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital; 47 Canal St, 5 years 15,400

SAME to Callman Rouse; same property, 3 years 5,000

HECKMANN, John H., to Simon E. Bernheimer and Josephine Schmid; 449 East 77th St, demand 1,000

HEIPERSHAUSEN, Philip, and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 418 West 146th St, 3 years 12,000

HORENBURGER, Lilly second and Hermann, to Ehrick Parmly and another, trustees to Ehrick K. Rossiter and Anna R. Adams; 334 East 105th St, 5 years 15,500

ISAAC, Louis, and wife to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 109 Rivington St, 3 years 20,000

SAME to John H. Burt; same property, 4½ years 6,000

JONES, Louis M. and Thomas W., to Mary J. Radway; n w corner of Broadway and 8th St, 17 1-6 years 135,000

KORN, Jacob, to Lily W. Beresford and others, executors, &c., of Louis C. Hamersley; 736 Broadway, 3 years 85,600

LETCHUM, Edgar, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 41 Jane St, 1 year 22,500

SAME to Thomas F. Gaynor; n s of Jane St, 87.2 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 2,250

LANDENBERGER, Maria M., to Charles Schledorn; e s of Union Av, Lot 53, map of land of Gouverneur Morris at Woodstock, 4 years 3,000

SAME to same; e s of Union Av, 148.6 ft n of 165th St, 4 years 3,000

SAME to Mary Haehnel; e s of Union Av, 197.1 ft n of 165th St, 4 years 5,000

MACKAY, Annie E., and husband to John N. Brown and others, trustees, &c., of Sophia A. Sherman; n s of 80th St, 143 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years 20,000

MATTISON, Ellen D., to Maude Mattison; n s of 126th St, 205 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 1,500

NEITHARDT, Henry N., and wife to Mary F. Travis; Lot 220, map of Vyse estate, Section B, 2 years 2,500

SAME to same; Lot 300, same map, 2 years 2,500

SAME to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 299, same map, 1 year 675

SAME to same; Lot 300, same map, 1 year 675

PLATH, Ernest, to the German Savings Bank of New-York City; Park Row, 151 to 155, 1 year 45,000

RITZMAN, Charles L., to Stanley W. Dexter; 3 and 5 Birmingham St, installments 3,000

REILLY, John, and wife to the West Side Savings Bank; 320 West 118th St, 1 year 6,500

STEINHAUER, Henry T., to Lily W. Beresford, executrix, &c., and others, executors of Louis C. Hamersley; 636 and 638 Broadway, 3 years 245,700

SHIRMER, George P., to Olivia Thompson; e s of Lawrence Av, 125 ft n of Central Av, 3 years 500

SAME to George W. Thompson; e s of Lawrence Av, 75 ft n of Central Av, 3 years 500

TREFFINGER, Gottlob, and wife, to Michael J. and John Groh; s s of 53d St, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 414 West, 1 year..... 10,000

THE RECTOR, &c., of St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; Fordham Av, n w s, at east corner, Lot 72 map of Morrisania, 1 acre, 1 year..... 5,000

WEEKES, John A., Jr., to Stanley W. Dexter; 2d Av, s w corner, 114th St, 3 years 25,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, Jared W., to Judson S. Todd..... $1

BURGOYNE, Theodore, executor of Mary S. Burnett, to Maria Livingston..... 5,250

HAGAN, James, to Selma Lisner..... 1

LEVY, Harris, to Marks Kirshbaum..... 1

PFEIL, Henry S., executor of Anna Pfeil, to George Finck, two assignments..... 7,000

PFEIL, Henry S., and others, executors of Jacob Meyer, to Anna Pfeil, two assignments 7,151

RADWAY, Mary J., to the Board of Church Erection Fund of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States 45,000

SQUIER, Theodore A., to Delton M. Dewey 2,c.5

SLADE, Francis L., to Conrad Stein..... 13,000

SIMMONS, Francis R., and another, executors of Henry Guinel, to Clara Guinel. 8,000

GUINEL, Francis R., and another, executors, to Ella A. Guinel, guardian of William S. Guinel, Jr. 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to George A. and Emma Muller.. 10,000

TODD, Judson S., to Abraham Kaufmann. 1

WESSLAU, Ellsabeth, and others, executors, &c., of Julius Wesslau, to Albert E. Wesslau 5,500

WESSLAU, Albert E., to George J. Wesslau 5,500

Lis Pendens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

GREENWICH ST, 485; Department of Buildings against Ambrose K. Ely, (violation of building laws.)

11TH ST, 217 West; same against Harris Mandelbaum, (violation of building laws.)

2D AV, s s, 252 ft w of 4th Av, 50x114, map of Wakefield; Emily Strong against Frank N. Bearse and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

49TH ST, n s, 129 ft e of Madison Av, 21 ft front; John W. Harper and others against Robert L. Harrison and others, (partition.)

ASH AV, Lots 32 and 33, map of Laconia Park; Walter W. Taylor against Carrie M. Wyburn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

SYRACUSE AV and Chestnut St, s e corner, 100x100; Allan G. Macdonald against William F. Auerbach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MAP OF WASHINGTONVILLE, Lot 46; Mary A. Varian against Lucy Mandrey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

116TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 225 ft front; 117th St and Madison Av, n e corner, 108x100.11; 117th St, n s, 108 ft e of Madison Av, 151.6x100.11; 61st St, n s, 146 ft w of 10th Av, 27 ft front; the Black River National Bank of Lowville against John J. Macdonald and others, (action to set aside conveyance.)

CONCORD AV and Grove St, n w corner, 125x 110; Harriet I. Cruger against Nathan B. Thompson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office:

169TH ST and Union Av, s e corner, 160x 100; Albert Blechner against Joseph Lieberzz, owner; Frank Nusbaum, contractor $960

LEXINGTON AV, 1,848 and 1,850; Henry Turno against Annie Larned, owner; Peter Coco & Brother, contractors..... 100

OAKLEY ST, s s, 225 ft e of Katonah Av, 100x100; Lawrence Brothers against F. S. Reisenberg, owner and contractor. 1,928

98TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.9; Michael Cerito against Peter and Johanna Saltuary, owners; Peter Saltuary, contractor 200

64TH ST, 203 West; Giovanni Adamo against Anthony E. Stieger, owner and contractor 1,042

107TH ST, 24 and 26 East; Henry Brown against Ida Miller and Mary Donlon, owners and contractors; William P. Youngs, owner..... 3,975

98TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; Harry W. Bell against Peter Saltuary, owner and contractor 66

101ST ST, n s, 280 ft e of Park Av, 25 ft front; William F. Gulick against James E. Barton, owner and contractor..... 75

LONGFELLOW ST, 417 to 425; Salvatore Santacroce against Alfred Ericson, owner and contractor 29

86TH ST, 37 to 45 West; William B. Corney against Cornelius W. Luyster, owner and contractor 613

138TH ST, n s, 650 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 200; Thomas Normeyle against Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor..... 450

31ST ST, 209 East; Michael J. Harrin against Francis H. Ross, owner; Hugh J. Kennan, contractor..... 151

UNION AV and 169th St, s e corner, 127.6x180; Leopold Vath against Joseph and Edward Liebertz, owners; Frederick Nusbaum, contractor..... 447

TWO BABY FARMERS ARRESTED.

Frank McKenna and His Wife Held in Brooklyn for Cruelty to Mrs. Butler's Infant.

Frank McKenna and his wife Kate of 469 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, were arraigned before Justice Walsh in the Adams Street Police Station yesterday on charges of maintaining a baby farm without a license, and cruelty to an infant. The couple live in a rear house, and the complainants against them were Mrs. Dennigan, who occupies apartments in the front building, and Mrs. Kate Butler, mother of the child, who lives at 240 Bond Street.

Mrs. Butler, who is employed during the day, gave her three-years-old daughter Clara to Mrs. McKenna, to be cared for, paying her $6 a month board. Mrs. Dennigan recently heard the child scream as if in pain, and a few days ago she investigated its condition. The McKenna apartments were closed, but Mrs. Dennigan affected an entrance, and found the child in a darkened room, wrapped in a piece of carpet. She was crying bitterly. Mrs. Dennigan carried her out, and then saw that her body was terribly bruised, as if she had been cruelly beaten.

Mrs. Dennigan notified the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and yesterday morning Mrs. McKenna was arrested. She was accused of the technical offense of keeping a baby farm without permission of the Health Department, and Justice Walsh held her in $200 bond. The woman's husband went for a bondsman, and during his absence she declared that he beat the little girl. He returned from an unsuccessful search for a bondsman, and was arrested on his wife's charge. He was sent to jail for further examination, and Mrs. McKenna was released on her own recognizance.

The little victim of the McKennas' cruelty was returned to the society. Mrs. Butler said she placed her daughter in Mrs. McKenna's care because she thought the woman was her friend and would protect it.

MAY BE CENTRAL PARK SOUTH

Aldermanic Hearing on Plan to Rename Part of Fifty-ninth Street.

The announcement was made in the Board of Aldermen yesterday that the Committee on Streets would hold a public hearing on Friday afternoon for the purpose of listening to argument regarding the change of the name of Fifty-ninth Street, from Fifth to Eighth Avenues, to Central Park South.

The Railroad Committee, through Alderman Parker, offered a resolution withdrawing the consent granted July 24, 1885, to construct a railroad through Wall Street to William Street from the East River. The franchise was awarded to the Fulton, Wall Street, and Cortlandt Street Ferries Railroad Company, but it was never taken advantage of.

A letter from J. S. Markey relative to allowing "ill-mannered" dogs loose in the streets was referred to the Committee on Street Cleaning.

A letter from Col. Waring, protesting against horses being fed from troughs on the streets, and suggesting that an ordinance be passed compelling the use of feed bags, was referred to the Law Committee.

Alderman Windolph introduced a resolution indorsing Assembly bill 716, permitting the erection of booths for the sale of newspapers. It was adopted.

The Committee on Lands, Parks, and Places submitted a report approving the Pingree plan of utilizing city lots for the purpose of small farms, to be operated by the poor. The Commissioners of Charities were asked to co-operate with the Society for the improvement of the Poor so that the city lands not in use may be used for the purpose.

Newport Cottages Renting Early.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 25.—Buchanan Winthrop of New-York has rented Pinard cottage, No. 3, for next season.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton are to go abroad for a long stay. Joel B. Wolfe of New-York will rent their Newport cottage for next season. Mrs. Wharton today sent large checks to the Principals of the public and parochial schools of Newport in the interest of furthering the work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The money will be devoted to the purchase of prizes for compositions on the subject.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Ruthyen Pratt and Mrs. L. H. Brinley of Colorado Springs arrived to-day at their cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard returned from Boston.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

$2,100.

Three years' lease.
An elegant residence, brown, of Lenox Hill.
J. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

AT $2,800, SUBJECT TO OFFER, 22-FT.-wide house, 33 East 63d St.; has a fine dining room, with pantry extension.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
5th Av., cor. 52d St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, NEW-JERSEY.—Houses for sale and to let. Apply to MACY & DONALDSON, opp. Nutley Station.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
WILBUR LARREMORE, Esq., Referee.

The Choice & Valuable Properties
No. 57 Broadway and 33 Trinity Place, Northwest Corner Exchange Alley.
95 and 97 Liberty Street,
34, 36, and 38 Harrison Street, Northeast Corner Washington St.
35 West 13th Street,
449 to 459 West 14th Street,
444 to 450 West 15th Street, and
149, 151, 155, & 157 E. 55th St.

For maps, terms, and particulars apply to STICKNEY, SPENCER & ORDWAY, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway. (444)

SMYTH & RYAN, AUCTIONEERS,
Will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, on Wednesday, February 26th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
11 Handsome Private Residences.
100 E. 58th St., cor. Park Av.
104, 106, 108, 110 E. 58th St.
103, 107, 109, 111 E. 65th St.
515, 517 East 117th St.
HAMILTON ODELL, Esq., Referee, 120 B'way.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attys., 54 William St.
Maps at Auctioneers' office, 111 Broadway, or 11 Pine St.

S. DE WALLTEARSS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
440, 442 AND 444
SIXTH AVENUE,
S. E. COR. 27TH ST.
520 6TH AV.,
N. E. COR. 31ST ST.
104 WEST 86TH ST.
S. DE WALLTEARSS & CO.
will sell at public auction,
BY ORDER OF
CHARLES A. DUVIVIER, EXECUTOR of the last will and testament of CHARLES E. CAZET, DECEASED,
ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1896,
at 12 o'clock noon.
AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK,
the above-mentioned desirably located
6TH AV. BUSINESS CORNERS
AND 86TH ST. DWELLING.
For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneers, 171 Broadway, (Telephone call 355 Cortlandt,) or
DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, ATTORNEYS FOR EXECUTOR, 88 NASSAU ST.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN. 4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent.
For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges.
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
146 B'way, cor. Liberty St.
LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

A.—CHOICE DWELLINGS FOR SALE.
Three-story and basement brownstone houses situated on the south side of 120th St., east of Morningside Park, a location unsurpassed for healthfulness and first-class surroundings; private residences in front and rear; houses 56 feet deep; abundance of closet room; thoroughly well built in every particular; terms easy.
J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 370 West 120th St.

174 WEST 94TH ST.
TO RENT OR FOR SALE CHEAP.
The new modern house, 3-story and basement; caretaker on premises; terms will be made to suit. Inquire of
J. DELMAGE TRIMBLE,
111 Broadway.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
4 and 6 Warren St.

For Sale—Terms to Suit Purchaser.
Newly decorated.
54 EAST 53rd H. A. BRADY & CO., 1 WEST 27TH ST.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Irvington-on-Hudson.
Modern house, 12 rooms, newly decorated; rent, $900.
Old-fashioned Colonial house, 14 rooms, newly remodeled; sanitary plumbing; all modern improvements, (new,) $750.
Both houses have fine views of Hudson, extensive grounds, cared for at owner's expense, and free use of stables; seven minutes' walk of station,
Apply to JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

FOR SALE—Restricted; Sea Gate, fronting Atlantic Ocean and Gravesend Bay, overlooking the Narrows; presenting this select property, strictly for residence, with every convenience; sewers, water, and gas; macadamized streets and street private communication by boat to New-York within 45 minutes; sold by reference only. Particulars furnished by application to NORTON POINT LAND COMPANY; agents, WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY, 189-191 Montague St., Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT,
Monmouth Beach,
Shrewsbury River, N. J.
D. B. KEELER, Jr.,
9 Pine St., N. Y.
FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

POPULAR NUTLEY, N. J., OFFERS SEVERAL modern houses, with pleasant grounds, shade, &c., at rentals $450 to $900; quite near station. Apply F. M. UNGER, opposite Nutley Station.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE,
Exceptionally Well Lighted, Both in Front and Rear,
ON THE HANOVER SQUARE FRONT
OF THE
COFFEE EXCHANGE BUILDING
with entrance on Beaver Street.
Light and heat at night. Can be rented as a whole or in part.
For plans and further particulars, APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
9 PINE STREET.

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.
To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

A.—27TH ST., CLOSE TO BROADWAY.
Four-story building to lease for business purposes; might alter to suit tenant.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

NORDICA.
S. W. Corner 7th Av. and West 113th St.
High class apartments of 6, 7, and 8 rooms and bath; elevator, electric light, steam heat, hot water, janitor and hall service, telephone; complete in every detail for comfort and convenience of tenants; open for inspection this week; can be seen evenings; Superintendent on premises.

Portsmouth and Hampshire,
38 to 50 West 9th St.
Very desirable location; attractive sunny outside apartments at moderate rentals; elevator service, steam heat, door attendance. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, CORNELL SITE.—Notice of Application for Appraisal:—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the Seventh day of March, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the county of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving and inereasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected, is situated in the Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated and shown on two certain maps, signed and certified as required by said act, filed in Westchester County Register's Office, December 18th, 1895, of which said maps is entitled Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, Michael T. Daly, Commissioner. Property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1894. Verified March 21st, 1894.

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee, and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) situate in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, which, taken together, constitute a tract of land of which the following is a statement of the external boundaries:

Beginning at a point on the easterly bank of the Croton river, near the most easterly corner of Wood's Bridge, which point is the intersection of said bank of said river with the northerly side of the highway leading easterly from said Wood's Bridge; thence northeasterly and northerly along the easterly bank of the Croton river

HE SAW INTO THE STUDIO

What a Deaf-Mute Scholar Says of the Eglau Case.

HIS STORY NOT WHOLLY CONNECTED

Tells Somethings Involving a Student Who Had Established an Alibi—Principal Greene Not Communicative.

Part of Maximilian Eglau's death struggle at the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes was probably witnessed by one of the unfortunate pupils, Francisco Cava.

Cava, who is seventeen years old, and son of Carmine Cava, an Italian banker and grocer at 46 Mulberry Street, was referred to in the following paragraph in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday:

> My estimate of the discovery is that they have found some one who either saw part of the struggle between the old man and his murderer or saw something happen in the building that incriminates some one. As I take it, their informant is one of the boys, who, up to last Friday, kept what he saw a secret. I think that if this is the case I know the boy, but it would be useless to go to him, as the detectives have not certainly failed to silence him effectually.

The story told by the boy would be valueless without corroboration, as he is an incompetent witness in that his mental condition permits him to adhere only to the main thread of his narrative. He could not support the slightest cross-examination, and he is almost unintelligible to experts on conversation with deaf-mutes.

Where the Artist Was Killed.

Annex of the Deaf-Mute Institution Viewed from Sixty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue.

According to Francisco, he went to the Deaf-Mute Institution on the morning of Feb. 10. He takes no meals there and stops at home. At noon he promptly left the institution. Usually he buys a light lunch at some cake store, but that day he did not care to eat and went to the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, and stood so that he faced the annex of the institution.

The boy was looking at the window of the clay-modeling room, which, in a direct line, was about eighty-five feet from him, when he saw Artist Eglau suddenly appear and approach the window. His arms were held up and he appeared to stagger and caught at what the boy described as a stool, and then sank down with the stool. At that time Francisco saw to the north of where Eglau disappeared the shoulder of either a man or a boy.

This, Francisco believed, was between 12:10 and 12:15 o'clock. He was surprised at what he had seen, and waited a few seconds, but there was no other appearance at the window, and Francisco hurried to the basement entrance of the institution in Lexington Avenue, and rang the gong twice. No one answered the summons, and he went to Sixty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue.

Of the happenings that he witnessed there the boy has told several stories. One is that he saw Edward Eck of 154 West Twenty-fifth Street, who, on the day of the murder, was arrested with Pfandler and Wolfe, come from the side entrance in Sixty-seventh Street, turn up his collar, and look east and west furtively.

The other story exonerated Eck and told of a strange man, who made his apparition. After this Francisco saw a boy unknown to him run out of the basement entrance in Lexington Avenue and hurry away.

Francisco's next story is that he went back to his classroom, and, in hanging up his cap saw a drop of blood on the wall, which he wiped off. Then he went to the perforated iron stairs leading to the clay modeling room, and found on them the table leg used as a pestle, which has figured in the case.

This he carried up stairs and threw into the clay modeling room. Then Francisco went to look for Principal Greene, but could not find him. He intended to tell him of the strange doings of which he was a witness.

After this Francisco went to the cellar to blacken his shoes in the room set apart for the scholars' use and saw Eck wash his hands, which were bloody. In doing this Eck soiled a towel.

These stories are a summary of what the detectives obtained from the boy through the medium of F. W. Nuboer, who was once a supervisor of the institution. Francisco is of exceedingly weak mental calibre, and mixed up circumstances and persons almost hopelessly, but there appeared to be a vivid and correct recollection of the incident at the window, and the main endeavor was to corroborate as far as might be possible what Francisco told about it.

It was ascertained that on the morning of Tuesday, Feb. 11, the boy told his father about this incident. But Cava senior speaks little English and the boy little Italian, and one is not expert in enunciation and the other little advanced in lip reading, so that the father believed that his son was talking vaguely about Eglau's death and describing the location of his studio.

There was proof that Francisco was at the institution on the day of the murder and that he left promptly at noon and returned to his class. It was also established that at the time mentioned by the boy Principal Greene had gone out for a walk.

Then the possibility of seeing a happening in the clay modeling room from where the boy stood, in Lexington Avenue, was tested. The result was startling. The window at which he said he saw Eglau appear is so low that the pedestal, which he called the "stool," which was found overturned on the blood on the floor, and which bore the imprint of a hand as small as that of Eglau's was plainly in view, and persons approaching the window were readily identified. Afterward several teachers and pupils remembered that they had often seen persons in this room whose identity and doings were promptly distinguished.

As a result of this test, the photograph of the annex spoken of in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, was taken by a photographer brought by Detectives Price and Foye.

The examination of Francisco resulted in discouragement because of his reference to Eck. No testimony can upset the alibi established for him by bright and disinterested witnesses. He could not have been at the institution before 3:20 P. M., Feb. 10.

Eliminating Eck from Francisco's hazy, disjointed, and incoherent narrations, the police claim to have a basis for serious investigation, and last night they appeared to be very far from admitting that they had again been baffled.

On the contrary, they claimed that only the weakest part of their case, based on recent discoveries, had leaked out, and that they were sanguine of success. They had silenced Carmine Cava and his son, and the experts they had employed, and both Chief Detective O'Brien and Acting Captain Casey elevated their eyes in surprise and denial when the Cava case was mentioned.

Principal Greene appeared to be dumfounded when asked if he heard Francisco Cava's story on Feb. 17.

"Dont," he said, "regard it as an impoliteness, but I can say nothing about that."

"Will you," asked the reporter, "admit that you heard such a statement?"

"I can say nothing about it."

"Will you deny it?"

"I will neither admit nor deny. I simply say that I cannot talk of it."

"Because of instructions from the police?"

"I cannot answer any question except to say that we have a pupil named Cava."

It was learned, however, that the plan of employing trustworthy deaf-mutes to discover what the boys and others in the institution were doing or talking about was a factor in bringing out Francisco's statement. The boy did tell a story to Principal Greene a week after the murder, and after it had been sifted—this took four days—it was given to the police. This accounts for the activity and buoyant demeanor of the detectives since last Thursday.

In their investigation the detectives found out much about three pupils who may be classed as black sheep. One detected in dishonesty was dismissed, and is now in the One Hundred and Sixty-third Street Institution. Another dishonest boy was rehabilitated and retained. The third boy, who is in the institution, is a suspect.

"I cannot," said Prof. Dwight L. Elmendorf last night, "tell what I know of the doings of the detectives. I am as much interested in the case as I should be, no more. I am a teacher in the institution, and therefore intent on solving the mystery. I have done some work for the police and have been a witness for the Fitzgerald boys, but I have asked for no confidences from the detectives, while I may have drawn inferences from their doings.

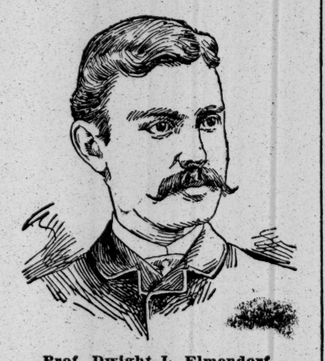
"I don't remember the boy Cava. I find he was not even in my athletic class, and learned first of his story when an evening paper was shown me. Of his seeing something occur in the clay modelling room I am not disposed to doubt. From where he says he stood it would be easy. But I have no theory in the matter and from what I have observed of the detectives I am convinced that if they fail they will have done much intelligent work without the reward of success.

"Yes, I saw Detective Price to-day. I cannot speak of his errand. I can say this, however—the Fitzgerald boys are innocent, and may not figure in the case again."

Principal Greene was summoned to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of assault made by a reporter who visited the institution Monday. Magistrate Kudlich decided on the evidence that the complainant forced his way past the doorkeeper and refused to leave until a policeman was sent for. Mr. Greene was held blameless.

Principal Greene said afterward that he only discriminated against such visitors as appeared to ignore the character of the institution and the amenities of the profession. He had been annoyed because of several attempts to enter the institution surreptitiously and by an outrage perpetrated at his country home at Southington, Conn. The house was in charge of an easy-going caretaker, and last week a reporter visited the town and proclaimed that he (Mr. Greene) was about to flee the country, and induced the caretaker to allow him to search the house from cellar to garret.

"When the murder is cleared up," added Mr. Greene, "I and my lawyer will give this atrocious business and some other matters attention."



Prof. Dwight L. Elmendorf,

Scientist and Instructor, Whose Detective Ability Is Conspicuous.

TO BENEFIT CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

Entertainment to be Given in Aid of the New-York Infirmary.

An evening of music and song is to be given at the Carnegie Lyceum Friday evening, Feb. 28, under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the New-York Infirmary for Crippled Children, for the benefit of that charity.

The music is to be furnished by the New-York Chamber Music Club, and a special performance of "Gloriana" will be given by the Students' Dramatic Club. The entertainment will begin at 8:15 o'clock. Tickets are $1.50.

There were treated at the infirmary during the year 1895 eighty-five crippled children. With a commensurate increase of patients this coming year, the society says that there will be need of a larger building for the work, besides the country branch, which it is hoped will be established soon, to give the little sufferers the much-needed fresh air and sunshine in Summer.

There is a home visiting committee, which not only learns the worthiness of the beneficiaries, but also encourages parents to bring their children regularly to the infirmary to be treated.

On the Entertainment Committee are Mrs. Bliss, Miss Maude Bliss, Mrs. E. J. Bermingham, Miss Elanor C. Clarke, Miss Claire Cohn, Mrs. Charles A. Carlisle, Mrs. Charles Cohn, Mrs. Charles W. Colton, Miss Winnie Davis, Mrs. James T. Davis, Mrs. F. S. Davis, Mrs. John Vincent Donahue, Mrs. John F. Douglas, Mrs. Campbell C. Fite, Mrs. H. T. Galpin, Mrs. H. A. Groesbeck, Mrs. H. M. Graham, Mrs. Ernest Groesbeck, Mrs. M. L. Hahn, Mrs. William E. Hahn, Miss Marie Hamill, Miss Hunt, Mrs. Lawrence Kerr, Mrs. Edward M. Knox, Mrs. A. S. Lascelles, Mrs. A. G. McDonald, Mrs. H. Clay Miner, Jr., Mrs. George Massey, Mrs. Edwin Miner, Mrs. Evelyn Miller, Mrs. D. D. Nedwell, Miss Constance Nathan, Mrs. A. E. Olarovsky, Miss Pierce, Mrs. Ida Pitt Ritter, Mrs. Walter P. Robertson, Mrs. Isaac F. Russell, Mrs. Frederick R. Root, Mrs. Charles H. Ropes, Miss Mina Roberts, Mrs. Rodgers, Miss Rodgers, Miss Daisy Rodgers, Mrs. J. H. Sterling, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. J. D. Thompson, Mrs. J. W. Treadwell, Mrs. F. L. Van Buren, Mrs. Herman C. Von Kroh, Mrs. R. Wood Weir, Miss Florence Wilson, Miss C. M. Wood, and Chairman Mrs. S. E. Milliken.

This committee includes the officers of the society. Mrs. Theodore Sutro is the President. The infirmary is situated at 246 East Fifty-ninth Street.

LOOK FOR LITTLE FURTHER INCREASE.

Reserve over $123,000,000—$20,000,000 Unpaid on Bond Account.

The report from Washington yesterday that the gold reserve now exceeded $123,000,000 was the subject of much cheerful comment in the financial district. This total includes depository bank holdings. It is estimated that the Treasury has received in gold since Feb. 8, $90,000,000, leaving only about $20,000,000 unpaid on bond account.

The reserve is now nearly as high as bankers thought it would reach. Estimates of further increase are small. It is supposed that gold will be withdrawn for the greater part of the remaining payments, and that the net gain will hardly carry the reserve beyond $130,000,000.

The reserve has lost about $32,500,000 since Jan. 1, the greater part of which has been returned in bond payments. Should the reserve reach $130,000,000, the gain of fresh gold from the bond issue will have been about $67,000,000. Receipts yesterday on bond account were $250,000, and withdrawals were $300,000.

TO CONSIDER ITS FUTURE WORK.

Chamber of Commerce Committee on Financial Legislation to Meet.

There will be a meeting this afternoon of the Committee on Sound Financial Legislation of the Chamber of Commerce to consider future work. Some comment was excited yesterday on account of Secretary Carlisle's advice to the committee to work for sound-money planks in the platforms of the two National conventions. Those who criticised the advice said that, if followed, it would lead a commercial body into National politics, and that the Chamber of Commerce had gone quite far enough politically in municipal affairs.

Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman of the Executive Committee, thought it unfortunate that Secretary Carlisle's remarks should be misconstrued, since they were well intended. There was no likelihood, Mr. Schwab said, that the Chamber would appeal to any political body or meddle in any candidacy before a convention. Its function was to furnish the people sound-money arguments by distributing pamphlets and speeches on the subject. Further than that it had not thought of going.

RAPID TRANSIT HEARING

Mr. Zabriskie Opposes a Railroad Under Broadway.

HE QUESTIONS THE ESTIMATES MADE

Goes into the Cost of Excavating and Other Details Before the Supreme Court Board.

The Supreme Court Rapid Transit Commissioners met again yesterday at 256 Broadway.

George Zabriskie, who represents the protesting Broadway property owners, argued against the road's being built under Broadway.

He referred to the testimony of Controller Fitch and ex-Mayor Hewitt, and pointed out where the former, speaking as the guardian of the city's finances, spoke of the gravity of involving the city in a debt of $60,000,000 through the construction of the road, and that the latter (Mr. Hewitt) told the commission of the difficulty and danger of constructing the road under Broadway.

"You are to consider this entire question," Mr. Zabriskie said, "in the largest possible view, and from all points of view." He referred to the injury that would be done to business along Broadway if the road was constructed, and said business would be driven away during the three years that it would take to complete the project.

"The Broadway property owners," he said, "are the largest taxpayers in New-York, yet it is on them that the entire burden will fall." He said the owners of vaults had paid the city for them, and yet this railroad would deprive them of their rights by invading the vaults. The minimum value of the Broadway vaults was estimated at $12,000,000, while the maximum estimate was as high as $16,000,000.

"This commission must also determine," he continued, "whether the city or the Board of Rapid Transit will be responsible for damages inflicted on property owners along New-York's principal thoroughfare through injuries to buildings while the road is being constructed.

"With the exception of a short time during the rush hours, there is no difficulty now in getting a seat and being transported at as great a rate of speed as one would wish to travel to one's destination by the present existing railroad lines in this city."

Mr. Zabriskie said the vote cast in 1894 did not amount to a popular approval of the plans now before the commission for an underground railroad. The plan upon which the people voted was a very different plan from that before this commission. He contended that the Rapid Transit Board unintentionally submitted to the people the question of deciding upon the plans of the Rapid Transit Board in 1891, which were different in many important particulars from those now under consideration.

The present plan was never before the Board of Experts, and the estimates for its construction were never examined by the Board of Experts. The Board of Experts advised that the road should be built along Elm Street. When the Common Council approved of the present plans, it did so under a misconception of what the Board of Experts had really recommended to the Rapid Transit Commission.

The question of the cost of the proposed railroad was taken up by Mr. Zabriskie, who attacked the estimates of Chief Engineer Parsons.

"I submit," Mr. Zabriskie said, "that Mr. Parsons's estimates are unreliable, in view of the conditions under which they were made up, and I claim that the adoption of his views by the Rapid Transit Board carries with it no more weight than the expression of confidence in his capacity as chief engineer to carry the Board to a right conclusion.

"Mr. Parsons has shown himself to be unusually intelligent, and a very enthusiastic young gentleman on the stand, but I must say without intending to cast any reflection on his abilities, that he has never heretofore been consulted in the responsible construction of a great engineering undertaking. His academic knowledge is unquestioned, but there is an uncertainty about the accuracy of his estimates which renders them unworthy of weight or consideration.

"Mr. Parsons began by telling us that the road could certainly be built for $48,620,411, but scarcely have we scratched the surface than we see that the road will cost at least $50,456,861, according to the corrected estimate.

"He has shown, I claim, a high degree of carelessness and inconsiderateness, as is evidenced in the grave error made in calculating the distance between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth Streets, which was found to involve the enormous sum of $1,000,000. Then we were told that there was an error of $110,000 made in calculating the cost of the Park Row loop, and, in addition, Mr. Parsons admitted having made allowance for an insufficient number of stations, making a total in the cost of construction of $1,836,450."

Mr. Zabriskie claimed that all the engineers agreed in favoring the Elm Street route in preference to Broadway, that Mr. Parsons himself thought the Elm Street route would cost $5,000,000 less, and that the injury to Broadway property was likely to be incalculable.

The cost of excavation was also underestimated by Mr. Parsons by many millions of dollars. He had not the experience necessary to make an accurate estimate of the cost of the excavations along Broadway.

The excavating could not be done for less than $6 a cubic yard, as Expert O'Rourke testified. The experts produced were all practical men, who had had experience in doing such work, and could form accurate estimates of the cost of the work, while the Rapid Transit Board experts were "merely guessing at estimates from false hypothesis."

Mr. Zabriskie contended that the Rapid Transit Board had not by a preponderance of evidence shown that the road could be built for $50,000,000, or that it would pay when it was built.

"The whole project," he said, "of the Rapid Transit Board is foggy and ill-conceived, and, in my opinion, should not be approved by this commission."

George G. De Witt addressed the commission on the subject of damage to the vaults along Broadway. He said it would be an outrage if the rights of the vault owners were not protected. It was possible for the engineers to provide another route which would not interfere with the vaults along Broadway.

"Leave us alone on Broadway," he said, "and go to Elm Street, where the vaults will not be interfered with."

An adjournment was taken until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady, in private family; good city reference. A. C. H., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to get position for her chambermaid, whom she can recommend. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 436 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Swedish girl as competent chambermaid and seamstress or parlor maid; has good city references. C. S., Box 184, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady, in private family; good city reference. A. C. H., 384 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; willing and obliging; city reference. 51 Leroy St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young Englishwoman as chambermaid or parlormaid; best city reference. R. F., 160 West 17th St., Ryan's hall.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl to do chamberwork and sewing or assist with waiting; good reference. 201 West 67th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a colored girl in a private family as chambermaid or waitress; best city reference. 449 7th Av., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with growing children; best city reference. 149 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and laundress; best reference; private family; no cards. 222 East 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; best of references. 208 East 57th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; assist with laundry work, or waiting. 230 East 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid, with best city reference. Call two days, present employer's, 15 North Washington Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a German Protestant, speaking English, as chambermaid; or would go to grown children and do sewing; country preferred. Can be seen, Monday, from 10 to 2, at 550 Park Av. and 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as first-class chambermaid and to assist with laundry work or sewing; can be cheerfully recommended by last employer. Crowley, 231 East 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress, or general housework, in small private family; no cards. 323 East 69th St.; ring Daily's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl for chamberwork; or would do chamberwork and washing; three years' reference. L. M., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a place for her chambermaid and waitress; American Protestant; capable and faithful; seventeen months' references. 349 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid in small family; best city reference. 66 West 100th St., fourth bell, east side.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—City references. 246 East 75th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; can get up dinner parties and luncheons; reference from last employers. Annie, Box 386 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; thoroughly understands baking; care of all dinner parties and luncheons; where kitchenmaid is kept; personal references can be given. H. R., care of Mrs. Cross, 81 West 50th St.

COOK.—By Englishwoman; first-class in all branches, with or without kitchenmaid; can take entire charge and get up company dinner and luncheon; has first-class personal references. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended from her late employer; wages, $35 to $40. M. P., 106 West 42d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two girls, together; one as cook and laundress; other chambermaid and waitress; small private family; references. 456 West 20th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; understands first-class cooking in all branches; first-class reference; no objection to the country. 308 West 43d St.; ring Mrs. Farley's bell.

COOK.—Lady breaking up highly recommends her cook; takes full charge of marketing and kitchen; kitchenmaid required; luncheons and dinners. McCann, 206 East 45th St.

COOK.—By competent woman; excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; private family. C., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; Protestant; competent in all its branches; take entire charge; in a private American family; best city reference; wages, $40. 327 East 41st St.

COOK.—Young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city references; wages, $25 to $30. A. B., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best city references; last employer can be seen. 463 Columbus Av., Rock's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook, or as cook and laundress, in a small private family; good wages; good city references. 255 7th Av., between 24th and 25th Sts., middle bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; German, French, and American cooking; good laundress; city or country; seven years' references. 436 East 59th St., Room 8, one flight.

COOK.—First-class German cook; can take entire charge of kitchen; fine private house; best city references; wages, $25, $30. A. S., 237 East 35th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young women; one as excellent cook; other as first-class waitress and chambermaid; good references; no cards. 426 West 52d St.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, desserts; good baker; first-class city references; no cards. 751 6th Av.

COOK.—An active American woman; private family; take charge of kitchen; no objection to washing; best city references. 317 West 35th St., Room 12.

COOK.—By a professional cook, (German;) good caterer and manager; capable of taking full charge; two years' reference; state wages. H., 236 3d Av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one cook, good baker, understands all kinds of deserts; other waitress and chambermaid; references. Room 8, 436 East 59th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook, in private family; good baker; day or month; good references. 241 East 42d St., first floor.

COOK.—By a Scotch Protestant in a private family as cook; good reference; city or country. 239 West 27th St.

COOK.—By Swedish woman; first-class cook; by day or week; understands luncheons and dinners thoroughly. Mrs. S. Glaue, 584 3d Av.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman to cook, wash, and iron; city reference. 201 West 67th St., ground floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly competent young woman; good cook and laundress; small family; city reference. 310 East 31st St.

COOK.—By girl as excellent cook and baker; personal reference; American family. 100 West 50th St., fourth bell.

COOK.—By a girl as experienced cook; willing to do washing and ironing; best personal references. 308 East 66th St., second bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook and to do coarse washing; very best personal reference. Hand's bell, 334 West 17th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a Swede; respectable; excellent cook and baker; no washing; the finest reference; wages, $25. Miss Pearson, 241 East 38th St.

COOK.—By a good family cook; understands good cooking; has good city reference; ring first bell, east. 326 West 36th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Willing to go to the country; city reference. 643 Union St., near 4th Av., Brooklyn; second bell.

COOK.—By young girl as cook and laundress in a small private family; good personal city reference. 362 West 53d St.; Donuhue.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook; one who understands cooking in all its branches; the best of city reference. 244 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman to do cooking and coarse washing; city reference. 241 West 30th St., ring twice.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent baker; first-class reference from last place. B. M., 239 West 37th St.

COOK.—By Englishwoman as first-class cook; best city references. J. H., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly experienced family cook; good worker; moderate wages; good references. 56 West 28th St., Hunt's bell. Advertiser.

COOK.—By first-class German cook in private family; good reference. 327 West 44th St., first floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook and laundress; good city reference. 212 3d Av., top floor.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept. S. L., 114 East 53d St., care of Snooke.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; all kinds fancy dishes; city or country; city reference. 312 West 49th St., Tinch's bell.

COOK, &c.—By young German Protestant; good cook; plain washing; city or country. 167 East 34th St., top floor.

COOK.—By neat German cook; wash, iron; general housework; best reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as good cook and laundress in private family; first-class city reference. 262 West 77th St.

COOK.—By a girl as excellent cook and baker; personal reference. 100 West 50th St.

COOK, &c.—By first-class cook and caterer; by day; private family. M. D., 309 East 42d St.

COOK.—By young German Protestant; good cook and laundress; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By competent woman by day or week; best city reference. G. M., 145 East 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; by day or extra. A. Hauser, 288 7th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day cooking or cleaning; best reference. E. W., 435 West 49th St., third floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent cook and excellent laundress; any kind of housework. B., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; by day; private families; cutting, fitting, draping; elegant style; best references; terms moderate. Mme. Mein, 266 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a refined lady; experienced; best references; work for $2 a day; take home dresses for alteration to latest styles. Competent, Box 268 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker, first-class in every respect, permanent position as seamstress in private family. L. M., Box 7, 1,242 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced on ladies' and children's clothes; by day or week; best references; city or country. Mrs. L., 164 East 70th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—(Morning occupied) wishes position for remaining time; resident preferred; or would exchange some time for a good home; best of reference. Europe, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By an experienced lady, Parisian Protestant, as governess or companion; willing to go to Europe. 105 West 44th St., care of Mrs. J. Biava.

GOVERNESS.—(Morning occupied) Wishes position for remaining time; resident preferred; or would exchange some time for a good home; best of reference. Europe, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a young lady, diplomée Academy of Paris, as governess; French, German, and music; excellent references. Mlle. F., 75 West 45th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess or resident; very successful with backward children; references. Successful, 152 6th Av.

GOVERNESS.—By a governess, visiting or resident; very successful with backward children. Successful, 152 6th Av.

GOVERNESS.—By English Protestant as nursery governess; speaks French, Spanish, and Italian; musical and good at needlework. C., 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced, reliable; French, German; kindergarten, elementary branches; entire charge of growing children; needlework; best city reference; country preferred. D. Rev. Sjeker, Elizabeth St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable woman in widower's small family; is good plain cook and bread baker. Call, or address, all week, Mrs. Charlotte, 112 East 22d St. (No triflers.)

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young colored woman as general housework in flat; sleep home at nights. Baughnaugh, 235 West 61st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable girl as housework; plain cook and laundress; good references. 226 East 76th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat, strong German; general housework; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed. 239 East 28th St.; ring Daly's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks English and French; understands her duties; has crossed the ocean many times; like to find a permanent place in the city; wages $25; has best city and Paris references. L. F., French Home, 941 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Lady wishes to find a situation for an excellent maid (Protestant) who has lived with her for seven years; to travel; good packer, dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser. Call, between 10 and 1, at 340 Madison Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced, competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 39th St.; Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; willing to travel; best reference. M. L., care of Mrs. Saunier, 250 West 16th St.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Bye German-American Protestant; understands all kinds of sewing, and the duties of a maid; good city reference. 645 Lexington Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; willing to travel; best references. L. M., care Mrs. Launier, 250 West 16th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent, experienced German person; good packer, sewer, hairdresser; care lady's wardrobe; first-class references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swedish girl, four months in this country, as laundress in small family, or second laundress. Blusher, 225 East 70th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman; excellent laundress; city or country. Experience, Box 278 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class laundress; leaving on account of lady going abroad; lady can be seen. 842 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—French Parisienne; good dressmaker and traveler; willing; city reference. Maid, care of Mlle. Josephine, dressmaker, 78 West 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German lady's maid; good seamstress and packer; elderly lady preferred. M. W., 124 6th Av.

MAID.—By a respectable, intelligent Swedish woman as maid or to take care of an invalid lady; trained in massage in Stockholm, Sweden; the finest references. J. E., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As maid and seamstress, or do light chamberwork and sewing; three and a half years' reference. Call, two days, at 326 West 59th St.; ring Scully's bell.

MAID.—By a refined North German Protestant as maid to lady or children; speaks several languages; no objection to travel or country; excellent references; no cards. 751 Madison Av.

MAID.—By a young American girl to wait on lady or growing girl; willing to assist with chamberwork; eight years' city reference. 149 West 54th St.

MAID or COMPANION.—By a German girl as maid or good companion for traveling; city references. L. H., 1,152 3d Av.

MAID.—By a French maid and seamstress; excellent hairdresser and packer; would travel. Parisian, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—By experienced Protestant woman as maid to lady and to do sewing; references. Merz, 364 Amsterdam Av.

MAID.—By competent, trustworthy French maid; lady can be seen. Maid, 251 Columbus Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family, or assist in chamberwork; willing and obliging; city reference. 313 West 47th St., Meany's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; wages from $20 to $25; best city references. K. E., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent person as first-class laundress in a private family; the best of city reference. 444 West 47th St.; ring Carley's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—A Swedish laundress wishes ladies' gentlemen's, and family washing; nice, sunny yard; best references. Ericsson, 512 East 148th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl, four months in this country, as laundress in small family, or second laundress. Blusher, 225 East 70th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; excellent laundress; city or country. Experience, Box 278 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; leaving on account of lady going abroad; lady can be seen. 842 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent laundress wishes work by the day; also cleaning. 313 East 24th St., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—French; first-class; in private family; good reference. 229 West 19th St., Box, Kiefer.

LAUNDRESS.—Understands washing and cleaning silks, woolens, and all kinds of fine laundry. E. Patterson, 320 West 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; city reference. 922 3d Av., Housekeeper.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young girl as laundress. 181 East 73d St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By middle-aged English Protestant woman; thoroughly experienced with bottle feeding; fully competent to take entire charge from birth; many years' reference; can be seen at former employers, 11 East 73d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent, reliable woman as infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge; willing to be otherwise useful; excellent city reference. 822 3d Av., O'Hare's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland, as experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 372 Park Av.

NURSE OR COMPANION.—By experienced American woman as invalid's nurse or companion to lady or gentleman; understands massage. M. Wilson, 57 East 11th St.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse; takes the entire charge from birth; city or country; city reference. 160 West 17th St.; ring Ryan's bell.

NURSE.—By Protestant French Swiss as nurse to one or two children, in first-class family; willing to travel. Address, by letter, M. L., Advertiser, 747 9th Av., second floor, back.

NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 372 Park Av.

NURSE.—By experienced German for growing children; understands kindergarten; good sewer; excellent city references. C. H., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By English nurse; speaks French; thoroughly experienced; can take infant from birth; good references. M. N., care janitress, 250 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced young woman as nurse for infant; capable of taking entire charge; best of reference. M., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

NURSE and WAIT ON A LADY.—By a young German woman; prefers to travel; five years' reference; wages, $20 to $25. K. G., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a German girl; speaks French fluently; or wait on lady; willing to travel; wages, $20 to $25; best city reference. H. M., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young German girl; speaks French; no English; as nurse to children; best reference. E. P., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a capable woman as nurse for young child, or to wait on an elderly lady; good city references. 101 East 53d St.

NURSE.—By a highly respectable Scotch girl, (Protestant,) to young children; good character; wages, $15. Jessie, 458 4th Av.

NURSEMAID.—By a young woman as child's nurse or wait on lady; handy with the needle. 1,697 Broadway, second bell.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID. — First class; best city reference from first-class family. N. M., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and ASSIST WITH CHAMBERwork.—Good hairdresser and embroiderer; competent; first-class city reference; wages, $20. H. H., 195 East 17th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress; will assist with other work; in private family; best references. 375 West 46th St., care of Mrs. Lynch.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress; by day; can copy, make over, and do all kinds of family sewing; references. 1,023 2d Av., third bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; can take butler's place; in a small private family; best city reference; wages, $20 to $22. J., Box 885 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; understands care of silver; wines and salads of all kinds; best city references; wages, from $20. S. S., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Thorough in every detail; serves courses, wines; makes good salads; has taste in arranging table; best city references; wages, $25. A., 554 3d Av.

WAITRESS.—Competent in all branches; can carve; makes good salads; is neat; best city references. B., 554 3d Av., Times Agency.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent young Protestant girl; best city reference. A. F., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; can fill a butler's place; city reference. M. C., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; four years' best city reference from last employer. 824 3d Av., Duffy's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; takes full charge of dining room; city reference. 122 West 41st St.

WAITRESS.—Competent; in private American family; best city references. M. A., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a young woman; good city reference. 456 4th Av., care Mrs. McGowan.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; best of references. M. C., 397 5th Av.; no cards.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Takes butler's